"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; fresh southwest to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,759. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ZAPATA HORDES IN MEXICO CITY

Last Carranza General Leaves Capital and Guerrilla Warriors Enter.

VILLA TWENTY MILES AWAY

Rioting and Looting Feared—Communication Through Vera Cruz Is Cut Off.

CARRANZA MOVING TO PORT

Expected Today at Vera Cruz — Plans to Bottle Up Villa—Angeles Repulsed at Guadalajara.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24.—The capital has been evacuated by Gen. Lucio Blanco. The Zapata forces are entering the city

Gen. Blanco and a force of about 3,000 men represented the last organized authority in Mexico City. All the other armed forces were withdrawn last week, and with them went all the national, Federal District, and city officials. The Chief of Police deserted his post along with the others.

The followers of Emiliano Zapata have defied all the powers in Mexico for several years. They carry on a guerrilla warfare, living off the country, and levying tribute on the towns they seize. Under Huerta they overran the State of Morelos, south of Mexico City, and for some weeks past they have been terrorizing the suburbs of the capital. The fear has frequently been expressed that if they ever got into Mexico City nothing could prevent serious rioting and looting. Delegates of Zapata at the meeting of the Chieftains at Aguascalientes were said to have had an understanding with Villa.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24.—It is reported here that the advance guards of Gen. Villa's army have reached Teoloyucan, about twenty miles north of Mexico City

In a statement today Gen. Obregon said that Gen. Villa had arrested Julio Madero, brother of the late President Madero. Gen. Obregon declared that he and Gen. Pablo Gonzales had sufficient troops to defeat Gen. Villa, but that they had desisted in order to allow Villa to enter the city, where the entire Constitutionalist Army would bottle him up.

"When Francisco Villa and Emiliano Zapata are found together in the National Palace," said Gen. Obregon, "the republic will feel a convulsion of repugnance which will shake it to its foundation. It is then that we will start our campaign to eliminate them, and we will be successful."

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Disorder Under Zapata Feared — Has Large Band Nearby.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Despite the apparent roseate character of messages received from Special Agents Silliman, Canova and others, who are representing the American Government with the camps of the rival factions in Mexico, the eyes of the Administration are tonight focused on the situation in the Mexican capital.

There was distinct interest in official circles here, as well as among Mexican leaders, in the special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, received tonight from Mexico City, which said that the capital had been evacuated by Gen. Blanco and that the Zapatistas were entering the city.

Both in American official and Mexican circles the statement was made that no advices had been received confirming THE TIMES special, but it was admitted that the message to THE TIMES was not surprising. In official circles, though open comment was withheld, it was regarded as unfortunate, if true, that the Zapatistas were entering the Mexican capital ahead of Gen. Villa. Villa has issued an order to the effect that any of his soldiers caught molesting women or looting would be shot on the spot. Zapata has given no such assurances. Whether Zapata will be able to restrain his men is a question.

Gen. Blanco was regarded, on the basis of official dispatches, by American officials as a neutral, leaning neither toward Carranza, Villa, or Zapata. Blanco is a distinguished cavalry leader of the Constitutionalists who served in the army of Gen. Alvaro Obregon and figured prominently in the capture of Guadalajara, the Denver of Mexico, which success broke the backbone of Huerta's regime, being followed shortly afterward by the departure of Huerta from Mexican soil.

Zapata Men Near By.

Advices to the State Department during the past few days have shown that Zapata was within half an hour's journey by train of Mexico City. His headquarters were at Cuernavaca, just south of the capital. An official of the State Department said tonight that if Blanco had evacuated the capital the Zapatistas would undoubtedly move into the city at once, as they were near enough to the capital to enter the moment they were sure of no opposition.

Mexicans in Washington who have remained loyal to Carranza interpret the evacuation of the capital by Lucio Blanco as meaning that Blanco, concerning whose position Mexicans and American officials alike were guessing, has decided to throw his support to Carranza. Among Mexicans in Washington there have been two opinions as to Blanco. The Carranza faction has insisted that Blanco would hold control in Mexico City until the last minute preceding the arrival of Villa or Zapata, and would turn the city over to the first of these who should arrive there by shifting to them the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and

Continued on Page 5.

For the preference of connoisseurs PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes with PLAIN ENDS are now offered in the single-row package.—Advt.

SIEGEL THREATENED BY FEDERAL ACTION

May Be Indicted for Using Mails to Defraud — Ex-Banker Returns to New York.

Henry Siegel, who was convicted of a misdemeanor in the Supreme Court in Geneseo, N. Y., on Monday and sentenced to ten months' imprisonment with a fine of $1,000, may have to face further charges. The Federal authorities in this district are about to consider his case to see whether there is ground for a Federal indictment on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

"We shall ask District Attorney Whitman about the case and inquire particularly whether it is intended to press any of the other indictments found against Siegel," Roger B. Wood, Assistant United States District Attorney, said yesterday. "We shall confer also with Assistant District Attorney Train, who tried the case."

Whereas Siegel was convicted only of a misdemeanor, the use of the mails to defraud is a felony and is punishable by imprisonment in Atlanta Penitentiary and by a fine.

District Attorney Pelletier of Boston has written to District Attorney Whitman asking for full particulars of the trial. He was interested particularly in the way in which Justice Clark granted Siegel a stay of the prison sentence until the second Monday of June, and his promise to take into consideration then whatever restitution Siegel had been able to make to depositors. Siegel is now under indictment in Boston, and it is understood the pressing of charges there will depend a good deal upon restitution.

Siegel arrived in New York on the Empire State Express, which reached Grand Central at 10:10 last night, but a crowd which gathered at the station failed to catch a glimpse of him. Among the last of the passengers who filed through the exit gate was John B. Stanchfield, his counsel, who explained that Siegel had left the train at 125th Street.

Siegel went directly from the 125th Street Station to the Hotel Majestic at Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, where friends waited to congratulate him on gaining temporary freedom at least, and, after sending a cable message to his daughter in London telling her about the outcome of the trial, he went to his room.

About fifty depositors of the Siegel bank attended a meeting at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, and most of those present seemed gratified that he had an opportunity to make some money to repay them. A standing vote of thanks was given Assistant District Attorney Train, and it was decided to hold another meeting on Friday evening.

BRITISH ENVOY TO VATICAN.

Sir Henry Howard Appointed — No Representative Hitherto.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The appointment of Sir Henry Howard as envoy from England to the Holy See was announced here today. Great pleasure at this appointment was expressed at the Vatican, where it was said that it had always been regretted that Great Britain and the United States were not represented among the diplomats accredited to the Pope.

Once, in the course of the reign of the late Pope Leo, England sent Sir George Errington to Rome on a mission to the Vatican, and in 1902 the United States Government sent William Howard Taft to settle the Philippine friars land question. Neither country, however, has ever been represented by a permanent diplomatic agent at the Vatican, as have other non-Catholic countries, like Prussia and Russia.

Sir Henry Howard is well known in this country. He married an American, Miss Cecilia Riggs, daughter of the late George W. Riggs of Washington. She died in 1907, after forty years of married life.

Sir Henry was born in 1843, and it was while an attaché of the British Legation at Washington that he met Miss Riggs. Later he served as Secretary of Legation, Secretary of Embassy, and Minister in various parts of the world. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1907.

MORE TREASURES FOR US.

Well-Known Families Will Have to Sell, Art Dealers Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—According to art dealers, many well-known families here will be forced at the conclusion of the war to get rid of art objects of great value.

The heirs of some prominent families have been killed in battle, and it is believed that this will mean the dispersal of some famous collections. Speaking of this, a dealer said today that for a long time after the war art dealers would have to look to America and its millionaires for the disposal of works of art.

It was said at Christie's today that no auction sales had been planned for months to come.

Dealers seen here said they had no commissions from Americans for purchases of art objects at present.

FORD EMPLOYES' PROFITS.

$5,000,000 Worth of Homes Bought Since Opening of Sharing Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24.—As a result of the ten months' operation of the Ford profit-sharing plan employes have purchased on contract homes valued at $5,000,000 upon which they have made payments aggregating $1,200,000, have taken life insurance to the amount of about $3,000,000, and have saved on an average of $48.65 per month each, which is either in savings banks or invested in real estate. These figures were made public today.

About 9,200 employes are under the profit sharing plan. More of them are coming up to the qualifications constantly. Since the plan went into effect the average gain per man in bank deposits has been 130 per cent.; in life insurance, 80 per cent., and in homes owned, 87 per cent.

An amusing feature of the plan has been the deceptions practiced by men who could not qualify for the profit-sharing. They have borrowed bank books, passports, children, and even wives, inducing women to pose as their spouses. Hundreds have obtained a share of the profits under such false pretenses.

No less than $8,000 has been paid back to the company by men who dishonestly obtained it.

THROUGH SLEEPER TO PINEHURST
From Washington, Lv. N. Y. 3:34 P. M., Penna. Sta., Washington, 9:30 P. M. Arr. Pinehurst 7:45 A. M. The Carolina now open. Ins. 1159 B'way.—Advt.

MURDER MERCHANT AND ESCAPE IN AUTO

Bernard Baff, Poultry Trust Rival, Shot Through the Heart in Street.

LURED BY TELEPHONE CALL

Crowds Miss Car Number—No Clue to Murderers—Victim Often Threatened.

Two men who afterward escaped in an automobile which had awaited them with motor running shot and killed Bernard Baff, one of the largest poultry dealers in the city, in Thirteenth Avenue near Thompson Avenue, Washington Market, just before 6 o'clock last night. One bullet hit Baff in the chest, and passed through his heart. A second entered his left shoulder. As he fell his assailants fled to the motor car, and escaped through Gansevoort Street.

Baff is said by other poultry dealers in West Washington Market to have been the man whose testimony enabled Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford to prosecute the so-called Poultry Trust and to send thirteen of its members to jail. Baff was known as an independent dealer, but only a few weeks ago the New York Poultry Dealers' Protective Association held a meeting at which Baff was criticised harshly. He was regarded as a sort of trust representative himself, and it was charged that he controlled the retail poultry trade and was accustomed to fix the wholesale price and then undersell retail dealers who had bought from him especially at times of Jewish holidays, when unusual quantities of poultry were sold on the east side.

He had a main place of business at 60, 62, and 64 Thompson Avenue, West Washington Market, and a string of retail stores throughout the city. Five men entered one of his shops at 420 East 109th Street last March and robbed several customers there. There was several thousands dollars in the safe, but Celia Rabinowitz, the cashier, slammed the door of this and neither she nor the store manager, Morris Newark, could open it after the combination had been turned. On last Sept. 19 some one exploded a bomb in the doorway of this store, but little damage was done. Baff had received several Black Hand letters and these continued after the explosion.

His friends believe that he was killed yesterday by one of the enemies whom his testimony against the Poultry Trust or his activities as an independent dealer had made for him. He was in his shop in the market just before 6 o'clock when he told his son Harry, who was a partner in the business, that he was going across the street. In the office of another firm he received a message that he was wanted in Thirteenth Avenue. The police have been unable to discover from whom this message came.

Baff answered it, apparently unsuspecting, and the two men attacked him as he reached the corner. There was a crowd in the market, but no one tried to stop the assassins who leaped into the motor car after firing two shots at Baff. Friends picked up the wounded man and carried him into a near-by store, where Dr. Kellogg from New York Hospital was called. He found that Baff had died instantly.

Later a boy found a revolver in the street and turned it over to the police. Many persons saw the shooting, but none seemed able to give a description of the murderers, and practically the only clue obtained by the police was the revolver.

In Baff's office a number of newspaper items clipped from trade papers had been pasted on the wall. Some of these read:

"March 20.—Baff under ban. Boycotted by New York Buyers' Association. When requested to give up distributing markets he refused to comply. Trouble started."

"B. Baff & Son were boycotted by the buyers' organization of Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association. At a meeting he was asked to give up distributing markets, of which he has four. Baff refused and he was boycotted."

In parenthesis following this was:

I refused their demands. I have not lost nerve yet. I will fight to a finish.

There were other clippings, which referred to his son being blackjacked a few months ago, to the bomb explosion at one of Baff's stores, and one warning buyers not to deal with Baff & Son, under penalty of suffering from horse poisoners' activities.

MIND OPEN ON FRANK CASE.

Gov. Slaton Says He Is Not Familiar with the Evidence.

Gov. John M. Slaton of Georgia, in whose hands, as the Executive of that State, may rest the final decision in the case of Leo M Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, the Atlanta mill girl, whose trial Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court has refused to review, is at the Waldorf.

"I did not know," said Gov. Slaton last night, "weather the case would ever reach me, and I am not acquainted with it except in the most general way. Under the Constitution of Georgia the Governor has absolute power in a matter of this kind. The case would first be heard before the Prison Commission, and the Governor would then be at liberty to accept the recommendation of that body, or disregard it.

"Without knowing, I presume that immediately upon my return, I shall be requested to grant a respite until the Prison Commission can hear the case and make its recommendations. Then the procedure would be for me to review all the evidence and examine the arguments, and then reach my conclusions. It would be open to me either to commute the sentence to life imprisonment or less, or to grant a pardon, or to refuse to interfere.

"My mind is perfectly open about the matter, since I am unacquainted with the evidence."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—It was said here tonight that counsel for Leo M. Frank, undiscouraged by the denial of the application to Associate Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error, probably would ask the full bench of the Supreme Court on Monday for leave to file application for a writ of error. The court probably would not give its decision for a week.

Henry Peeples of Frank's counsel left for Georgia today to prepare for an appeal to the Board of Pardons.

STILL POLAND WATER Aerated
America's Favorite.
Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of the world.—Advt.

NEWEST ZEPPELINS FLYING FORTRESSES

Armed with Torpedoes as Destructive as 42-Centimeter Shells —Isolated Magazine Car.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Standard's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that fresh stories are in circulation there about the feverish haste with which the Germans are turning out Zeppelins. It is said that the Germans now have available forty of the new type of Zeppelin. The chief improvement lies in the fact that the explosives no longer are discharged from the navigating cabin, but are fired when the craft goes into action from a special car suspended 500 yards below the airship proper. Only one man occupies this magazine car, so that if anything goes wrong the loss of life will be comparatively insignificant, while, on the other hand, the chances of damage to the airship by premature explosion or other mishap are reduced to next to nothing.

It is again asserted that the new Zeppelins are being fitted with a kind of torpedo, from thirty to forty of which will be carried by each ship. Their explosive power is said to be fully equivalent to that of a shell of the famous 42-centimeter siege guns. For defense purposes a number of quick-firers are carried fore and aft, as well as on a special gun platform on the roof of the airship. A new lookout also has been rigged up on top of the envelope, with a telephone to the commander.

CAPTURED SUBMARINE CREW LANDED AT LEITH

Only Member Lost Was One Who Opened Valve to Send Vessel to Bottom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Twenty-six members of the crew of the German submarine U-18, which was rammed by a British patrolling vessel off the northern coast of Scotland yesterday, were landed at Leith as prisoners of war. It is understood that one of the German officers, speaking of the sinking of the submarine, remarked that the only member of the crew who had lost his life had opened a valve in the submarine so that the vessel might sink and not be captured. It appears that the Germans jumped into the water just before the submarine sank, and that they were all quickly pulled aboard the patrol ship.

Gratitude was expressed by the officers for the kindness bestowed upon them by the British military and naval authorities. They were anxious to know if there would be an exchange of prisoners.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The Official Press Bureau made denial today of the statement of the Secretary of the British Admiralty yesterday that a German submarine had been sunk off the coast of Scotland by a British patrolling vessel.

"British reports concerning the destruction of German submarines," says the Press Bureau, "are unfounded. No submarines are missing."

SEA FIGHT IMMINENT OFF BRAZILIAN COAST

German and British Fleets Reported at Buenos Aires to be Near Each Other.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 21.—British steamers are being held at Montevideo for orders. The German fleet is reported off La Plata River, a British fleet is off the coast and a naval battle is expected hourly.

A German victory would put South American commerce at the mercy of the Germans.

Financial conditions here are very unsatisfactory.

MILLIONS IN CARGOES FREED BY TEST CASE

British Court's Ruling, Our Consul Predicts, Will Have Sweeping Effect on Shipping.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The decision of the British prize court in the case of the Miramichi, the British ship which sailed before the outbreak of war from Galveston with a cargo of wheat destined for Rotterdam and thence to two German firms will have an important effect upon American shipping interests.

"The court upholds the American contention that the cargo was the property of Americans and ordered its release. Consul General Skinner said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent: "This was a test case. The decision should mean the release in a reasonable time of millions of dollars of American shipping of similar status."

GERMAN MISSIONARY TRIES TO BLOW UP SHIP

When Asked About His Act, Says He Is a Soldier First, a Missionary Afterward.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A German tried to blow up the British gunboat Dwarf with an infernal machine in a West African harbor recently, according to a report to the Colonial Office.

It was discovered that the German was a missionary.

When questioned as to how he found such an action compatible with his profession," says the report, "he replied that he was a soldier first and a missionary afterward."

GREEN STRIFE SCOTCH
IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

Imported Bock Fanestelas. More satisfying than ever. Sweet and mild.—Advt.

RICHARD CROKER, 71, IS TO MARRY AGAIN

Once Powerful Tammany Boss Makes a Mystery of Wedding.

BRIDE'S NAME A SECRET

Ceremony at St. Agnes's Tomorrow —Son Denies and Brother-in-Law Doesn't Believe Report.

Richard Croker of Glencairn, Ireland, 71 years old, who returned to New York last September to attend the funeral of his wife, has invited his most intimate friends to his wedding at St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, tomorrow morning. Despite every precaution for secrecy the news was spread about late yesterday afternoon that the former Tammany Hall leader was to be married a second time.

Close friends of Mr. Croker's admitted to a TIMES reporter last night that they had received verbal invitations to "the affair." They always referred to it as an affair, but admitted on close questioning that it was a wedding. They held their hands to their lips when questioned as to details.

"We are under solemn promise not to say a word, not a word," they said. "We'd like to help you out, but we can't."

"Who is the bride?" was the question put last night to a number of old-time Tammany politicians who know Richard Croker like a father.

"Ah, that's the secret," they replied. "We're going to the affair, but we don't know whom he is going to meet at the altar. Honestly, we don't know. Of course, we wouldn't tell if we knew, but we don't know We were just tipped off to come around to the church, and that is all we know about the affair."

Relatives Not in the Secret.

"There is absolutely nothing to it," said Howard Croker, who lives at the Croker town house, 5 East Seventy-fourth Street. Young Mr. Croker could not be seen by the reporter, but he sent his denial of the printed reports of the approaching marriage through a friend at the National Democratic Club.

"I hadn't the slightest idea that Mr. Croker would marry again," said Dr. Amos T. Jenkins, brother-in-law of Richard Croker, at his home on Staten Island last night. "If he means to marry again, he has kept the thing most secret. I am sure that none of the relatives were let in on the secret. I cannot believe that the report is true."

Only one man could be found by THE TIMES reporter who admitted that he knew the bride's name. This was John M. Riehle, a candidate for the Presidency of the National Democratic Club, where Mr. Croker is staying.

"Is her name Mrs. Dickinson?" asked a reporter, on the strength of one of the reports which had become current.

"That is not the young woman's name," replied Mr. Riehle. "I know her name, but I can't tell you—not a word."

"Is she Mr. Croker's housekeeper?"

"That report is not true," replied Mr. Riehle. "Mr. Croker's housekeeper at his home in Ireland, Mrs. Beaumont, died some months ago. She was his niece. I don't know of any other housekeeper."

The National Democratic Club was astir with the news last night. Mr. Croker was in the clubhouse in the afternoon, but when he discovered that the newspaper men wanted to see him he went away in an automobile.

"He will not return tonight," said the clerk. "I can tell you that positively. I don't know where he went or where he might be found."

There was a dinner at the club last night at which an oil painting of Supreme Court Justice Donnelly was presented to the club. It had been expected that Mr. Croker would attend, but he did not appear, according to a number of diners who were seen.

Ceremony at St. Agnes's.

The ceremony tomorrow is to be performed by Mgr. H. A. Brann, the rector of St. Agnes's Church. Mgr. Brann received reporters last night, but when asked about the Croker wedding he replied that he could not answer one way or another regarding any such wedding. He had absolutely nothing to say and considered weddings to be strictly private. He refused to discuss a report that the future Mrs. Croker only recently had been converted to Catholicism from the Presbyterian faith.

According to the plans as admitted by one of the men invited to the wedding, the church ceremony will be held at 10:30 o'clock. Then there will be a dinner for a few friends. The couple will go to Palm Beach for their honeymoon. Mr. Croker is well known in Palm Beach.

Mrs. Croker died in Austria on Sept. 6 last. She was Miss Elizabeth Frazer, daughter of Samuel Frazer of this city. She was married to Richard Croker in 1873. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Croker, and five of them are dead, three dying at an early age. Frank H. Croker, one of the sons, was killed in an automobile accident in Florida in 1895. Herbert Croker died in the same year on a train in Kansas, and the circumstances of his death suggested foul play. Richard Croker, Jr., of Port Chester, N. Y., the eldest son, is 37 years old. Howard Croker is 26 years old. There are two daughters, Ethel and Florence, the latter being the wife of Count Louis San Martini of Naples. Ethel Croker was married to John Breen and they were later divorced. She is now living with her brother Howard on East Seventy-fourth Street.

Lived Apart from First Wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Croker lived apart for many years after the children were grown up. There were reports of several reconciliations. Mr. Croker was in Ireland when his wife died in Austria. He hurried here to attend her funeral, and surprised his friends on his arrival by appearing with his white beard shaved off.

Mr. Croker is believed to be immensely wealthy. His estate in Ireland is a fine one and he has large land holdings. He has always maintained his business interests here, and they brought him to New York many times. When attacks began on Charles F. Murphy, the present Tammany leader, it was reported that Croker was planning to get back into political power. He has vigorously denied, however, any intention of getting back into the political game.

Within the last few weeks Mr. Croker has been seen much on Fifth Avenue, and he has looked up all of his old political friends. Some of these friends who live in the suburbs were called on the telephone last night. They had not heard of the coming wedding and professed great astonishment.

Lakewood Laurel House and Laurel in the Pines now open. Special Thanksgiving golf tournament Nov. 25, 27, 28.—Advt.

RUSSIANS VICTORS IN TEN-DAY BATTLE, PRESSING GERMANS BACK IN POLAND

Portugal's Parliament Votes to Join the Allies Whenever that Step Is Considered Necessary

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Lisbon says that the Portuguese Congress today decided that Portugal should co-operate with the Allies when it considers the step necessary. The Minister of War will issue a decree for partial mobilization.

Portugal has ready for the field 30,000 troops. The mobilization would increase this force by 35 regiments of infantry, 8 squadrons of cavalry, and 24 field batteries, or 100,000. A second mobilization would bring this figure up to 245,000—a conservative estimate. Portugal has in commission 5 protected cruisers, 3 destroyers, 4 torpedo boats, and 3 submarines. There is also an obsolete battleship and some old gunboats.

GERMANS ATTACK ALLIES IN FORCE

Terrific Battle Is Reported Raging from Ypres South to La Bassee.

SHIPS SHELL ZEEBRUGGE

Proposed German Naval Base Is Wrecked — Submarines Reported Smashed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The combined French and British armies have been attacked by the Germans in force from Ypres to La Bassée, and a battle on the scale of the battles on the Marne, of the Yser, and of the first and second battles of Ypres has commenced.

In this terrific struggle, into which the Germans enter with large reinforcements and fresh guns, the French and British armies are acting in direct concert. Already the fight has been in progress forty-eight hours.

The mightiest guns in the world's history have been brought into action, carrying death and destruction for fifteen to eighteen miles from their emplacements. Under cover of these infantry attacks are being developed.

The German objective is the town of Ypres, to capture which they sacrificed thousands of lives under the fire of the British during last month. Their guns are battering the town once more.

Everywhere along the line I hear that the Allies have succeeded in checking the Germans' assaults. The invaders were allowed to exhaust themselves, so that a fresh and significant phase of the battle has opened—a phase in which the whole line of German trenches is threatened by the English and French infantry.

Of actual details of the fighting I will write later, when the issue is no longer in the balance, but I am able to state that the English artillery has thwarted every movement of the Germans. The opening stages of the battle have, in fact, been dominated by the guns of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Frost has hardened roads and fields so that both armies lost no time in snatching new vantage points for their heaviest pieces. In snatching such advantages the Royal Garrison Artillery has performed astonishing feats.

Although the strain of laying their guns is enormous they replied to the German fire on Sunday in the lightest of moods. In the intervals of hurling shells at the German batteries they sang a variation of "Hold Your Hand Out, Naughty Boy," which was expressly worded for the Kaiser. They sang, "Hold Your Hand Out, Billy Boy," to the amusement of the battalions of supporting infantry, who were awaiting developments ahead.

Fresh activity, reminiscent of the lightning advance on Paris, has spread through the Germans.

Since Saturday their aviators have thrown bombs on Hazebrouck, Cassel, Amiens, and Armentières. Civilians were killed in each place and at Armentières alone were the aviators punished. Here they exposed themselves to the fire of English aerial guns. Two of their machines were brought to the ground and their four occupants were killed.

Kaiser Has Ordered Calais Taken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WEST FLANDERS, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Behind the statements of the German official wireless news one may read determination to continue the attack and confidence in the ultimate triumph of Germany.

An effort is to be made this week to burst through to Calais, and half a million German troops will be engaged in it. Within the next few days perhaps, 100,000 Germans will lay down their lives in the effort to form a pathway for the survivors, obeying the Kaiser's order that Calais must be taken by Dec. 10.

The Germans know how to die, and legions are marching across Belgium to join in the battle with the Allies in the decisive contest in this region.

There are two dominant impulses which make the Germans fling themselves headlong upon death with such recklessness as to inspire sincere admiration in their enemies.

One is genuine devotion to the Fatherland. Every German soldier now realizes, whatever his opinion about war in general, and this war in particular, that success for the German arms can alone avert disaster from his beloved country.

The other result is terror of their officers. The tyranny permitted to the German officer enables him to make his

Continued on Page 2.

Holiday Gifts—Art Calendars, &c., and "Standard" desks. Chas. E. Matthews, 31 E. 28th.—Advt.

CHILE CHARGES GERMAN AFFRONT

Insists That Kaiser's Warships Repeatedly Have Violated Nation's Neutrality.

WASHINGTON IS SUSPICIOUS

Starts Inquiry Into Sacramento Hold-up—Vessel Got American Registry with Difficulty.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 24.—An official statement issued by the maritime authorities today says that it has been proved that German warships have violated the neutrality of Chile by staying for several days at the Juan Fernandez Islands, capturing two neutral ships, seizing coal and provisions, and sinking the French bark Valentine a half mile distant from the Chilean coast.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 24.—The Chilean training ship General Baquedano was sent by the Government to the Juan Fernandez Islands to make an investigation into the charges that the Germans had established a base of operations on the Island of Mas a Fuera, one of this group.

The French Consul here has lodged a protest with the Chilean Government that the French bark Valentine was sunk by the Germans within the territorial waters of this island.

Furthermore an investigation is being made as to the statement that the American steamer Sacramento, formerly the German steamer Alexandria, from San Francisco, Oct. 15 for Valparaiso, transshipped her full cargo of coal and provisions to a German vessel within the territorial waters of the Island Mas a Fuera.

There is considerable public feeling here on the assumption that the Germans have repeatedly violated the neutrality of Chile, and the Government has decided that it will take energetic measures to preserve its neutrality.

INVESTIGATES SACRAMENTO.

Washington Starts Inquiry Into the "Hold-Up" of American Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The American Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, has been asked to report the circumstances attending the arrival at that port last week of the American steamship Sacramento, without her cargo of coal and provisions. The case of the Sacramento, it is believed, involves elements of great importance.

The Sacramento, which formerly was the Hamburg-American steamship Alexandria, was transferred to the American flag under the new ship registry law, was taken over by a newly formed American company, and was renamed the Sacramento. Under this name the vessel sailed from San Francisco on Oct. 15, having cleared for Valparaiso with a cargo of 6,000 tons of coal and a quantity of provisions. The Sacramento has just arrived at Valparaiso, but without the cargo of coal and provisions.

The commander of the vessel, Capt. Jacobson, it is reported, explained the absence of his cargo on his arrival at Valparaiso by saying that his ship was halted by a German warship, seized and taken to the Chilean Island of Juan Fernandez, where, he asserted, the coal and provisions were confiscated by the officers of the warship.

The case of the Sacramento is important for two reasons. If the Sacramento was transferred in perfect good faith to a new American company and to American registry, and it is also true that its cargo, while sailing under the American flag to a neutral port, was seized by a German warship, a serious diplomatic incident with the German Government may follow.

On the other hand, if the transfer of registry was not in good faith and the coal was not actually seized by the Germans, but was secretly intended to be delivered to German warships cruising off the Chilean coast, then it becomes a case of possible collusion against the neutrality of the Government of the United States. There seems to be no doubt that the coal disappeared mysteriously from the Sacramento, and its disappearance must be explained to the satisfaction of the American Government. Whichever angle the case takes in the pending investigation, the outcome is considered highly important.

The case of the Sacramento is different from that of any other steamship transferred to American registry under the new law. Most of the other ships thus transferred were owned or controlled for years by Americans. The Sacramento, on the other hand, was an out-and-out Hamburg-American company's steamship. There was some difficulty about obtaining American reg-

Continued on Page 2.

XMAS. THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

Invaders Pierced Russian Centre, but Failed to Follow Advantage Up.

OWN LINE SMASHED IN TURN

Reinforcements Being Hurried Up in Effort to Save the Army, Petrograd Says.

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED

Two and a Half Regiments Surrender on the Bsura—6,000 Men Taken in South Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Grand Duke Nicholas has scored against Germany's finest troops another success which none but a military man would hesitate to call a signal victory. As modestly put in the official report the Germans have begun a retirement from the line indicated by the following points, which all lie between the upper reaches of the Bsura River and the Warthe, a couple of miles east of Sieradz, namely, Strykow, Zgierz, Szadek, Zdunskawola, and Vozniki.

On this line, the extreme points of which are more than forty miles apart, the most stubborn battle yet fought in this war has been in progress for the last ten days. I am in the position to give in brief outline some account of this fortnight's great campaign, but would again call attention to the fact that these forty miles represent only a small section of the great front on which the grand strategic scheme of the Russian Commander in Chief is now rapidly developing.

Victory or defeat in the modern titanic struggles of armed nations can only be properly appreciated with a knowledge of the entire strategic scheme. The Grand Duke applies the word "victory" solely to this final realization of his complete strategic scheme, and therefore abstains from calling the present retirement of the Germans even a local success.

Certain critics have found fault with the original Vistula operations for meeting the Germans west of the river instead of allowing them to cross over to certain extermination. They got away by sacrificing their allies and reserves, and soon came back again with their characteristic rush. The Russians again admitted them into Poland until they reached a point where the strategic scheme required that they should be stopped. These critics, once more dissatisfied, are afraid the Germans have not been admitted far enough, and may again escape utter destruction; but Russia's friends abroad will rightly rejoice at the result of the ten days' magnificent fighting by Russian troops against Germany's best in overwhelming numbers, especially commissioned to wipe out the stigma of the previous flight, and fighting like tigers to that end in vain.

Cossacks Harried Advance.

After the triple defeats—the first near Warsaw, the second south of the Pelica River, and the third on the San River—of the Austro-German armies of a couple of million men, the Russian cavalry shepherded their flight across half of Poland, and entered Prussia at their heels. When the Germans, hurrying up troops from the western front and home garrisons on the East Prussian front and everywhere whence it was possible to assemble first-class troops, turned to avenge their defeat in Poland the Russian cavalry led them back, harrying their advance as it had harried their flight, while the main forces were busy repairing the havoc wrought on the Polish railways and roads, and were taking up their positions on a line where it was decided to bring the Germans to battle.

The strategic scheme required that the Germans should be held and kept occupied for a certain length of time on a certain line. The Russian right rested on the Vistula, about half way between Warsaw and the frontier near Gombin. The country here provides for an admirable flank defense. West of Gombin a high cluster of hills commands a wide area opposite the bank of the Vistula near Plock, while between Gombin and the hills a lake several miles long further strengthens the position. Thence the line passed southwards in the neighborhood of Lowicz to Rawa, where the railway ends, and on to Opoczno, in the neighborhood of which was the Russian left.

This front rested on a vast area of impracticable marshland, extending between Vloszczovt and Konsk. Its total length was about a hundred miles. The northern end for a score of miles was in more or less hilly and broken country, then for fifty miles in pretty level open country with occasional extensive areas of forest becoming patchy toward the south, where the line ended in irregular, wooded, marshy land.

The German scheme was to break through the centre of the whole Russian strategic position from the Baltic to the Carpathians, with ten or twelve army corps, say half a million men—a minimum when reinforcements which arrived continually are added to the original corps. Similarly, on this hundred-mile section of the whole strategic front the Germans again struck for the centre.

How the first seven days of actual hard fighting passed we are only vaguely informed. Attempts to outflank were made several times by the Germans, first on one flank and then on the other and finally both together, but all in vain. Nor were the Russians entrapped into advancing too far in the centre when the Germans purposely weakened it to make attacks on both flanks. All I can say is that the fortunes of the battle covered a considerable area. There were varied suc-

cesses and reverses during a week of extremely hard fighting until the position assumed that above indicated.

By this time the Germans had again concentrated their efforts at breaking through the Russian centre. This attack was directed along a line, roughly, from Strykoff to a few miles north of Ebeff, where the Warsaw main line to Vienna takes a sudden sharp bend. West of the railway, in the neighborhood of Breslin, is a hilly country affording ideal artillery positions, while a considerable part of the approach to the railway here is covered by forests. The Germans made here superhuman effort and actually succeeded in breaking temporarily through the Russian defense and getting in the rear of the Russian position

German Line Smashed in Turn.

They do not appear to have fully realized their chances. At any rate they failed to take advantages which less pedantically scientific soldiers would probably have turned to victory. The Russians countered by piercing the German lines at another point, and proceeded to make hay of everything within reach. The Germans withdrew, losing a whole battery of heavy artillery and a couple of regiments of prisoners.

Doubtless the failure of this most determined attack, which was almost a success, has had a disheartening effect upon the Germans, for when their ordinary hammer-and-tongs fighting was resumed the Russians in a couple of days convinced them that the time had come to retire, and the Germans are now in retreat along the line already indicated.

Large bodies of reinforcements are moving up on the German right rear from the neighborhood of Wieun. They consist principally of new formations, and their arrival may have been the signal for the German retreat, the duty of the newcomers apparently being to sacrifice themselves in order to enable the Germans to extricate what was left of their best troops after a fortnight's extremely heavy fighting.

On the other hand it is equally likely that the Germans were so thoroughly defeated that not even the proximity of large forces hastening to their support could prolong their stand against the vigorous, sustained onset of the Russians.

Attempt to Turn Flank Fails.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—"The German attempt to turn the Russian flank at Wielun Pass was expected and checked," says The Times Petrograd correspondent.

"The difficulties of the Russian operations in Poland were enormously aggravated by the havoc the Germans wrought during their retreat from Warsaw.

A Russky Slovo correspondent who visited the scene says it is difficult to find a solitary foot of undamaged railroad roadbed for hundreds of versts. The scene, he declares, suggests the visitation of a tremendous typhoon or earthquake. The devastation of the country runs from Warsaw to near Kutno, where the destruction becomes less complete.

The commencement of the bombardment of the Cracow forts bears out the official Russian reports that the Russians are approaching the fortress from three directions, namely, Miechow, Woinicz, and New Sandec."

BIG HAUL OF PRISONERS.

Two Regiments Yield in Upper Poland—6,000 Prisoners in South.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail Petrograd correspondent, describing the capture of Germans in the fighting near the River Bsura, says:

"Three German regiments were caught with their back to the river and suffered heavily from the Russian artillery, while the Russian infantry was creeping ever nearer. Their only way of escape was across the river, but this attempt was frustrated by the Russian cavalry. Seeing their position was hopeless, the whole force, amounting to two and a half regiments, surrendered."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24, (via London, Nov. 25.)—An official report issued here tonight says there have been continued Russian successes on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front, where on Nov. 22 the Russians took 6,000 prisoners.

The battle of Lodz continues. At one point Russian cavalry attacked a body of retreating infantry, inflicting great losses and capturing heavy guns.

Another official announcement, issued earlier in the day, was as follows:

To what extent German official statements can be trusted is shown by the following very short Russian communication, dated Nov. 20:

"The Russians on the east of the lake region (East Prussia) made themselves masters of a field work fitted with guns but not garrisoned."

This statement refers to a redoubt near the village of Przykop, which on the night of Nov. 17 a company of the Siberian Regiment, under command of Capt. Ossihoff, stormed and occupied. The next day the Germans concentrated on the redoubt a violent fire from large-calibre howitzers, and kept up the attack on it for four hours in an effort to retake it.

During this attack the German columns were compelled to advance over a small isthmus between the lakes Volnoff (south) and Bonvelno and the lake Levantin. After the battle this isthmus, which is about 400 feet long, was piled high with the bodies of Germans killed during the attack.

After fierce fighting the redoubt remained in our possession.

NO RESULT YET, SAYS BERLIN.

Report of Capture of Gens. Liebert and Tannewitz Denied.

BERLIN, Nov. 24 (by wireless telegraph to London.)—An official communication given out today by the German Headquarters Staff says:

In the Eastern war theatre the situation has not yet been decided. In East Prussia our troops are holding their own to the northeast of the plain of the (Masur) Lakes.

In Northern Poland the fierce fighting which has been taking place still has been without result.

In southern Poland the battle in the region of Czenstochowa has come to a standstill.

On our southern wing to the northeast of Cracow our attack is progressing.

The official Russian report that Gens. Liebert and Tannewitz were made prisoners in East Prussia is an invention. Gen. Liebert at present is in Berlin and Gen. Tannewitz is at the head of his troops.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—(By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The following information was given out today by the Official Press Bureau:

While an eventual victory for the Teutonic Allies in the eastern theatre of the war is expected as confidently as ever, official reports from the German and Austrian military headquarters make it appear that a decision will not be reached as soon as had been expected. The final result has been delayed by the advance of new Russian forces from Warsaw.

The Austrians announce that they have abandoned to superior hostile forces several passes in the Carpathians. The Russian troops, which are investing Przemysl, are said to have been driven back by a sortie and are not within range of the cannon of the forts.

The Russians who crossed the lower Dunajec are not able to proceed further.

The tremendous extent of the battles now raging in the east is apparent from the fact that contests are now in progress along a front extending over 400 miles between the positions on the extreme north and south.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—A Reuter official dispatch from Vienna, coming by way of Amsterdam, says:

The battle in Russian Poland, in spite of the bitter cold, is being energetically continued. Our troops have captured several bases of operation and are progressing, especially toward Woldromand, on both sides of the Pilica. Numerous prisoners have been taken.

At other places the situation is unchanged.

The prisoners in the interior of the monarchy number 110,000 men. Among these are 1,000 officers.

BOMB MISSES OUR CONSULATE.

Dropped by Airman, Kills Several Persons in a Warsaw Street.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A bomb from a German airship fell in front of the American Consulate at Warsaw early today, breaking the windows of the consulate but injuring no one within, according to a telegram dated today from Ambassador Marye at Petrograd. Several persons in the street were killed and wounded, but no Americans were among them.

American Consuls received instructions early in the war to leave zones of great danger whenever invading forces arrived in their vicinity. It is expected here that if Warsaw becomes a battle ground of the German and Russian armies the American Consul and his staff will withdraw to a place of safety.

TERRITORY RUSSIA WANTS.

East Prussia and Galicia, According to a Diplomat.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 24.—A prominent Russian diplomatist, speaking today on the situation in the eastern theatre of war from the Russian point of view, says:

"Our aspirations are almost realized, as what we desired to obtain was the annexation of Galicia, which already is in our hands, and the conquest of East Prussia, which is about to occur, thus fulfilling the promise of the Czar to reunite Poland under the Russian sceptre. Poland, therefore, is returning free in faith, language, and autonomy. The occupation of East Prussia as far as the Vistula River is a strategical necessity for Russia. It is a question of life for Poland which otherwise would have no outlet to the sea.

"Other problems which Russia wishes solved are the neutralization of the Bosporus and Dardanelles, the independence of Armenia, which now is divided among Russia, Turkey, and Persia, and the freedom of the Balkan States from any Austro-German threats."

GERMAN DUKE'S CLOSE CALL.

Bomb Explodes Near Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Killing Three of Staff.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 24.—According to a Berlin dispatch to The Telegraaf, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha narrowly escaped death in the eastern theatre of the war by a shell which exploded near where he and his staff were standing.

The explosion killed Col. von Berg and wounded two other officers.

URGE BULGARIAN ACTION.

Leading Deputies of Sofia Ask That Macedonia Be Occupied.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—In the course of the sitting of the Bulgarian Parliament today, says a dispatch to the Central News Agency from Sofia, the leaders of the Agrarian, National, and Liberal Parties delivered speeches in which they called for the formation of a genuine National Ministry.

The Deputies also urged the occupation by Bulgaria of Macedonia, which, it was argued, could be carried out in agreement with the Triple Entente powers.

Austrian troops, said the speakers, were approaching the Bulgarian frontier, which, it was feared, they would cross with a view to co-operating with the Turks.

HELD UP BY BULGARIA.

Medical Supplies and Clothes for Servian Army Stopped.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—Medical supplies and Winter clothing purchased in Moscow at a cost of $50,000 for the Servian Army have been held up by the Bulgarian authorities, who have refused to allow passage through that country. The purchaser is the Archimandrite Michael, head of the Servian Church and Vice President of the Slavic Society in Russia.

The Servian Minister here has appealed this incident to M. Sazonoff, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

IN NO HURRY FOR PEACE.

Berlin Quotes Danish Answer to English Reports.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The following was contained in the information given out to the press today:

"The Copenhagen Politiken states that English reports that Germany wishes peace are absurd, and that their only aim is to keep England in good humor. Germany has no reason for wishing peace, since her armies are on foreign territory and her navy is uninjured."

REPORTS FRENCH DISASTER.

Berlin Press Bureau Tells of Defeat —French Report Later Victory.

BERLIN, Nov. 24., (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The French losses in the recent fighting near Khenifra, Morocco, during the attack on an encampment of mountain tribes, are given today in reports from Madrid which were issued by the Official Press Bureau as twenty-three officers and 600 men killed.

The fighting resulted, according to these reports, in a defeat for the French, who, it is said, lost two batteries.

Reports from Paris on Monday said the French, strongly reinforced from Zeedla and Fez, drove back the Berbers to the Mountains, and also recovered war material that they had been obliged to abandon in the earlier fighting.

MEDAL FOR MME. POINCARE.

President's Wife Honored for Her Services as a Nurse.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 24, (via Paris.)—The Bar Association has presented to Mme. Poincaré, wife of the President of France, a specially designed medal as a mark of admiration at the example she set by working as a simple nurse in a hospital organized by the association.

Mme. Poincaré, who early in the war completed a course in nursing that qualified her for duty in the Red Cross, volunteered her services as soon as she arrived at Bordeaux, when the seat of Government was moved to this city from Paris. The address, accompanying the presentation, says:

"We all remember with sincere emotion the kind, unassuming nurse, who took up her humble duties early each morning, and whose perseverance brought each day to our dear wounded most attentive care and deeply appreciated encouragement."

TURKISH MOB WRECKED SAN STEFANO CHURCH

Also Seized Germans, Bringing Threat from Kaiser's Officers to Shell State Buildings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A former official of the Turkish tobacco monopoly has reached Odessa from Constantinople. He says a mob of 12,000, led by officers, wrecked the interior of the San Stefano Cathedral. Hand grenades were thrown, but the steeple was undamaged.

The mob then looted shops in Stamboul belonging to Christians and crossed to Pera, where they looted foreign Consulates.

Minister of the Interior Talaat Bey had assured the American Ambassador there was no danger to foreigners, and he had ordered the removal of sentries from the British Consulate.

The mob seized and carried off some German civilians by mistake. Thereupon the German military mission ordered Enver Bey to release them immediately and punish the mutineers, otherwise the Turkish Government buildings would be shelled.

KAISER LOST 120,000 BY DASH FOR CALAIS

French Army Bulletin Summarizes the Gains of Six Weeks' Fighting.

SAYS GERMAN PLAN FAILED

France Not Crushed, Belgium Not Annexed, and Britain Not Menaced.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Bulletin des Armées, in its issue tomorrow, will publish a summary of the military operations of the last six weeks. This article, given out officially this afternoon, is as follows:

"With the fresh success of the Allies in the battle of Flanders the moment has come to recite the accomplishments of the last six weeks. These may be summed up as follows:

"The formidable effort undertaken by the Germans during this time first, to turn our left wing, and, second, to penetrate it, has resulted in failure. By this effort the enemy was endeavoring to make good his defeats on the Marne; instead, he only added another check to the check he suffered in September.

"Nevertheless, in order to flank us in accordance with its recognized method, the German General Staff neglected nothing along that portion of the front extending from the River Lys to the sea. It massed between the beginning of October and the beginning of November four corps of cavalry and two armies, comprising in all fifteen army corps.

"The Crown Prince of Bavaria, Gen. von Fabeck, Gen. von Demling, and the Duke of Württemberg, to stimulate the morale of their troops, issued several appeals and exhortations. We found their orders on officers who fell in battle or were taken prisoners.

"All these documents agreed that it was a question of a decisive action against the French left. It was necessary to penetrate to Dunkirk or Ypres for the reason, according to one of these orders, that the decisive blow was yet to be delivered. And this blow must be decisive, delivered with all speed and carried through at all cost. It was desired to obtain a decision in the western arena of operations before again turning toward the adversary in the East.

Planned to Annex Belgium.

"These various orders recited, furthermore, that Emperor William was there to animate his soldiers by his presence. He had announced that he wanted to be in Ypres on Nov. 1, and everything was prepared so that on that date there could be proclaimed the annexation of Belgium.

"In short, everything was provided for, every single thing except the victorious resistance of the allied army. To make this resistance possible it was necessary for us to oppose to the enemy forces if not equal to his own, at least sufficient.

"What was then the situation at the beginning of October?

"The Belgian army had come out of Antwerp intact, but too exhausted to take part in any manoeuvre. The English Army was leaving its front on the Aisne for a field of operations in the north. Transportation and the movements of supplies occasioned long delays.

"The army under Gen. de Castelnau did not extend its left wing beyond a point south of Arras. The army of Gen. de Maudhuy extended from this point to the south of Lille. Further on we had cavalry, territorials, and marine fusiliers. This force was not sufficiently strong to enable Gen. Foch, called by Gen. Joffre to take command of the armies in the north, to break the will of the enemy. Reinforcements were, therefore sent him.

"Then for three weeks we saw the reign of the railroad and the automobile. Day and night troops were being moved by these methods of transportation, and they arrived in time. Divisions and army corps, not so strong numerically as those of the enemy, but sustained by an admirable spirit, moved into action as they disembarked from the train. For thirty days these divisions were at the front.

Battle Line on Oct. 20.

"About Oct. 20 our front was outlined as follows: From Nieuport to Dixmude one of our divisions of infantry and our marines held the railroad line, while the Belgium army was reorganizing itself in the rear; to the south of Dixmude we were installed along the canal, and from here our line extended to the east, making in front of Ypres a vast semi-circle held by four corps of the French Army and one corps of the English Army. The line then dropped to a point to the south of Messines and Armentières, forming two segments, the first held by the remainder of the British Army and the second by ourselves.

"The German attack was an effort first to occupy Dunkirk and reach Calais or Boulogne. They tried to flank us and to cut the direct communications of the British Army with the sea coast.

"All the heavy artillery of the enemy brought from Antwerp was there, ready to be used again.

"Beginning the 5th of November the attacks were repulsed. From the railroad we marched toward the Yser, rolling up the enemy, who had succeeded in crossing to the left bank of the stream, and drowning his rearguards in the floods. One can still see near Stamscappelle German cannon half buried in the mud and the corpses of German soldiers half submerged.

Desperate Fight for Ypres.

"Then the enemy, finding it impossible to get around our flank, endeavored to cut through. This was the battle of Ypres, an engagement desperate, furious, and relentless, during which the German army hurled its units forward in dense masses without counting its losses, sacrificing everything in a fierce endeavor to attain its object. But the effort was in vain.

"For close on to three weeks we stood up against repeated frantic assaults. Every one of them was repulsed. Our front, with its circular formation, was not easy to hold, but nevertheless we were successful in keeping it intact.

"On the 30th of October the British troops, particularly the cavalry, had been obliged to withdraw for several hundred yards before a powerful onslaught of the enemy.

"Our troops, attacking in conjunction and at the same time with our allies, were successful in re-establishing the impassable barrier which closed the approaches to Ypres. That which was done here by our army corps, working in close harmony with the English corps which it encircled, is worthy of a place in the finest records of military history.

"On the 12th of November the enemy had succeeded, at a point north of Ypres, in crossing the canal over two bridges. By the 13th we had been driven back to the other bank. Also on the 12th the enemy succeeded in occupying a certain territory in the region to the south of Ypres. This territory was recaptured from him.

"On the 15th the attacks of the enemy were less intense, and our position, already strong, became impregnable. This result was obtained by the Belgian Army, under the orders of Gen. d'Urbal, together with the participation of the armies of Gens. de Maudhuy and de Castelnau. These three armies constituted the group of armies under the command of Gen. Foch. The two last mentioned contributed brilliantly to our success by repulsing all the attacks directed against them, and by occupying, between the Oise and the Lys, several positions of importance.

"The decisive assistance that we were able to lend under these circumstances to the British troops, tightened further the bonds uniting the Allies in a brotherhood of arms.

"Finally the energy of our resistance inspired the Belgian Army with confidence. This army, which had reorganized on its own territory, is now ready for the engagements of tomorrow.

Figure Germans Lost 120,000.

"The losses of the Germans have been considerable. They undoubtedly exceed 120,000 men. In certain trenches 120 meters long there have been found more than 2,000 corpses. This in spite of the fact that we know that the Germans, whenever it is possible for them to do so, remove their dead from the field of battle.

"Such heavy losses on the part of the enemy are to be explained by particular circumstances. If the Germans for three weeks attacked in dense masses, the reason was to be found in the recent form of organization of some of their army corps. The numerous pieces of artillery that we grouped at a point to the south of Ypres opened in these masses of men sanguinary breaches. It was all an indication of the importance of our success.

"The greatness of the result obtained by us becomes particularly significant and striking if one will realize that the Germans themselves always regarded the breaking of our line at Ypres as most important. In checking their offensive movement we inflicted upon them a most humiliating defeat.

A Summary of Military Gains.

"We have obtained further result, the importance of which should be set forth. Here they are. The Belgian Army having been driven from its own land, Emperor William was not only on the point of realizing his project to proclaim at Ypres the annexation of this courageous nation, but he was also on the point of glorying in the annihilation of at least one of his adversaries. This double satisfaction was refused him.

"If Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne had been taken, Great Britain would have been hampered in communicating with her army on the Continent.

"Finally, France in maintaining impossible the front of her armies from the sea to Arras adopted the best and the most precious guarantee against a return to the offensive movement of the enemy on Paris.

"The foregoing is an outline of our success. To present it more definitely it might be well to throw on the screen of the campaign a comparison of the fronts occupied by our left and by the German right in the beginning of September and then in the middle of November.

"The outcome is this: We have to our credit not a series of momentary successes, but a continuous progress, which has made vain the persistent and uninterrupted effort of the enemy.

"After our victory on the Marne had, in the middle of September, obliged the German Army to undertake a precipitate retreat, the enemy endeavored at once to win back its advantage, and always by trying to turn our left wing.

"At no point were the Germans successful. During this time, on the contrary, we succeeded in extending our left as far as Belgium, and even as far as the sea. We then maintained our line impregnable in its new positions.

"The successes won in Flanders, in which the French troops supported the principal burden, is thus seen to be a continuation, an extending, and a development of the victory of the Marne. The glory of this success is due to our leaders and to our soldiers. It is exemplified also by the ability of our General Staff to read clearly the purposes and intentions of the German commanders. Our staff is ready everywhere and always not only for parade but for retaliation.

Troops Gain Defensive Power.

"As for our troops they have acquired certain qualities which they perhaps lacked at the beginning of the operations, particularly the ability for rapid defensive organization. The trenches they build today are as good as those constructed by the enemy.

"However satisfactory these evidences of success may be to us they do not by any means exhaust our other reasons for confidence. Along with the progress of our arms there should be observed the progress of the Russian armies, which has been becoming more noticeable since the 3d of November. At the doors of Cracow and of Kalisz our allies are now making their weight felt in the scale of opposing forces.

"It is in this field that we should draw our conclusions, for here it is that one may perceive in the full light of day the failure of the German plan. This plan, the project of von der Goltz, of Bernhardi, and Falkenhayn, was, as often has been recalled, to crush France in three weeks and then to turn to Russia.

"Today the fourth month of the war is drawing to its close, and still France has not been crushed. On the contrary France, counting from Sept. 5, has enjoyed nothing but success and this in spite of the arraying in opposition to her of a mass of soldiers who in the aggregate represent more than fifty army corps. These fifty army corps (we say it again and again for it is the truth and in this truth is found our honor,) are still all confronting us.

"Fifteen German army corps, united with virtually all the forces of Austria, are facing Russia.

"We repeat and we desire to emphasize that since Sept. 6 the formidable masses of troops, who have assailed us, have not been able, no matter how courageous their attacks, to make us give way any place on the line. On the contrary, at a number of points the enemy has been driven back before the strength of our advance."

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier

Details from Petrograd of the great battle in Poland, in which the German Crown Prince and Gen. von Hindenburg, with half a million men, tried to smash their way to Warsaw and by a decisive victory compel the independent Russian armies operating successfully in East Prussia and in Galicia to fall back, show that the Russian forces that blocked them were massed on a line (indicated by crosses on the map) extending from Gombin southeasterly through Lowicz to Rawa, and on to Opoczno, where the left flank was protected by impracticable marshland extending to Konsk.

In the course of the fighting the Germans were driven back to a line (indicated by black squares on the map) stretching from Strykow, through Zgierz, Szadek, Zdunskawola to Sieradz. Latest official advices from Petrograd announce that the Germans are retreating from this line toward the frontier and their bases, which are the fortresses of Posen and Thorn.

GERMANS ATTACK ALLIES IN FORCE

Continued from Page 1.

men's lives a purgatory of torment, and often the men who suffer most are superior to their officers in intellect, education, and refinement of mind and behavior.

BRITISH SHIPS SMASH GERMANS' BELGIAN BASE

Zeebrugge Set Afire and Sections of Six Submarines Reported Wrecked by Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The value of Zeebrugge as a German naval base against England has been destroyed by the fleet of the Allies.

The warships again bombarded that portion of the coast all yesterday afternoon, wrecking a number of buildings used for the enemy's stores, setting ablaze large quantities of petrol and other inflammable materials, and thoroughly clearing the coast of Germans between Nieuport and the Dutch frontier, except some artillerymen, who were left to work a few big guns three miles from the sea.

This concentrated attack by powerful warships, which stood well outside the enemy's mine field around the Zeebrugge Breakwater, caused surprise and consternation, and resulted in a hurried movement toward Bruges of all the sailors, marines, and naval staff and civilian workmen from Hamburg and Kiel, who had been employed along the maritime canal for the last fortnight.

There was a scene of wild confusion at the Zeebrugge railway terminal, where endeavors were being made to load trains with supplies for removal to Bruges. Lyddite shells fell among the harbor buildings, and apparently a large quantity of stores was abandoned, for some shells tore up the railway line.

A number of trawlers used by the Germans for mine laying were assembled behind the mile-and-a-half-long breakwater. They were believed to contain mines, ready for use. Several unusually heavy explosions, following the dropping of the Allies' shells around the harbor, are believed to have been caused by the blowing up of these vessels.

A massive crane in the inner basin, which had been a great help to the enemy, was reduced to scrap iron.

Reports Submarines Wrecked.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 8:35 A. M.—"Germany's scheme to establish a naval base at Zeebrugge has been thwarted by British warships," says The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent.

"Zeebrugge is burning, the Solvay works near the Bruges Ship Canal are a heap of ruins, and the sections of six submarine boats, which had been brought there, are reduced to twisted iron. A large quantity of stores also was destroyed.

"The bombardment lasted from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. The coast guard building and the public schools were destroyed. The military trains at the Solvay works were blown to fragments and a large crane, which was being used for putting the submarines together, simply disappeared.

"In desperation the Germans tried to remove their stores, including the apparatus for making hydrogen for the Zeppelins, to Bruges, but found a section of the railway had been blown up.

"For several weeks the enemy had been collecting stores at Zeebrugge and fortifying it in the hope of making it a strong naval base."

A dispatch from Amsterdam quotes a message received by the newspaper Tijt from its Sluis correspondent. It says:

"Yesterday after British aviators had reconnoitred cleverly hidden German gun positions along the coast a combined attack was undertaken by the Allies' infantry against the German trenches. The attackers were aided by a bombardment from the Anglo-French squadron, consisting of three small cruisers, and numerous torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, which came close to the coast. The Germans replied with a heavy artillery fire.

"During the afternoon a second squadron appeared between Ostend and Weenduyn, but neither here nor at Nieuport was there any success for either one side or the other.

"Near Westende two German batteries were silenced, but the British and French squadron was forced to retreat, owing to the good marksmanship of the German artillery, which damaged one of the destroyers.

"The second squadron then steamed to Zeebrugge, probably with the intention of destroying German submarine boats. Before sunset the electric works were fiercely burning, and also the Palace Hotel and other buildings. The church steeple at Heyet was damaged, and it is reported that the sluices at Zeebrugge were destroyed.

"The German firing suddenly stopped and the German submarines left the port. After manoeuvring, the British fleet disappeared in the fog. Part of Zeebrugge was burning, and the people had fled in all directions."

Official Report of Bombardment.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—The Admiralty announces that all points of military significance in Zeebrugge were subjected yesterday to a severe bombardment by two British battleships. The German opposition was feeble. The extent of the damage done is unknown. The British ships returned in safety.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (by wireless to London.)—An official communication given out by the German Headquarters Staff says:

British warships again appeared off the Belgian coast yesterday and bombarded Lombaertzyde and Zeebrugge. Our troops suffered but slight damage from this bombardment, but a number of Belgian villagers were killed and injured. Otherwise no actual changes have occurred in the west.

Paris Tells of Argonne Fighting.

PARIS, Nov. 24, 10:14 P. M.—This official bulletin was issued tonight:

Today has been relatively quiet.

There has been intermittent cannonading on the front and a few attacks in the Argonne, which have all been repulsed.

The afternoon bulletin said:

Speaking generally, it may be said that the situation, during the day of Nov. 23, has shown no important changes.

Along the greater part of the front the enemy manifested his activity particularly by an intermittent cannonade which was, however, less spirited than on the preceding day. Nevertheless there were here and there some infantry attacks, all of which were repulsed. As we have come to expect, these attacks were particularly violent in the Argonne, where we gained some territory, and in the region of Four de Paris.

There is nothing to report between the Argonne and the Vosges, and, furthermore, a very heavy fog has interfered with operations.

The sanitary conditions of the troops are favorable.

GEN. STENGER REPORTED DEAD

French War Office Once Said He Issued "No-Quarter" Order.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 24, (via Paris.)—The death of Gen. Stenger, who commanded the Fifty-eighth German Infantry Brigade, was reported here today.

Gen. Stenger figured in the war news in September, when the French War Office stated that he had issued an order that no prisoners should be taken; that all who fell into the hands of his men, including the wounded, should be shot. The Germans repudiated this report.

France May Prolong Moratorium.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Journal Des Debats from Bordeaux says that the French Government before the end of the month will probably prolong the moratorium for another period.

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BURROW AND SLAY IN FACE-TO-FACE WAR

Harassing Conditions of Trench Combats Along the Firing Line in France.

BATTERIES ROAR BEHIND

Shifts of the Battle Front Shown by Shell Wreckage and Abandoned Defenses.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The General in command of the troops along the battle line between the Oise and the Somme assigned a staff officer, says a dispatch to the Havas Agency, to show sixteen French newspaper men something of the military operations there.

"When we approached the firing zone," says the dispatch, "we descended into the main trench, with which is connected a system of cuts. The trench is six feet wide and three and one-half to four feet deep. We followed it as it wound up a slope for a distance of two and a half miles, while the noise of the musketry came nearer and nearer.

"We were exchanging our new and thrilling impressions when our guide told us that we must be silent.

"'The enemy can hear us,' he said.

"We had arrived on the first firing line. We were immediately made aware of this fact by what we smelled and heard at the same time. The crashing voice of the three-inch guns, which we had left behind as we advanced, was now almost obliterated by the nearer and quicker staccato reports of the machine guns and the Mausers.

"At a distance of 100 yards was a gray winding ridge of earth, the advance line of the enemy's trenches. Here, face to face and within range of each other's forces, men were shooting each other down point blank, while from every ridge and every mound, covered with four inches of snow, unseen batteries completed the turmoil of war.

"Here and there a head rises cautiously above a white-crested trench. There are six quick shots, and then the head disappears, as if swallowed by a sea of snow. This is all the spectators see of the hundreds of thousands of men in the burrows, who are ready to issue forth at the slightest alarm.

"The vast chambers, roofed over with the branches of trees and with stout wooden pillars in front supporting sacks of earth, protect the men inside alike from shells and the tempests. These are underground forts for modern warfare, with sanitary ditches, kitchens for the mess, and bunks for the riflemen awaiting their turn on the firing line.

"In front rises an ancient windmill, neutralized without the form of an armistice, whence provisions are brought to the trenches of both the combatants. Further on the trenches are so near each other that the Germans and French exchange newspapers.

"Complicated barbed wire fences protect the trenches here from surprise. At a converging point on one spot stands a building at the walls of which the enemies arrived at the same time and a German rifleman, breaking a hole through a wall, thrust a bayonet under the nose of a French sentinel.

"This is the spot where the situation was critical for the French ten days ago and where a Brigadier General in a brilliant action saved the day and gained the stripes of a General, commanding an army.

"To the right and to the left black clouds from bursting German shells are interspersed by chimney stacks from which the smoke of industry curls up as in days of peace. Further down the line appear the crumbling ruins of Arras, where the war has been more pitiless and where no industry remains standing.

"At nightfall the humble village of Quesnoy, with its ruins standing out like phantoms, marks the scene of a formidable clash, which will make the place historic. The town is now nothing but a heap of stones and smoking ruins. In the midst of which are seen the narrow trenches from which the Germans resisted the onslaught and which now contains the heroic dead. Twenty batteries played upon these trenches, while fifteen battalions in echelon charged with bayonet to a mighty chorus of 'Vive La France.'

"A formidable fusilade and machine gun fire stopped the onrush, but half the ground had been gained. The next day the batteries reopened and the infantry line charged again, this time carrying the trenches and chasing the Germans from the position. Quesnoy had cost the French 2,000 men to take it and the Germans lost 6,000 men.

"From Arras where the German shells still rage, though little remains to be destroyed, to La Bassée canal, a tug of war continues across the same dead line as during the last three months. Over this line bullets whistle and shells screech unceasingly and dark clouds that mark the targets of the German heavy artillery stand out in gruesome relief against a background of snow. Here it becomes apparent that though the trenches are close, the real zone of battle action has a width of four to eight miles, which can be easily followed by the scars left everywhere by the great storm of shot and shell.

"Abandoned trenches show the earlier fluctuations in the line, while recent changes are traced in the white blanket of snow and by the deep excavations made by the larger calibre shells."

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SCRAP LOCOMOTIVES TO GET WAR COPPER

German Metal Famine So Acute, Says English Report, that Railways Will Suffer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Standard.)—The scarcity of copper is such throughout Germany that orders have been given to dismantle as many locomotives on the State railways as possible, in order to use the copper and brass for making ammunition.

CHILE CHARGES GERMAN AFFRONT

Continued from Page 1.

istry for the vessel, and several puzzling incidents arose in the course of the investigations. So suspicious were the Government officials at San Francisco, that it was fully a month after the beginning of the negotiations before American registry was granted.

In order to effect the change of registry a new American company, known as the Northern and Southern Steamship Company, was organized to buy the vessel. The ship was then loaded with 6,000 tons of coal at San Francsico. One interesting feature of the case which was not developed until after the Sacramento had sailed for Valparaiso, was that between $7 and $8 a ton was paid for the 6,000 tons of coal. This was exactly the price at which coal in considerable quantities could be bought at Valparaiso, and the coal on the Sacramento ostensibly was being taken to the Chilean port to be sold in competition with Valparaiso coal. It was also learned after the vessel left San Francisco that the owners of the ship were to receive about $8 a ton for transporting the coal to Valparaiso, so that by the time the coal arrived there it would cost approximately $13 a ton, and was to be sold in competition with coal that could be bought in the Valparaiso market for half that price.

It was on Nov. 21 that word was sent from Chile that the Sacramento had arrived without her cargo. Capt. Jacobson explained that his ship was seized on the high seas by a German warship. There is a suspicion here that the coal originally may have been intended for the Germans, but Washington is withholding judgment until the American Consul at Valparaiso makes his report.

The British and French Governments have protested strongly against the alleged use of Chilean and Ecuadorean ports as well as islands of their coasts as German bases. The British Government is concerned and chagrined over these allegations because it was off the Chilean coast that the German warships in the Pacific made a rendezvous with the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau and won the notable naval battle over Admiral Cradock, sending to the bottom the Good Hope and the Monmouth, one of these being Admiral Cradock's flagship, in which he lost his life, together with the entire crew.

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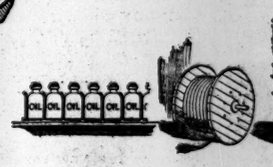

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BELGIAN APPEALS TO GERMANS VAIN

American Relief Agents Deny That Any Willingness Was Shown to Feed the People.

EVEN SALT WAS REFUSED

Report That No One Is Starving "Cruelly False," They Say—1,500,000 Wholly Dependent.

GERMAN POSITION STATED

Frederick Palmer Says They Need Every Bit of Food for Their Soldiers.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The American Commission for Relief in Belgium today issued the following statement:

"With regard to a statement published in America, and credited to Gen. von Frankenberg, Governor of Antwerp, to the effect that if America had not been so kindhearted as to send foodstuffs to Belgium the Germans themselves would have considered it their duty to bring food from Germany, we cannot conceive that the German Governor of Antwerp ever authorized such a statement, and are inclined to believe that the report is unfounded.

"The following cities, through their representatives, have made repeated appeals to the German representatives in Antwerp for food: Malines, Lierre, Willbroeck, Boom, Duffel, Torhagen, St. Nicolas, Contich, and Waehlem. They were refused.

"Last Friday two town Councilors of Antwerp came to our headquarters in Rotterdam and stated that they had been released by the German authorities under bond of 5,000,000 francs ($1,000,000) to obtain help for the destitute of Antwerp, and upon their urgent representation we sent 540 tons of supplies to Antwerp.

"The Provinces of Limbourg and Luxembourg, adjoining the German frontier, have made repeated appeals to the Germans for the right to buy food in Germany and import it into Belgium and have been consistently refused. On the minor question of salt alone, of which there is an abundant supply in Germany, the privilege of importation was refused, and we have had to send salt from the British Isles.

"These are only a few of the instances which make it impossible for us to believe that any such statement as the one referred to was authorized by a responsible German official. The first and most natural inquiry we made when we were asked to undertake the work of relief was 'Why do the Germans not supply the civil population with food?' and it was not until we were absolutely satisfied through American Minister Whitlock and by such corroborative evidence as to the Germans refusal of, or inability to, supply specific requests for foods that we undertook the responsibility of advising the American people that the feeding of the Belgians was up to them.

"If the Germans are prepared to feed the Belgians an early announcement to that effect and an organization for that purpose will be immediately required to save the lives of millions of people. As regards the report that no one is starving in Belgium, the official statements of the Spanish and American Ministers in Brussels, the appeal of Cardinal Mercier, and the daily detailed accounts from every source of widespread suffering prove that such a report is cruelly false, and that there are considerably more than 1,500,000 people dependent on the soup kitchens at the present moment is in itself sufficient evidence."

STATES GERMANY'S POSITION.

Frederick Palmer Says She Must Save All Food for Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Frederick Palmer, the American war correspondent, who has just returned from Germany, today made the following statement with regard to the position of Germany in the feeding of the people of Belgium:

"The food required to keep the Belgians from starving this Winter would feed five army corps for a year. Any German Governor who diverts that amount from Germany's supplies will have to reckon with German public opinion.

"Germany is not in want of food at present. If the crops are good next year she will have enough, economically managed, to last for two years, but she has garnered every grain of wheat, planted big acreages, and is husbanding food stores. In case the war lasts a year her people look forward to short rations. The one valuable life, the one person to be fed, is the fighting soldier or one who may recover to fight again. If she gives her military prisoners only enough for bare existence, she will not spare any gratuities to Belgium, no matter how many Governors say so.

"Germans can think of Belgium only with angry bitterness. Not humanity, but do-or-die patriotism governs their emotions. They blame the Belgians for spoiling their plan of campaign. Nothing is too bad for the Belgians. Let the Belgians take care of themselves represents the German public feeling. This is without saying the Germans are naturally inhumane. They are at war; their ports are closed; they are desperate in the determination not to be starved out.

"Food is plentiful in Antwerp or Brussels restaurants frequented by German officers. This does not mean plenty for poor people. Only neutrals like Americans, who investigate, can know the truth of the Belgians' needs.

"Germany will and must think only of her soldiers. Her military commanders cannot help neglecting the people who have ruined her offensive campaign. Belgium needs food; it can only come from outsiders. Belgians are sure of getting it only under outside direction. Let Berlin appropriate food and German troops at the front will get it. That is the bounden result of military necessity. Commanders of other countries than Germany would do the same. It is a condition of freezing, helpless women and children that appeals. If America feeds them, we know they will be fed."

GIVES ROCKEFELLER PLANS.

Dr. Rose and Others of Commission Leaving for the Continent.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation has completed its preliminary investigation here, and will depart for Holland tomorrow night. Dr. Wickliffe Rose, head of the commission, outlined his plans today.

"We expect to spend two days," he said, "in investigating conditions among Belgian refugees in Holland. Then we shall depart for Belgium with H. C. Hoover and Millard K. Shaler, members of the American Relief Commission.

"We shall spend as much time as possible in touring Belgium, in the hope of gaining a comprehensive idea of the needs of that country. In the meantime, Henry James, Jr., leaves for Paris to consult with Myron T. Herrick, the retiring American Ambassador, concerning the needs in France. He will rejoin the commission later in Belgium.

"After its tour of Belgium the commission will go to Havre to consult with the Belgian Government, and thence to Bordeaux to get in touch with the French Government. Our next stop will be Paris, where we will visit the local relief agencies. Then we go to Switzerland, and later, perhaps, to Austria and Servia.

"An agreement has been reached whereby the distribution of food to the Belgians will be left in the hands of the American Relief Commission, while the Rockefeller Foundation continues the work of gathering supplies in the United States. Such supplies should be shipped in care of the American Commission in London. After the cargoes already under way have been handled the actual shipments of supplies from America also will be in the hands of the American Commission.

"In countries other than Belgium the Rockefeller Commission will get in touch with the existing relief agencies.

"The utmost harmony exists between the two commissions, which will co-operate with each other in efforts to provide speedy relief in Belgium, especially in the remote sections, where suffering from cold and hunger already is intense.

"The time of our visit to Germany has not yet been set. While we are in Holland we shall communicate with German authorities in regard to a plan for making an investigation of conditions in Germany."

STARVING BELGIANS RESORT TO PLUNDER

Sanguinary Encounters Between Smugglers and German Soldiers Frequent at Dutch Border.

BRUGES, Nov. 24, (via The Hague and London.)—In some of its aspects civilization has been set back several centuries by the war in parts of Belgium. Conditions in Bruges and the surrounding region are so unsatisfactory that the entire countryside seems likely to return to a state resembling the period of the religious wars in the sixteenth century, when the famished population resorted to stealing, plundering, and smuggling.

Such occurrences are being reported now along the Dutch frontier. They have led to sanguinary fights between Belgian smugglers and German soldiers and Dutch frontier guards. Lawless elements of the population are raiding farms, killing or wounding the occupants, and stealing their possessions.

The Germans are doing whatever they can to preserve order. Marauders are pursued relentlessly.

In cities like Antwerp prices of the necessaries of life have risen greatly. The German authorities, while refraining from the imposition of direct taxes, demand large sums from the people through a complicated system of stamp taxes. These taxes are imposed for infraction of any one of the many petty rules which have been made.

All of the Austrian troops which were engaged so actively in the operations at Antwerp have disappeared.

Prices of essential commodities have risen at Antwerp since the beginning of the war as follows: Salt, from 3 centimes three-fifths of a cent) a kilogram (2.20 pounds) to 17 centimes; sugar, from 36 to 60 centimes a kilogram; oil, from 8 to 35 sous (35 cents) a litre, (nine-tenths of a quart); coal, from 32 to 45 francs ($) a thousand kilograms.

These articles frequently are unavailable even at the higher prices.

BRITISH LOAN BIG SUCCESS.

Applications So Numerous That Allotment Will Take Some Days.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Lists of subscriptions to the greatest war loan in history, amounting to £350,000,000 sterling, $1,750,000,000,) or rather more than half the total of the British national debt, were closed this afternoon, and the loan, it is freely stated in the City, will be a great success, although no official figures are as yet available.

Coming at a time when the London Stock Exchange is closed and immediately after $300,000,000 of fresh taxation had been imposed, the result is considered remarkably indicative of the determination of the country to enable the Government to prosecute the war to a successful end.

The subscriptions poured in from the provinces and from insurances houses and banks, Colonial as well as in the United Kingdom. The offerings ranged from a modest $475 to the biggest insurance company's subscription of $5,000,000.

The enormous number of applications created considerable pressure at the Bank of England, and some days must elapse before it is possible to announce the allotments. The cash payment of £2 (£1,) per $500 required with the applications will temporarily take off the market some millions of pounds sterling.

HARVARD MAN IS KILLED.

Lieut. Williamson First American Graduate to Die in the War.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The first graduate of an American college to be a victim of the war is Lieut. George Williamson, who belonged to the West Riding (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment.

Lieut. Williamson's name appears in today's casualty list as among those who have died as a result of wounds. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1905.

According to an obituary notice received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Lieut. Williamson was wounded in battle in Belgium on Nov. 8. He was removed to the Fourth Clearing Hospital and died on Nov. 12.

Lieut. Williamson was the only son of Lady Skinner and lived at 2 Summerhill Avenue, Montreal. He was 31 years old. While at Harvard he was a member of the Hasty Pudding and Dickey Clubs and of the Institute of 1770. New York State Senator-elect Ogden L. Mills was a classmate and an intimate friend of Lieut. Williamson.

SAYS INDIA'S ARMY CAN EQUAL RUSSIA'S

Maharaja of Idar Interviewed at Cairo on His Way to Join Allies at Front.

FIVE PRINCES NOW SERVING

People of India Eager to Fight—Maharaja's Secretary a Suicide Because Not Allowed to Go with Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just obtained an interview with his Highness the Maharaja of Idar, Dhiraj Shri Dolat Singhji, who is passing through Egypt on his way to join the General Staff at the front. He is the fifth of the Indian Princes to leave India on active service.

The Maharaja is the adopted son of the renowned Sir Pertab Singh. He was able to give an excellent idea of the great wave of imperial enthusiasm, loyalty, and devotion which, aroused by the war, has swept over the peoples of all races and creeds throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire.

"The size of the Indian army which will take part in the great war," he told me, "depends, of course, on the wishes of the King-Emperor, but I may say that every Indian, old and young, would most gladly and enthusiastically respond to the King-Emperor's call.

"Our one difficulty is that only a comparatively small number of men may go to the battlefield at present. As it is, many officers and Indians of high birth are going in the ranks. My two saices, or grooms, are Captains; my personal servant is very well-to-do, and they came with me because it was impossible for them to go in any other capacity. Even the grooms who came to Bombay with our horses and then had to return home went away dejectedly and in tears. It was with great difficulty that they were persuaded to return."

The Maharaja told me a pathetic story of his own military secretary. After bidding farewell to the Mahajara the secretary called together his family and friends, said good-by to them, and shot himself, overcome with grief that he could not proceed to the front with his master.

The Maharaja of Jodpur, who is only 17 years of age, was at first thought to be too young to serve with the army in the field. The young ruler's mother, however, supported him in his desire to fight for the King-Emperor, and at last he wrote to the Viceroy. "Why, he asked, am I not allowed to go? I have three brothers, so if I am killed in battle it does not matter." Permission was no longer withheld.

"You know," added the Maharaja, "we Indians believe that those who die in battle go straight to Paradise. To die in battle is not to die. Our names live, and we are proud. Now is a very good time to die."

Asked whether, now that Turkey had entered the great world war, there was any feeling on the part of Mohammedans on the side of Turkey, the Maharaja replied:

"Emphatically, no. What is Turkey now? She is only a football, driven on and coerced by the Germans. She has no claim to represent Mohammedanism. No, indeed! We are all, without exception, on the side of the empire to which we are so proud to belong.

"Take the case of Rajputana. That State has an army of 30,000 men, but no fewer than between 500,000 and 600,000 men have offered themselves and are willing and eager to serve. Nepal's army consists of 80,000 men. They are all at the Emperor's disposal.

"If, indeed, the Emperor requires an army as large as that of Russia, India is able to supply it, and will be proud to do so.

"So determined are the tremendous numbers of the people of India to fight for the King-Emperor that, if only the battlefield were nearer and not separated by seas from India, they would go even without orders to fight."

SALAAMS OF INDIAN STAY GERMANS' FIRE

Quick-witted Trooper Spends the Night Among Kaiser's Troops and Gets Back Safely.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The life of the Indian troops in the trenches is described in a bulletin from the front which was issued by the Official Press Bureau tonight.

"There have been trenching, counter-trenching, and a good deal of hand-to-hand fighting," says the report, in denying any sensational occurrence, "but no Gurkha regiment has penetrated behind the German lines and blown up a powder magazine."

An incident of the quick-wittedness of the Indians is related. Two of them were creeping toward a German trench on a scouting expedition one night, when a searchlight was thrown upon one of them.

"He was quick-witted enough to realize that no ordinary resource would save his life," says the report. "He immediately rose to his feet and advanced, salaaming, to the German trench. Its occupants ceased to fire, disconcerted."

The Indian indicated by signs that he wanted to kill the British, and as a result spent a luxurious night in the German lines. In the morning, on making signs that he could bring other Indians, he was allowed to return to his own side. He was promoted for this exploit.

The report says that the Germans have not attacked the Indian trenches as desperately as they have the other parts of the line, and have been repelled without difficulty. When the Germans have captured an Indian trench, it has invariably been recaptured, usually at night with the bayonet.

Despite the cold weather, the health of the Indians is better than that of the white soldiers who accompanied them from India. While feeling the hardships of the trenches acutely, they have not complained.

In describing German attempts to seduce the Indians, the report says that the operator of a Taube aeroplane threw down over the trenches many leaflets, bearing the announcement by a German professor that Sheik-ul-Islam had proclaimed a holy war. All the leaflets fell into the hands of white soldiers, who were puzzled by them.

TO UPHOLD THE PAROLE.

German Officers Who Fled from Holland to be Punished.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24, (via London.)—The Berlin correspondent of the Telegraaf states that the two German officers who broke their parole and escaped from Holland, have arrived at Osnabrück, Hanover.

They will be summoned before a court of honor, the correspondent says, and must leave the army.

British Arrested in Brussels.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says the Germans have arrested 300 British subjects who still remained in Brussels.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The official bulletins from France report an almost complete cessation of active operations. All along the line of battle both sides maintain an intermittent bombardment and show themselves ready to give a warm reception to attacking bodies.

The only fighting officially reported from France is at Four de Paris, six miles southwest of Varennes. The French captured this point from the Germans about Nov. 1 and the latter have been trying to recapture it for a week. This village lies at a crossroads on an important route through the Argonne forest, making its possession necessary for an advance in this region.

For nearly a week now the opposing armies in the western theatre of operations have been gathering strength. If the Allies continue to act on the defensive they are in a way playing into the hands of the Germans. As soon as the latter have prosecuted the present campaign in Poland to success or to failure they will probably turn to make their next important move in the west. By attacking now the Allies gain the advantage of making progress while the German line is temporarily weakened.

Dispatches from Berlin and Petrograd confirm the early reports of a check administered by the Russians to the German invasion of Poland. It comes out that the Germans advanced well beyond Lowicz and Lodz and turned south against the flank of the main Russian Army in Southwest Poland. The latter force evidently abandoned its position along the Warthe and fell back rapidly to the line through Piotrkow and Skiernie-wice. Here the Russians succeeded in massing such in strength that they have beaten back the German advance guard at Brzeziny and Tuszyn, east and south of Lodz.

Petrograd asserts that the Germans were driven out of Stykow and Zglerz, north of Lodz, and from Szadek, twenty-five miles west of Lodz.

Apparently the Russian strength surprised the advanced forces at the head of the German columns and drove them back twelve to fifteen miles. This is the natural distance between the reconnoitring forces in front and the main body of the army. It seems likely that the German advance guard has fallen back to gain the support of the main body. The final outcome has not yet been decided, and will depend upon the fighting that must now be taking place between the main forces of the two armies.

The battle has passed through the first stage in which the large reconnoitring bodies come in contact. The next step is the continued advance of the more aggressive side, working its way up to close contact with the enemy's main body. When these forces come together the fighting develops more slowly. The outcome must be determined by assaults on intrenchments or a strategic move against the flanks.

In this case the German right flank is protected by its junction with the German armies to the south. Only on their northern flank are the Germans exposed to a turning movement. It seems probable, then, that the Russian campaign will consist of holding the German front between Sieradse and Lowicz while they push forward an army of cavalry and artillery into the gap between Lowicz and the Vistula River. Important fighting may be expected in this district before the great battle is decided.

The principal advantages that the Germans possessed in this invasion were its suddenness and the unexpectedly large force that they concentrated for their advance. Their campaign was in the nature of a raid, in which the chances of success were increased by surprise. The check which the Russians have administered is, then, a disadvantage for the Germans, because the Czar's commanders gain time for a concentration of still greater strength in defense of their right flank.

The German position will be a serious one if they are unable to overcome the Russian opposition. They cannot afford merely to hold what they have gained. This would let the Russians make use of their immense reserves of troops and send forward a new army north of the Vistula to turn the German flanks. Such a policy in the east would also prevent the strengthening of the German lines in France. In both fields the numerical superiority of the Allies would soon give them the advantage over the Germans, and the latter in trying to hold both fronts might be unable to hold either.

For these reasons the Germans will seek an early decision of the battle at Lodz. If defeated, they will have to save their forces by a rapid retreat to the German border. There the service of their railroads would then nearly double the power of their troops so that they could better hold a defensive line with reduced numbers.

The Austrian advance in the district north of Cracow has pushed the Russians back five miles to Pilica. This Russian retirement extended along about twenty miles of their front, but was soon stopped. Along the new line they have checked the Austrian advance. The Russians seem to have followed in this field the same policy of drawing in their forces that won success in the battle of the Vistula.

PORT OF LONDON VERY BUSY

Stock of Foodstuffs Five Times What It Was a Year Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—J. G. Broodbank, a member of the London Port Board, states in an interview that the port has never been busier in its history than at present.

Timber and sugar are pouring in. The stock of foodstuffs is five times larger than at the same time last year. Meat supplies have been well kept up. Twenty per cent. more dock laborers are being employed than is usual at this time of the year.

Mr. Broodbank particularly remarks the tremendous trade between London and Archangel, Russia.

PAY BRITISH OFFICERS MORE.

Captain's Daily Wages Are Raised from $3 to $3.50.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—New rates of pay for army officers, showing increases of 10 to 25 per cent., are announced in an army order.

The new daily rate for a Captain is raised from $3 to $3.50, and for a Lieutenant from $2 to $2.50. These increases are augmented by various special allowances.

INSURE AGAINST SEIZURES.

Dutch Bankers Form Company to Protect Shipping Houses.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Leading banks and shipping companies, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, have formed a Dutch oversea trust company, which will insure Dutch exporting and importing houses against loss on goods which may be or already have been declared absolute or conditional contraband by the belligerents. The correspondent adds that the company is a national institution and that its profits will be given to the Dutch Relief Committee.

AMERICAN SUFFERS UNDER SPY CHARGE

Held Nine Days in Brussels in a Room with Nine Other Prisoners.

SUSPECT U. S. PASSPORTS

Germans Say Many English Spies Have Them — Rescued by Insistent American Consul.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—After nine days under arrest by Germans at Brussels on suspicion of being an English spy, Philip Dollow, an American photographer, reached London yesterday.

"All went well until I got to Brussels," he said.

"I reached Brussels on Nov. 11, and the next morning obtained from the American Consul an introduction to the German military authorities with a view to getting a permit for taking photographs. Armed with this I went to German headquarters, was sent to another building, then to another until at the end of a day and half I reached a certain Lieut. Kampf, and after all my trouble he told me the permit I wanted was only issued at the office of the General Staff.

"I decided to return to Antwerp and Holland, and went to the office to get a pass. Then my trouble began. I handed over my passport on demand, and to my surprise was presently confronted with one of the German secret police, who marched me into another room between two soldiers with fixed bayonets and took down my statement through an interpreter. I said I was an American photographer, taking photographs for American papers, and as the necessary permit had been refused I wanted to return to Holland.

"While I was being questioned other men entered the room, and not knowing I understood German, one of them said: 'We know these Americans. The American Embassies all over Europe are issuing passports to Englishmen to act as spies.'

"Then I was taken to another room, stripped, and searched. In one of my pockets they found a card bearing the name of an English newspaper given to me by an acquaintance on the Flushing boat. At once they said, 'Ah! here is an English journalist to whom you send information,' and when they found an English sovereign in another pocket they were convinced. 'You are English, because you have English gold in your pocket,' they said, ignoring the fact I also had Belgian and Dutch money.

"At 5 o'clock that night, after a day with nothing to eat, I was taken to 6 Rue de la Loi and put into a room with nine other prisoners there. I asked the sentry to get me something to eat. As soon as he heard me speak English he crossed the room and shook someone who was sleeping on the floor and said, 'Wake up, Englander, here's another Englander.'

"I found him to be a man named Dunstan Hall, who had been arrested by a German picket while he was driving a motor car near Ghent. He claimed to be an American, but had no passport, only an English motor driver's license.

"At 4 o'clock on the morning after his arrest he was awakened and told he was to be shot at once. He went out in his shirt and trousers, saying he didn't want a coat to be shot in. However, when they got to the firing party he still insisted he was an American, born in the United States, and said he was spared and brought to Brussels. There he was tried four times on a charge of being an English spy, and finally it was decided to send him to Germany until the end of the war.

"We were all in one big room with straw mattresses. Coffee and bread were brought to us in the morning, but the chief meal of the day was one big basin of soup for ten of us, with no spoons or plates. Finally I got a special permit to have meals sent in from the Casino, and it cost me 2s. 6d. for each meal of scraps that had been left by the officers.

"Most of the prisoners had been arrested on false charges or no charges at all, and were released as soon as they paid a big fine.

"From the window of our room I could see two Zeppelins being fitted together, and the soldiers told us eight more were to come from Germany.

"One day I was taken to St. Gilles Prison to be photographed and measured and to have my finger prints taken. On the way back to my room in the Rue dela Loi I saw thirty-six of the new German 38-centimeter guns, and was told they were to be used at Calais to fire on Dover.

"Last Thursday evening I was called down stairs, and there found the American Consul. He told me he had called every day to demand my release, and finally had refused to leave the building unless I accompanied him. Finally, after two days, I got my passports and cameras back and made my way to Antwerp and thence to Flushing for England.

"From all I heard the Germans do not propose to hold Brussels in case of a retreat, but intend to hold on in Antwerp to the last man."

ZANGWILL LAUDS SCHIFF.

Says He Speaks as a Patriotic American, Not for Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—The Times publishes the following letter from Israel Zangwill:

"The interview with Jacob Schiff, reported by your Washington correspondent, on the proposal for permanent peace that shall end not only this war, but all war, comes as one gleam of light in the world's darkness.

"But why does he almost extinguish it under the head of 'German press campaign'?" And why does he speak of Schiff's 'brief for Germany'?

"As one associated for many years in philanthropic work with this noblest of millionaires, I should like to testify that despite his early associations with Germany he is one of the most patriotic Americans I have ever known.

"Descended from a long line of Jewish rabbis and scholars, (one of his ancestors was Chief Rabbi of the Great Synagogue of London in the eighteenth century,) Jacob Schiff himself might have sat to Lessing for a portrait of 'Nathan der Wise.'

"And in proposing a conference to end Prussian militarism (and every other) he speaks, not as the mouthpiece of Berlin but with the voice of Jerusalem."

BRITAIN WILL PROTECT JEWS.

Telegram from Ambassador Spring-Rice to Herman Bernstein.

Herman Bernstein, editor of The Day, the Jewish daily newspaper of this city, yesterday made public the following telegraphic correspondence:

His Excellency Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, Washington, D. C.:

The Day, National Jewish daily, published last week statement by German Ambassador to effect that Germany urged Turkey to protect Jews of every nationality in Turkish Empire. Now that Jaffe (Jaffa) is reported in hands of England, beg to inquire whether England will give same protection to German and Galician Jewish residing in Turkey.

HERMAN BERNSTEIN.

Herman Bernstein, 444 Pearl Street, New York:

Jews of all nationalities who may come under British control can of course count on the same protection and liberal treatment which England has always extended to them. I have, however, no information that Jaffe is in hands of England.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

OUR KRAGS NOT FOR SALE.

Government Won't Let Guns Go While War Lasts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Wilson will not permit any of the obsolete Krag-Jorgensen rifles to be sold by the United States Army while the war in Europe lasts. Secretary of War Garrison was approached a few days ago by agents, but before they had an opportunity to present their credentials he informed them that even if the "King of the Sandwich Islands" wanted the rifles they were not for sale.

About 40,000 of the Krag-Jorgensen rifles, now discarded, are stored in army arsenals. They were the standard rifle of the army at the time of the Spanish War. Some of those on hand have been in service, but many are brand new. They have been superseded in the equipment of United States troops by the new Army Springfield.

DEFEAT TURKS IN ARMENIA.

Russians Pursuing Them—Fighting in Persian Territory.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—The following announcement from the General Staff of the Russian Army in the Caucasus was made public tonight:

"In the region of the Tchoruk River (Russian Armenia) the battle increased in intensity yesterday.

"In the direction of Erzerum we threw back the Turks on the whole of the front and forced them to retreat hurriedly. Our troops are still pushing them energetically.

"There is no change in the situation in the other regions."

An earlier communication, made public today, from the General Staff in the Caucasus, under date of Nov. 22, says:

"In the direction of Erzerum the advance guard of the Russian Army continued to drive back the enemy, after having thrown into disorder a Turkish column, caissons and an ammunition train being captured.

"From Kara-kilisse to the Alashkerd Valley some engagements took place with results favorable to us.

"In the Persian Province of Azerbijan the Turks were defeated in the region of the Khanasur Pass, and also in the passes leading from Dilman in the direction of Katur. In these engagements the Russian troops captured some Turkish artillery."

Haan's Restaurant
13 to 21 Park Row

IF you want to economize, go to HAAN'S where you will find most excellent sea food in great variety and perfectly cooked, with service equal to the best hotels and prices moderate. Luncheon and dinner.

Music with meals.

Waiter! Kellner! Garcon!

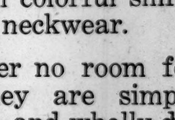
Never mind what you call him just so you make him understand that you know good oysters. When you say

Seatag Oysters

he knows *you* know. When you see the tag on the shell you know *he* knew. And when you taste them you know *we* knew.

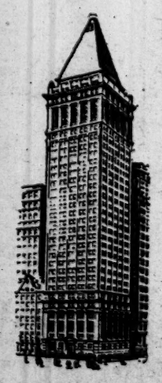
Selected and brought from the offshore natural beds far outside Cape Charles, Va. Served with the tang of the sea right there!

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 36th Street, New York



The Tag—Full Size

Money can be earning income, while awaiting permanent investment.



A great number of persons just now are wondering how best to invest their surplus funds. They are invited to consider the advantages as a "temporary investment" of our Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest and payable on demand or at a convenient future date.

Personal conference or correspondence with our Officers, on this or any banking or trust business, is cordially invited.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York City
Capital, $10,000,000
Surplus, $10,000,000

We shall continue today, Friday & Saturday

The Extraordinary Sale of Men's

Distinctive Silk Scarfs

It began Monday with 40,000 scarfs!
It began Tuesday with 28,000 scarfs!
It begins today with 20,000 scarfs!
Let the facts speak for themselves!

It involves the greatest collection of exclusive European neckwear creations ever assembled by any shop in America—it is an opportunity notable for the universality of its appeal, ranging the whole gamut of scarf coloring and design—it is a sale of superb workmanship, too,—of scarfs that are full and fluent of fold—lavish, handsome and expansive—and every scarf, be the price what it may, is a dyed-in-the-wool bargain, never hitherto equalled by this or any shop.

$3.00 and $3.50 Scarfs.....at 95c
$1.50 and $2.00 Scarfs.....at 65c
$1.00 Scarfs.....at 45c
65c Scarfs.....at 29c

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Men's Evening Clothes at Saks'

The most accomplished examples of polite apparel that ever saw the light of day!

¶ In your day clothes you may introduce variety—you may wear a light suit or a dark suit and vary it with colorful shirts and new astonishments in neckwear.

¶ But evening clothes offer no room for such diversification — they are simple studies in black and white, and wholly dependent upon style for their claim to distinction.

And even as Style alone makes an evening garment, so a Saks evening garment stands alone for style.

FULL DRESS	DINNER DRESS
¶ The newest Saks full dress coat has shorter waist, longer skirt, and is lean and lithe of line.	¶ The Saks dinner coat this season is cut much like a sack coat and is radically new.
¶ Has a bias breast pocket that is very smart, and is finely braided on the collar and the cuffs.	¶ High cut front, darted sides, and a long collar rolling softly but surely to a bachelor button.
¶ An immaculate fit, with soft roll lapels that have all the leisurely inconsequence of dinner time.	¶ Somewhat of a small coat, as a smart coat and tailored to perfection.

Full Dress Coat and Trousers.....$28.00 to $50.00
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers.....$25.00 to $38.00
Waistcoats, white and fancy.....$3.50 to $12.00

Two Specials in Silk-lined Evening Clothes.
Dress Coat and Trousers, silk-lined.....$28
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers, silk-lined.....$25

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

THE MINT

Money in a mint does not earn anything until it is put into circulation.

And the money poured into a building operation does not earn anything until, in the shape of rentable space, it also is put into circulation.

That is why it is a wise thing to employ the Thompson-Starrett Company, and thus be assured that your money will be put on an earning basis without the loss of an unnecessary day.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

GERMAN FIGHTER PRAISES ENGLISH FOE

Finds Much to Admire in the Way Ypres Has Been Defended.

SPORTSMAN'S SKILL SHOWN

Best Use Made of Cover and the Trenches Are Cleverly Constructed —Patrols Superior to Germans'.

BERLIN, Nov. 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—An earnest warning against underestimation of the British troops such as has been customary with a certain section of the German press is sent home by a well-known Berlin newspaperman who is serving as First Lieutenant with a regiment facing the British forces near Ypres.

His regiment, he writes, marched out with the idea that the British had legs only to run with, and that real fighting spirit or skill in arms was lacking in them. A few hours' contact with the British, however, showed that they were no easy enemy.

"The English infantry which opposed us there in the vicinity of Ypres must be characterized as troops of the first quality," he writes. "From the start it was noteworthy with what high energy the British troops defended their positions against our attacks. After being driven out they kept trying again and again, particularly by night attacks, to regain the lost ground. They were supported most effectively by their field artillery, which, like the French, is at least as good as ours. The British had also brought up heavy naval guns in the vicinity of Ypres, and the English shells and shrapnel caused us considerable loss.

"As the British commenced to feel more and more our enveloping movements they made desperate efforts to break through our lines, particularly in the neighborhood of Becelaere, but vainly. In one of these energetic attempts we captured about 500 English, including twenty officers.

"The chief strength of the English lies beyond doubt in the defense and in the proper use of cover. The natural hunting instincts of the sport-loving Briton come out more strongly in these specialties than is the case with our average infantryman. The minimum of hunting instincts that we of the present age inherit is brought to a higher degree of development in the Englishman by regular participation in sport than in men of other nations.

"The Englishman as a sportsman undoubtedly has quicker nervous reactions than the average German. It is unquestionably easier, therefore, to instruct the British recruit than the German in shooting, in the use of terrain and in patrol duty.

"The skill of the British soldier in utilizing every advantage of the country was very noticeable in the numerous engagements in the vicinity of Ypres. The British trenches were usually so skillfully constructed that they could not be made out with the naked eye. When we had stormed the first trenches we were astonished to find how well laid out they were, particularly in depth, side protection against shell fragments, splinter proofs, and, above all, in regard to the way in which plates of steel and iron were built into the breastworks.

"The shelter pits evidently had been arranged with all possible comfort for an extended stay, and our men rejoiced at the wonderful canned goods, corned beef, ham, and other supplies they found in them.

"The British often lay out dummy trenches, setting up turnips or clods of earth to deceive us. The firing line, taking full advantage of cover, lies so far in front or behind these trenches that it suffers very little from our fire, directed against the supposed trenches. It often happened that we came under heavy infantry and machine-gun fire from the edge of a wood, returned the fire, and stormed the wood, to find only when we entered it that the defenders were in the treetops, not on the ground. As to patrols, I have often followed British patrols for some distance with the glass, and, so far as I could see, they missed none of the fine points of the game—something which cannot always be said of our patrols.

"In night fighting the enemy often follows tactics new to us. It is our rule in night fighting to refrain from shooting, if possible, but to use the bayonet, and to shoot in any case only when it is light enough to aim. The Allies, on the contrary, have in many instances adopted for infantry the same principle as for artillery fire, namely, that of strewing a certain area by night with fire.

"The village of Becelaere, which my regiment had stormed and occupied after nightfall, was subjected for hours to such a hail of infantry fire that we finally had to evacuate it. We then occupied trenches near Becelaere, and were subjected the whole night through to fire from infantry and machine guns, which caused us little loss. It is true, but gave the tired troops not an instant's rest. That probably was the enemy's intention."

CIVIL SERVICE.

SECRETARY TO COMMITTEE ON MARKETS.
$4,000.00 a Year.

Applications for examination for this position will be received until
4 P. M. FRIDAY, DEC. 4TH.

This committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will formulate a market scheme for the city and provide proper development of the market system. Secretary's duties will be to conduct investigations, formulate the findings. Candidates must have large experience in market management, or in the purchase, sale, and handling of food stuffs.

Minimum Age 21 Years.

APPLICATION Blanks may be had at Application Bureau, Room 1,400 Municipal Building, or sent by mail on receipt of 4c. stamps.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M. No Extra Fare.
Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M. Kansas City, 9:45 P. M.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St. Cor. Howard St. Cor. 134 St. Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

ASK $3,000 FOR MILK FOR BELGIAN BABIES

Cablegram Says Children Are Starving and That Aid Must Come Quickly.

PRAISE FOR THE RED CROSS

Mercy Fund Appropriates $1,000 for New York Women Out of Employment.

That there is great suffering among the poor in Antwerp and that $3,000 was needed immediately to buy milk for starving babies was the message that came by cable to Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General, yesterday. Mr. Mali did not disclose the name of the sender, but assured a TIMES reporter that the standing of the sender was such that the accuracy of the cablegram could not be questioned. The cablegram said that of the thousands who fled from Antwerp when the Germans began the bombardment many, practically all of them of the poorer people, had returned, and that the suffering among them was very great.

"The cablegram says," said Mr. Mali, "that there seemed to be sufficient food in Antwerp just now, but that there was no money with which to buy it. I was also informed that $3,000 was needed at once to buy milk for babies, and I was asked to see if it was possible for that amount to be cabled by the Relief Committee.

"In letters I have received, written early in November," Mr. Mali added, "I am informed that the Relief Committee in Liége is feeding 20,000 persons, and that about the same number in Verviers are also being cared for by those in charge of the relief work. The trouble in many Belgian cities and towns is that the Germans, by levying heavy fines on the municipalities, have taken all of the cash both from the banks and from well-to-do people. Likewise by commandeering the flour in the hands of bakers, they have made it impossible for the bakers to extend credit to the poor. In a few weeks, under conditions now existing, I am informed, the rich, as well as the poor, will be compelled to take their places in the bread lines.

"The consumption of flour in Belgium is estimated at between 40,000 and 45,000 220-pound bags a day in normal times. That means about 4,000 tons of flour or a shipload a day, and that when there are other foods available in the land. We estimate therefore that to feed the Belgians properly it would take a boatload of flour every day. Today, taking into consideration all the various relief organizations, we estimated that for some weeks to come we can send them a shipload a week, which is about one-seventh of the amount the people used before the war. This indicates the situation Belgian people face this Winter.

"With reference to the relief that we hear the Germans are extending in Belgian territory they occupy they are bringing some flour in from Germany and have fixed the price at about 50 per cent. more than the market price in normal times. Only the wealthy are able to buy it and their means are decreasing steadily and will continue to decrease for many months, I fear.

Small Hope for Industry.

"We also hear that the Germans are trying to revive commerce and industry and that they have allowed some merchandise to be exported from Belgium. But it is difficult to keep any industry alive when communication with the outside world is cut off, for Belgium exports about half her industrial output. Then, too, the domestic market is dead.

"The thing that would help Belgium the most would be to re-establish railroad and mail service. That, it appears, is out of the question now."

The American Belgian Commission received yesterday from London instructions concerning flags to be carried by American Relief ships. Each vessel will have a white flag twelve feet square, with red letters reading "Commission Belgium Relief, Rotterdam," also lone banners with the same legend on the sides.

The Thalma sails tomorrow from Philadelphia, carrying a Christmas cargo collected in that city. This is the second ship from Philadelphia for Belgium.

In addition the steamship Northwestern Miller will sail from Philadelphia about Jan. 15 with a cargo given by the flour men in the Northwest. This is a collection made by William Edgar, editor of The Northwestern Miller of Minneapolis.

Yesterday's Belgian Collections.

The Belgian Relief Fund now amounts to $535,356.11. Of this amount $5,322.69 was received yesterday. All subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, follow:

Providence Journal	$480	Roy Bower	1
Inter-Collegiate Tournament	260	Alice M. Beattie	2
Union Chretienne de Jeunes Filles	75	Betty Walker	1
Anonymous	5	Mrs. A. S.	5
Lovering & Garrigues Co.	25	M. H. W.	2
Anonymous	150	Marie Gietaert	6
Bureau de Secours Belge	400	W. A. Martin	5
R. Mortimer	50	Mrs. L. de Cawalho	5
Gibson Clark	10	Cash	1
Anonymous	15	Sympathizer	5
Anonymous	6	Mrs. Rearick	2
Miss R. Van Pelt	2	Cash	1
Leon Hirsch	10	Mrs. C. H. Mingo,	
Whitfield Cobb	15	(coll.)	164
C. H. White	5	S. Dalsheimer	100
Anonymous	13	W. W. Vensel	100
Dallas, Texas	5	James Byrne	100
Elmer Grandin	5	Lizzie Van Antwerp	50
A. F. Barnes	25	Isabella B. Belshaer	5
Wenga Nut Sale	9	Dorothy Mills	1
Anonymous	20	Great Neck Poker Party	10
Ref. Dutch S. S. Elmhurst	18	Irving T. Smith	10
Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker	40	Bronx Club	6
Carolina B. Sartments	25	A. L. Stewart	10
M. E. S.	8	K. L. Palmatier	10
N. E. & M. C. Lucas	5	Mrs. E. R. Deleyenne	5
Miss L. S. Hyde	5	Mrs. J. Smith	10
Rev. A. V. Lucero	5	Ada A. Jones	25
Miss E. E. Voodhull	10	Miss I. M. Lord	25
Carolina M. Goad	10	Suffrage, Yonkers	35
Agnes Chase	10	E. W. Wheeler	2
E. A. Richardson	5	Marion Adams	1
C. A. Hitchcock	10	Julia F. Pebegen	5
James Pine	2	W. H. Burr	25
G. H. Batchelder	1	Laramie Wyo.	2
Miss E. Waldron	5	M. C. Sevold	2
Mrs. H. R. Churchill	3	Mary S. Wheeler	10
Helen Gordon	10	Alfred Edey	5
G. C. MacGill	17	H. F. G., Jr.	5
G. S. Hooker	5	A. Sympathizer	1
Joseph Bailey	25	Children's Contrib.	11
D. C. Hall	5	Brooklyn Eagle	482
Rev. J. Barrez	6	J. M.	5
Leona C. Bernheimer, (col.)	46	Sidney Booth	5
C. V. Vuille	25	G. G. W.	50
Mrs. E. A. Savery	5	Richard Booth	25
L. E. Topham	15	Nicholas Hart	100
Shelton, Conn., S.S.	1	R. B. S.	10
J. A. Harwood	5	C. Wortendyke	50
Anna S. Van Wyck	3	C. L. Boody	25
F. E. B.	5	Mrs. A. Coester	2
N. Mitchell	5	Miss C. L.	1
C. Van Osacker	5	Samuel E. Martin	3
B. Raap	2	Adelphi Academy	2
J. H. Auerbach	5	Boys' School	2
Christmas	12	W. H.	1
A. G. Jacob	10	John P. Hand	5
Anna M. Hawley	5	W. H. T.	10
F. S.	5	Mrs. H. A. Maclean	6
J. R. Russell	5	Miscellaneous	10
Charles F. Binns	15	Harry Knostman	5
		Sewickley	501
		Pittsburgh	870
		Jerome Alexander	10

Proud of the Red Cross.

The following letter from Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador to Germany, was given out at the local offices of the American Red Cross yesterday:

I have just seen Count Talleyrand, who returned today from Gleiwitz, where our nurses and doctors are. He is most enthusiastic over all they have done.

He says that the surgeons have made a name for themselves already in Silesia, and that they want three more sent, if it is possible. I believe only the badly wounded are sent to them, which speaks volumes for the way they are looked upon here. I cannot tell you now proud and happy I feel.

If all goes well I shall go to Gleiwitz the end of November to see them, and then go to Budapest to visit my sister, where I shall also have a chance of seeing the work we are doing in Hungary. What a comfort to think that our Red Cross can do so much good to help all in this terrible, terrible suffering!

The Red Cross announced yesterday that in response to a request from Russia two additional Red Cross surgeons would be ordered to report to the military authorities in that country. It was also stated that the Red Cross has sent to Belgium 1,300 blanket shawls and twenty cases of clothing for women and children. A large consignment of hospital supplies has also been sent to the Red Cross in Paris.

Yesterday's contributions to the Red Cross amounted to $2,474.63. The fund is now $366,625.32. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street.

Yesterday's contributors were:

J. H. Harding	$1,000	Governors Island	$33
Brooklyn Chapter	375	"I'm Thankful"	25
Jamaica Fair	239	W. W. Irving	25
Dr. Dernberg, (col.)	196	C. G. Crooks	28
New Hyde Park	150	Cong. Ch., Malone	13
Staats-Zeitung, (col.)	125	M. E. Guild, Astoria	10
Pilgrims Church, Brooklyn	91	Needlework Guild, Mrs. E. R. Deleyenne	1
Tennis Club, Brewster	50	Mrs. E. A. Mealy	5
Card Party, Pompton Plains	46	Heath & Co. emps.	5
Troy Chapter	34	E. H. Austin	4
		E. Kruger	2
			1

Mercy Aid for New York Women.

The Committee of Mercy yesterday appropriated $1,000 from its fund for relief among unemployed women in New York City. It is the policy of the committee to appropriate portions of its fund from time to time for this purpose. The details of this expenditure will be in the hands of August Belmont, Frederick H. Allen, and Joseph M. Price, who will co-operate with any organization recognized by Mayor Mitchel as being capable of meeting the situation which is known to exist in New York.

The committee also apropriated $1,000 from the French Fund for the purchase of shoes for women and children in France. An appeal for this aid came to Frederick H. Allen, Chairman of the Finance Committee. Among the contributors reported during the day was Senator Elihu Root, who sent his check for $500.

The Committee of Mercy Fund has reached $42,781. August Belmont acknowledged the following contributions:

GENERAL FUND.

Edward A. Owen	$2	John R. Paxton	$25
David R. Noyes	50	A Friend	200
Mrs. Wm. Everdell	3	Anonymous	5
W. H. Lewis	10	Elsie M. Mourraille	5
Anonymous	1	Lucy B. Marks	10
Caroline B. Sarmiento	25	Theo. R. Hoyt	25
Harriet E. Ostrander	5	Dr. Lacey M. Jay	10
T. W. Stephens	25	Mrs. G. F. Huffl	10
		Elihu Root	500
		E. M. Bliss	50

BELGIUM FUND.

Anne W. Stuyvesant	50	W. L. Lyall	25
Margaret E. Putnam	25	Warsaw Farm Club	50
E. H. Gardner	2	E. M. Bliss	50

An appeal for the aid of Belgian war refugees in London was issued in New York yesterday in the name of The American Women's War Relief Fund in London, of which Lady Peel is the President, Mrs. John Astor, Vice President and the Duchess of Marlborough, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The committee acts as the administrative British committee of the Committee of Mercy in America.

For the Relief of Jews.

Contributions to the Central Committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war amounted yesterday to $944.74. The amount collected to date is $25,010. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, World Building.

These amounts (cents omitted) were received yesterday:

San Marco, Texas	$8		
Lake Placid Cong.	47		
Helena, Mon., Cong.	50		
International Falls, Minn.	16		
Mrs. M. Blumenfeld	5		
Joe Matz, Pocahontas, Va.	2		
Mrs. G. Turnoy, Wing, N. D.	5		
Mrs. Charles Fryer, Muscatine, Iowa	10		
L. Friedman, West Hoboken	10		
Producers' Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla., (col.)	150		
Mrs. Friedman	2		
Lester Roth	5		
Robinson & Golluber	10		
J. Gomborow, Lynn, Mass., (col.)	25		
B. Abramowitz, St. Louis, (col.)	10		
N. Levinson, Omaha, (col.)	10		
The Rev. J. S. Levy, Waco, Texas, (col.)	147		
Regina Brody	115		
Cooperman & Matteson	10		
H. O. B. A., No. 238, Harrisburg, Penn.	5		
Woolman, Troy, (col.)	50		
Nusach Ari Cong., Bayonne	12		
Ohab Sholem Anshe Sphard Cong., Bayonne	9		
Agudas Achim Cong., Bayonne	8		
Talmud Torah Cong., Bayonne	115		
A. Herman, Bayonne	5		
Committee, Ansonia	100		
Mendel Ayman, New Haven, (col.)	100		

Contributions for the relief of women and children of France amounted yesterday to $87.55, which brought the fund to $39,226.56. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Whitelaw Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street. These contributions were received yesterday:

Louis Sires	$10	Charles Savas	1
Lin Bonhommes	10	Louis Chomes	1
Mrs. R. Stevens	10	Antonio Bozzi	1
F. C. T. Beck	5	Edward Cloux	1
E. J. F.	5	Ernest Schmith	1
John Lamberton	5	Georg E. Maubler	1
George Philbert	5	Rudolf Heereen	1
August Maire	5	Adrein Calgnon	1
Mme. Leon Mundel	5	Fritz Brand	1
Daniel J. Gandin	2	Georg Bellos	1
Louis Chouliet	2	Nickles Chapalas	1
Marie L. Camgulham	1	August Cesario	1

The following contributed 50 cents each: Felix Chiochetti, Alexander Danas, Comis Papas, John Gogas, S. K. Christ, Peter John Vilar, Thomas Comches, Manlio Armosino, Ambroise Bardel, I. M. MacFadden, Dilletto Moggio, Bellis Demitroules, G. Dunpalas, Firmin Bernard, and August Cesario.

For Ambulance Hospital.

Contributions to the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $3,159.25, which brought the total to $181,216.98. These persons contributed:

Mrs. H. C. Phipps	$1,000	Cash, N. Y. City	$5
U. S. Vanderbilt	1,000	Mrs. J. Barber	2
Valvoline Oil Co.	500	Mrs. I. G. Stetson	1
Ellis P. Migeon	500	Mrs. James McKee	1
E. H. Budds	100	Mary F. Innes	1
Union Cong. Soc.	11	Irene M. Braman	1
Mrs. H. B. Williams	10	Emily L. Braman	1
C. E. Laurlat, Jr.	5	Dr. H. J. Lupien	1

The committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel at the opening of the war for the relief of New York citizens abroad, has reported to the Mayor. Ex-Mayor Seth Low was Chairman.

Since Aug. 6 the committee has met 135 vessels bringing in 103,276 passengers. On 62 of these ships there were persons in need of help ranging from 1 to 57 on each ship. A total of 810 families were assisted materially, including in most cases lodging over night and transportation to their homes. About 1,200 families besides were helped in various ways not involving financial outlay.

More than $500 for the British Red Cross was realized last night through a bridge party at the Hotel Martinique given by Niagara Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire. The money will be spent in hospital and surgical supplies accompanying the supplies will be three graduate nurses fully equipped and with all their expenses paid by the chapter.

The American Girls' Aid for collecting clothing for war victims in France and Belgium has sent out its second consignment of clothing by the steamer Touraine, the first cases having gone out by the Rochambeau a week before. Garments to clothe 1,500 persons were sent, and much larger shipments will be made. Parcels may be sent to the committee, Gladys Hollingsworth, Mrs. Gaston Pinto, and Elizabeth Hollingsworth, at Pier 57, North River.

PRIVATE VIEW OF WAR FILMS.

Will Be Shown with "Pandora's Box" for Vacation Committee.

A number of patronesses and members of the committee in charge of "Pandora's Box," the ballet to be given at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Dec. 4 and 5 under the auspices of the Vacation War Relief Committee, were invited to the committee headquarters at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday by Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, and Miss Maude Wetmore to see the first exhibition of the moving pictures which will be displayed at the entertainment. The pictures were taken by representatives of The Chicago Tribune through special arrangement with the Belgian Government, and will be put on display at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre next Sunday for a run.

GERMAN RED CROSS GETS $576,671 HERE

Dr. Dernburg Reports on Country-Wide Contributions and Lauds American Generosity.

$160,000 FOR RELIEF FUND

Other German Aid Organizations Have Fared Equally Well, ex-Colonial Minister Says.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, ex-German Colonial Minister, who has been in this country since soon after the outbreak of war in the interest of the German Red Cross, issued this report last night with reference to the support of the German Red Cross in the United States.

The grand total of the contributions to the work of the German Red Cross, for wounded soldiers, widows and orphans of those killed during the war, and sufferers in general, received by the New York Delegates of the Central Association of the German Red Cross Societies, amounts so far to $576,671.

This amount does not include the very considerable sums sent through other channels or collected by other German societies. The German Relief Fund in New York for instance has collected more than $160,000.

It is impossible to say how much has been contributed in this way, but it is safe to say that in the aggregate at least twice as much as the amount given above has been donated by persons of every nationality and creed for the alleviation of the suffering caused by the war in Germany. Of course the largest part came from German-American sources.

This list gives the amounts down to $300 that have been remitted from different collection centers in this country:

Chicago, Ill.	$154,127	Albany	1,000
Baltimore	101,535	Aurora, Ill.	1,000
San Francisco	55,000	Elgin, Ill.	1,000
Brooklyn	47,500	Fredericksburg,	
New York	33,150	Texas	1,000
Muscatine, Ia.	18,146	Fairbanks, Ala.	1,000
St. Louis	17,000	Green Bay, Wis.	1,000
Boston	11,000	Muskegon, Mich.	1,000
Cleveland	10,800	Savannah	1,000
Los Angeles	10,000	Taylor, Texas	1,000
Honolulu	8,800	Waco	1,000
Seattle	8,400	El Paso	940
Manila	7,500	Gonzales	905
Peoria	7,400	South Bend	875
Davenport, Ia.	6,000	Fontanello	850
Kansas City	5,183	Holyrood	819
New Orleans	5,140	Manning	800
Tacoma	4,864	York	797
Hoboken	4,525	Lockhart	750
Columbus, O.	4,025	Philadelphia	718
Charleston, S.C.	4,000	Topeka	700
Detroit	3,900	Tampa	625
Washington	3,449	Mason	614
Portland, Me.	3,106	Seward	600
Austin, Texas	3,015	Decatur	563
Portland, Ore.	3,000	Dubuque	560
Stapleton, S. I.	3,000	Victoria	535
Harrisburg, Pa.	2,700	Freeman	512
Houston, Texas	2,500	Augusta	500
Bridgeport, Ct.	2,300	Boone	500
New Braunfels, Texas	2,245	Cuero	500
Piura, Peru	2,137	Elmira	500
Troy, N. Y.	2,000	La Grange	500
Canton, Ohio	2,000	Holstein	500
Louisville	2,000	So. Manchester, Conn.	500
Seguin, Texas	1,750	Wellesley Col.	500
San Diego	1,600	De Witt	496
Jacksonville	1,500	Wishek	482
Comfort, Texas	1,400	Newburg	450
Porto Rico	1,300	Napoleon, Ohio	375
Youngstown, O.	1,300	Carthage	361
Dallas	1,200	Norfolk	350
Leavenworth	1,200	Waverly	325
Buffalo	1,175	Laramie	320
Denver	1,168	Albion	311
Brenham, Texas	1,035	Boerne	308

The delegates of the German Red Cross societies deeply appreciate the fact that the contributions from America have so far kept pace with the ever-growing demand for relief caused by the continuation of the war, and they take these means to express their gratitude to the donors whose number is so large that an acknowledgment by the publication of the complete list of the contributions is unfortunately impossible. This must be left to the local papers, which have, with full understanding of the situation, responded to the necessity and have done work deserving unlimited praise.

While the result stated above is highly satisfactory and encouraging, it must, of course, not be forgotten that the demands made upon the Red Cross and the affiliated societies are very large and likely to increase greatly with the beginning of the Winter.

Dr. DERNBURG.

COMSTOCK ENDS WAR RAFFLE.

Automobile for the Belgians Will Be Sold by Auction Instead.

Reports that complaint had been made to the District Attorney by Anthony Comstock were responsible yesterday for calling off an automobile raffle that was to have been held at the Hotel Knickerbocker tonight for the relief of Belgians. It was contended that the raffle, although for charity, constituted a violation of the gambling law.

James B. Regan, proprietor of the hotel, announced that there would be an auction sale instead, and that the car would be sold to the highest bidder. It was said that nearly $8,000 had been received for chances in the raffle. The money will be returned.

Quiet Colors Only for Soldiers' Garb.

The British War Relief Fund of 200 Fifth Avenue announces that it has received information from England that some of the articles of clothing which it has received and forwarded for the soldiers of the British Army are unsuitable for use at the front on account of their bright colors. The fund has procured a large quantity of wool of the correct khaki color and has it on sale at its headquarters.

Holland Kermis for Red Cross.

The Tercentenary Celebration is to be rounded out by a Holland kermis on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 4 and 5, the eve of the Feast of St. Nicholas, in Old St. Mark's Church, the site of Dutch traditions. The proceeds of the kermis are to be divided between the neighborhood parish and the Red Cross Fund. A Dutch village square is to be on the background for bakeshop, cheese and flour markets, and other activities. The Hollanders at play, Dutch peasant dances, and Court dances will be shown.

Britons Invited to Prayer.

All members of British and Canadian societies and their friends are invited to take part in the American Thanksgiving and English Harvest Festival service in St. Paul's Chapel at noon today. This will be the sixth service of its kind. The opportunity will be given to pray for the restoration of peace in God's time and in God's way, and to pray for widows and orphans and for wounded and dying soldiers and sailors. The offerings will be for Belgian widows and orphans.

SINCE '51

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THE HOLY PICTURE ON THE BATTLE LINE

War-Stained Russian Troops Kneel and Invoke Blessings as It Is Borne Past.

SPIRIT SUBDUES ALL RANKS

Perceval Gibbon Describes an Impressive Scene with the Russian Invaders of East Prussia.

By Perceval Gibbon.

New York Times and London Daily Chronicle War Service.

RAIGRAD, East Prussia, Oct. 28.—She was due to arrive at 3 o'clock; at 2:30 the guard of honor which was to receive Her came up the village street at the quickstep, the gray overcoats swinging to the rhythm of the stride, and halted where the church, with its sky-blue, star-spangled domes, stood up among the little houses. From the other direction came the General, urbane and elderly among his long-legged young staff officers, his breast cuirassed with the orders and decorations he wore in honor of his visitor. Between the houses and along both sides of the single street thronged the men of the regiments, the proletariat of the war.

It was a day of October, brisk and chill; beyond the roofs a sky of mother-o'-pearl stood over the Autumn-hued hills and patchwork woods of East Prussia. A couple of hours of riding westward would carry one to the foremost of those trenches whence the stolid, blunt-faced Russian riflemen looked forth upon the German positions. The village in which we stood was newly restored to our hands, snatched ten days before from a stubborn German rearguard upon any day one might hear from it; the drum of artillery muffled among the hills; the ruts of the gunwheels were still deep in the road. And hither, to the verge of Russia, to the very cutting-edge of the army, she was coming to show Her servants the mild beauty of Her face, the droop of Her bowed and compassionate head, and the ancient glory of Her raiment.

Russia Made Visible.

A tight-belted officer was shouting orders; the guard of honor, like people moving in a quadrille, shifted, changed shape, broke asunder, and resolved itself into two lines facing each other across the roadway. Between them, among his tall young men, came the General, at the easy gait of a boulevardier; a flaneur; his handsome and sophisticated face, with his gray moustache, smiled wisely; his gloved hands moved in little skilled gestures. French and fine, as he chatted. He was a man of the world, of the Court, of society, from his spurs to the oval badge on his cap, a man who could be efficient without ceasing to be decorative, a soldier who looked the part. He glanced while he talked at the watch on his wrist and then down the street; one judged he would require punctuality even from Her.

Beside me, where I waited on a doorstep, a huge-shouldered infantryman spoke to his neighbor in the clipped German of the Baltic Province of Russia. "I suppose we have to take our caps off?" was the sense of his question; and presently he turned his head and I saw his face, the black hair of it, the supple mouth, the contour and coloring of the Jew. There were many of them in the crowd, men from Riga and Libau and the towns of the Pale. A little further a group of high lamb-skin Cossack caps showed over the tide of khaki, surmounting lean, sinister faces of new levies from the Caucasus and featherweight cavalry from Southern and Eastern Siberia, with braided belts drawn tightly over long-skirted papachs and dripping with pendent daggers. Lithuanians, Letts talking together in their strange tongue, Poles, Cossacks plain, and Cossacks colored—it was Russia made visible in a little scope, an empire on the scale of an army, all its variety and diversity subdued to the single tone of war.

"She Comes!"

A mounted officer at the street-end was signaling with his sword; a murmur trickled along the crowd, "She comes!" The General and his young men broke off their talk and posed themselves ceremonially. There was a shuffling and jostling of those behind to see over the shoulders of those in front. Then, where the street turned there appeared figures, white-robed and pacing slowly, and over their heads a pale gleam of gold, the first light of Her countenance. Already about Her, as She advanced, there rose the voices of those along the way, low cries as of joy and entreaty from many mouths. The Russians near me surge forward, staring and peering excitedly. Heads were bared; the guard of honor clashed to the salute; and at Her own pace, borne in a litter on the shoulders of men, with Her escort of ringletted popes before and on either hand, She moved past.

The great frame that inclosed Her was gold, with open doors of gold, enhanced by the soft shine of jewels; against its barbarous magnificence She was dim and slight, a brief and pale vision of a face tender and delicate, a meek grace of attitude, long hands crossed beneath the bosom. In front of me the soldiers dropped to their knees upon the wet earth; all the street was lined with kneeling figures, gazing up at Her, the broad, war-beaten faces transfigured in a sudden ecstasy. They called to Her, their fingers racing to and fro in signs of the cross: "Sviataia Bogoroditsa!" they called; "Holy One! Mother of God!"

The Great Movement.

Their voices, their beseeching hands and the contagion of their earnestness—they made the poor street, with its mud and ugliness, suddenly august. These were the men who, a few days before, had taken the village with the bayonet, storming the street in which now they knelt, strewing its length with their dead and the dead of the enemy. Upon their khaki clothes the stains of that slaughter were still horrible. In the middle of them, between the rigid lines of the guard, the General, bareheaded, was upon his knees likewise, his staff kneeling behind him. His fine elderly face frowned heavily in utter earnestness as he crossed himself again and again over the orders and medals that shone on his breast. She went by him without halting, and turned in at the gates of the church where a place was prepared for Her, and till the last of Her escort had disappeared within, none rose. Then, abruptly, the staccato bark of the officer commanding the guard of honor restored the note of everyday.

"The gold alone is said to be worth 100,000 rubles," said the big Jew to his neighbor, replacing his cap on his head.

The crowds along the roadside broke and began to drift, talking and laughing; the great moment was over. From the church there sounded momentary snatches of music, swells of splendid bass singing by the bearded popes, where a service was in progress before a congregation of high officers. But for the men, She had come and gone, and life had again its commonplace aspect. They moved away in slow groups toward the camps behind the village, where the smoke of their fires rose in the windless air in slim spires of ghostly gray. My own way took me by a stony path under a breast of hill barred by the horse-lines of the last-arrived Cossacks. Where the path wound about the end of it, a man was kneeling.

He was barefooted; his hands were stretched forth in front of him; he was clad in the long, wide skirted papach of the Caucasian horseman. For him, there was no picture resplendent in a setting of gold, no gracious and visible presence to awe and uplift him. His back was to the dull west, his face to the east where, beyond the early dusk that was already thickening over the bleak lands, Mecca and its tomb were potent and holy.

PAVLOWA AIDS RED CROSS.

Russian Dancer's Benefit Takes In $12,000 for War Relief.

Anna Pavlowa and her company of Russian dancers gave a special performance last night in the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund. The house was filled, and the receipts amounted to more than $12,000. Two ballets, not yet given by this dancer in New York, were seen last night. "Puppen Fee" ("The Fairy Doll") and the "Walpurgis Night" Scene from "Faust," which has been omitted from the opera as performed in more recent years. Among the nine divertissements offered, there were also several numbers which had not been given here.

"Puppen Fee" is a fantastic ballet in two scenes, in which the mannikins of a toy shop are exhibited to buyers, going through the mechanical tricks with which the toymakers have endowed them, and afterward, at the waving of a magic wand, indulging in more ecstatic revels when there are no humans about. Several captivating individual numbers are included, and the ballet was effective and interesting.

The "Walpurgis Night" scene was gorgeously costumed, and many interesting stage groupings were arranged. Mephisto, as portrayed by the Russians, was a weird and compelling figure. In this ballet Pavlowa had excellent opportunities, and her leading male dancer, Mr. Volinine, excelled anything he has shown at the previous appearance this season. The orchestra did scant justice to Gounod's music.

PRESIDENT LAUDS HERRICK.

Says Ambassador's Work During Trying Days Was Admirable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Wilson paid a tribute today to Myron T. Herrick, who is retiring as Ambassador to France, to be succeeded on Dec. 1 by William G. Sharp.

Mr. Wilson said he was very much pleased with Mr. Herrick's work, and that his conduct during the trying days of war in the French capital had been so admirable he had been left in charge as long as possible. The President added, however, he felt he should not keep two Ambassadors in France any longer than was necessary.

Mr. Herrick is retiring from the diplomatic service and returning to the United States.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Between the transient hotels of downtown New York with their too-small rooms and too-large buildings, and the antedated Apartment Hotels with their dispirited, stodgy atmosphere and deficient service, The Majestic comes

ENGLISH CIVILIANS TOLD NOT TO FIGHT

H. G. Wells's Appeal to Them to Take Up Arms if Invader Comes Thought Dangerous.

PROTEST BY MAY SINCLAIR

She Has Been in Belgium as a Nurse and Has Seen the Results of Civilian Interference.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—George Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells have once again furnished proof of the adage that the cobbler should stick to his last. These distinguished literary lights were the authors, respectively, first, of an appeal to all the combatants in the western field of war to evacuate Belgium and cary on no more military operations in that much tried country, and, second, a fervid, not to say hysterical, series of letters in which the civil population of England was exhorted to take up arms, even if those weapons were only shotguns or carving knives, to defend their homes against the Germans.

Mr. Wells's articles have been more widely referred to than Mr. Shaw's, but even Mr. Wells has not had what the French call "a good press." Practically all the comments upon his suggestion have been condemnatory. The War Office has issued an announcement to the effect that in the event of the enemy attempting to invade this country instructions would be issued by the proper authorities as to what non-combatants were to do. Some of Mr. Wells's supporters took this to mean that the War Office was, to some extent at least, in sympathy with his views, and counted upon making use of civilian resistance in case a German force should be landed on British shores.

There is excellent authority for stating that this inference is entirely erroneous. The War Office announcement was intended simply to allay any hysterical alarm which might have been aroused by the novelist's articles, and to prevent the spread of a doctrine which was believed to be pernicious. By stating that the War Office had the matter in hand, it was felt, individual action along the lines preached by Mr. Wells would be obviated.

Belgian Civil Guards' Fate.

With the experience of that section of the civil population of Belgium which attempted to resist the German invaders to go upon, the British Government would have no option but to prevent by all the means in its power any but military opposition to any invading army in Britain. In Belgium the Germans would not recognize the Civil Guard, which is a regularly constituted body, as a military organization; and though The Hague regulations are wide enough to include among legitimate combatants volunteer and militia corps which satisfy all of the following conditions: (1) They must be led by a person responsible for his subordinates, (2) wear a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance, (3) carry arms openly, and (4) conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war—these regulations are purely academic, for they settle nothing unless the belligerent powers abide by them. Neither in 1870-71 nor in the present war has Germany shown any disposition to recognize as legitimate combatants any but fully and regularly organized military forces.

The "Levee En Masse."

One of Mr. Wells's contentions is that The Hague regulations recognize a levée en masse in territory not yet occupied by the enemy and when it is spontaneous. Article II. provides that "the inhabitants of a territory which has not been occupied who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having had time to organize themselves in accordance with Article I. shall be treated as belligerents if they carry arms openly and if they respect the laws and customs of war."

In this connection an authority on international law points out that the word "spontaneously," which has hitherto been construed as dispensing with a State order or call to arms, is shown by an incidental and indeed irrelevant remark in the German official explanation of the sack of Louvain to be construed very strictly by the Germans. A rising organized by the Government providing arms in advance is on this view not "spontaneous," and persons who join in it are not legitimate combatants. A national rising on this view must rely on privately owned weapons, rifles, (if possible,) shotguns, and pitchforks. There can be no question that any such rising would be speedily and ruthlessly put down by a well-equipped invader.

Miss Sinclair's Protest.

One of the most notable contributions to the discussion of Mr. Wells's scheme has been furnished by another novelist, Miss May Sinclair, whose works are largely read in America. Miss Sinclair, who has been in Belgium, acting as a nurse, writes to The Manchester Guardian:

"I wonder whether the good civilians—who no doubt are laying in a stock of rifles and revolvers in response to a recent civilian call to arms—would be quite so eager if they had been in Belgium lately, and had seen the endless procession of refugees flying from towns and villages which were leveled to the ground because some civilian had chosen to defend his wife's honor and his children's lives at the expense of his village or his town? I was in Ghent on the night of Oct. 11 when the Germans were advancing on that city. Ghent had every prospect of safety. The citizens had taken to heart the lesson of Termonde and Louvain. Their only fear was that some refugee (goaded to madness by his sufferings) would fire. I saw the crowd drawn up before the railway station. I heard them ordered to give up their arms. The fate of Ghent depended on absolute obedience to that order.

"And here in England we are still asking, 'Should civilians arm?' And the women have begun. I hear of women's corps to be trained to salute; also to shoot, if necessary, in defense of 'other women's' honor. Is there to be no censorship for this sort of thing? If it is better that ninety-nine war correspondents should be deprived of their 'scoop' than that one damaging item should leak through, what about other correspondents who are by no means at the front? A distinguished novelist with a theory may run amuck in all the papers and nobody is going to censor him. Yet his theory may be every bit as dangerous as the war correspondent's fact; especially if it is expounded with virile energy and carries the weight of a great name behind it."

GOSSIP OF WAR'S HAVOC TRIES LONDON'S NERVES

The Indian Troops Running Away, British Mutiny, Wounded Wanting to Quit, Brought Here.

One effect of the severe censorship exercised over the British newspapers, according to Americans returning from the other side, is that London is full of rumors, more or less pessimistic, about how things are going at the front. Perhaps few, if any, of these pieces of club gossip contain any larger germ of truth than the tale of the Russians who passed through England from Achangel to invade France, but they are implicitly believed in some form by many people.

Here are a few of the current pieces of gossip brought over by a well-informed passenger on the Franconia:

"Lord Roberts went to India to cheer up the Indian troops, who needed it badly. When the Gurkhas first came under fire they were exposed to a perfect tornado of shell. They had never experienced anything like it before and fled. They ran for miles, and it took several days to gather them together again.

"There has been a mutiny! The Blankshires threw down their arms and refused absolutely to obey their officers' orders to move forward to a position from which another regiment, for whom they were acting as supports, had been shelled. As to what happened after that nobody knows.

"The 'missing' in the casualty lists total about 17,000 to date, and even with these included the percentage of killed and wounded is high, out of a total fighting force that has been put at 250,000. The butchery of the war is frightful, and among the men who have been in it there is little desire to get back when their wounds are healed. They'll go back, but it will be because they'll have to.

"A large percentage of the wounded are suffering more severely from shock than from their actual wounds. Their nerves have all gone to pieces. The German shell fire is terrible. The actual concussion of the bursting shells has an effect. No man can stand it for long. Arrangements are being made to provide the troops with shields and various other sorts of protective apparatus, such as thick leather gloves for the left hand and a sort of helmet for the top of the head, (against shrapnel,) but, of course, the censors are very carefully suppressing all that."

MAIL FROM HOLLAND HELD UP BY BRITISH

Complaint Made Here That Letters Mailed to America Have Never Arrived.

ROTTERDAM WAS DETAINED

English Naval Officers Held Her at Dover for Five Hours While Search Was Made.

According to passengers of the steamship Rotterdam who were interviewed yesterday morning at the Holland-America Line pier, Hoboken, on her arrival, the ship was ordered into Dover Harbor by the British Admiralty officials and detained five hours while a search was made in all parts of the vessel by six officials dressed in naval uniform.

The Rotterdam left Rotterdam on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, with 1,854 passengers. She was piloted through the North Sea by an English pilot sent across to Rotterdam by the Admiralty from London who knew where the mines had been laid. On receipt of orders from the flagship, Capt. G. Stenger took his ship into the outer harbor at Dover and anchored on Sunday.

Shortly afterward a small naval vessel, resembling a small scout boat or miniature destroyer, came off and put six officers on board in naval uniform who were afterward said to have been secret service agents from the Foreign Office. They told the officers of the Rotterdam that they were looking for twelve Germans who had been reported to be leaving for New York on the Rotterdam. During the five hours' detention at Dover the passengers noticed that the English officials did not have the passengers lined up, but walked about the decks and cabins and examined them in such a cursory manner that it was suspected they had some other motive in coming off to the ship.

Many complaints have been received in Holland from relatives in the United States that letters posted in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other big cities have never reached America. It was suggested by some of the passengers that many letters might have been picked out for inspection by the Dutch postal authorities and placed in a special bag ready for examination at Dover or any other port where the British officials boarded the steamship. No one was taken off at Dover, it was said, when the small vessel left for the shore with the six uniformed officers standing in her stern.

Fram Carried Cottonseed Cake.

It was learned last night that the Norwegian steamship Fram, which was seized by the English and taken to Lerwick, Shetland Islands, was carrying a cargo of 4,050 tons of cottonseed oil cake from Philadelphia to Odense and Nyborg, Denmark, which was shipped by the Southern Oil Company to a Danish corporation, said to be a regular customer. The Fram was chartered by the owners to W. J. Grandfield & Co. of Philadelphia and turned over the same day to the Hamburg-American Line.

QUEEN THANKS AMERICA.

Calls Christmas Gifts "Touching Proof of Generous Sympathy."

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Queen Mary has sent to Mrs. Walter R. Page, wife of the American Ambassador, a letter of thanks for the Christmas gifts from American children to children in England and on the continent. The letter is dated at York Cottage, Sandringham, Norfolk, Nov. 20, 1914, and is as follows:

"My Dear Mrs. Page: Having heard of the approaching arrival of the steamer Jason bringing Christmas gifts of warm clothing from the children of the United States to the children of this and the other belligerent countries, I am anxious to express through you my warm appreciation of this touching proof of generous sympathy, and to ask you to be so kind as to convey my heartfelt thanks to all who have contributed toward the presents, which will, I feel sure, be gladly welcomed by the children for whom they are intended, and received with gratitude by their parents. Believe me, yours very sincerely, MARY R."

LAUGHS AT PLOT STORY.

Gen. Sam Hughes Hears Arrested Turks Planned to Kill Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 24.—Gen. Sam Hughes received the report of a plot to assassinate him in London, Ontario, tomorrow with considerable enjoyment, regarding it as a joke. "Bully for them!" he remarked as he read the newspaper account. "This is fine!" He left for London tonight and will inspect the troops of that district tomorrow.

Inquiry of the Canadian secret service shows that no report of a plot to murder Gen. Hughes has been received by them, and they regard the story as "nonsense." They have been aware of the arrest of Turks at London, Ontario, but they were arrested, they say, simply because they were aliens of an enemy nation, and as soon as they can prove that they have no inimical intentions they will be paroled.

ARGENTINE SLAP AT BRITAIN.

Resent Interference with Railroad Bill and Branch Banks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 23.—Residents of the Argentine Republic are angry over cable dispatches from the London Managing Directors of the Buenos Aires & Pacific and Central Argentine railways to the President of the republic instructing him to block the railroad pension bills before Congress.

The press says that England cannot control Argentin and that the attempt of certain foreign banks to hurt the branch banks which the National City Bank of New York has estimated here will only prove beneficial to those American institutions.

KREISLER HERE, WOUNDED.

Violinist Fought in Trenches with Austrians Against Russians.

Back from the war, after having been officially listed as dead on the field of battle, Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, arrived here wounded yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, accompanied by his wife, who served in the Red Cross hospitals in Austria until she broke down under the strain. Mr. Kreisler, who walked down the gangplank with the aid of a cane, said his wound had not interfered with his playing.

When the Austrian Army was mobilized the violinist joined the Third Jaeger Regiment and received a commission as Lieutenant. After drilling for a month the regiment was sent to the front at Lemberg, where it took part in the fighting in the trenches for four days.

"The Cossacks, mounted on their wiry little horses, attacked in irresistible numbers," said Mr. Kreisler, "and our defense was overcome. We shot them down for three days as they advanced in their whirling formation, but they always came on again.

"On the fourth day they burst across an open space before the trenches uttering blood-curdling yells, yells that the crackling of our machine guns failed to drown. It is no great pleasure to watch a Cossack charge if they are riding right at you. Our men faced them bravely, but they rode right across us. The hoof of one of the foremost horses struck my shoulder. Another Cossack galloped over me and in passing slashed me in the thigh with his lance. As he jumped the trench I fired at him with my revolver and he toppled over dead, while his horse galloped away."

Mr. Kreisler said he lay in the trench for seven hours, or until the Cossacks had been driven back. His orderly found him almost exhausted from loss of blood and exposure and took him to a hospital, where he lay for six weeks before his wife could locate him. The wound took a long time to heal sufficiently for him to travel, and then he received permission to make his concert tour of the United States. Mr. Kreisler expects to rejoin his regiment in the Spring, when he has fully recovered his health.

Mrs. Kreisler said Emperor Francis Joseph visited the wounded in the hospitals in Vienna every day.

EARTH SHOCKS RECORDED.

Instruments Throughout Country Indicate Severe Disturbance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Earthquake shocks were recorded today on the seismographs of Georgetown University, beginning at 7:20 A. M. and continuing an hour and six minutes. The centre of the disturbance was calculated to be about 1,200 miles from Washington and the observers believed it to be within the United States.

Up to a late hour tonight no news has been received of an earthquake in any part of the United States or Europe.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 24.—Two earth shocks were recorded on the seismograph at Harvard College today, the first at 7:11 A. M. and the second at 7:17. The origin of the earthquake was estimated at 2,470 miles from Cambridge. The distance curve skirted the coast of Southwestern California and passed through the Bay of Panama, according to Prof. J. B. Woodworth of the seismograph station.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 24.—The seismograph at Spring Hill College, near this city, recorded a slight earth shock today at 6:17 A. M. The disturbance was calculated by the observer to be central within a radius of 500 miles from Mobile.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 24.—The seismograph at the Dominion Observatory here recorded a severe earthquake shock today. The tremors began at 7:11:38 o'clock and continued for more than an hour. The distance to the epicentre was 3,200 miles. Officials of the observatory believed that the disturbance was probably in South America.

HELD A NIGHT TEST OF LIGHTED SHELLS

Persons Living Near Sandy Hook Thought a Big Naval Battle Was in Progress.

NEW MISSILES A SUCCESS

Gas Torches Which They Carry Enable the Gunners to Correct Their Aim in Night Firing.

Persons on ships in the lower bay and at sea near Sandy Hook were startled last night when they heard sounds of heavy cannonading comng from the direction of Fort Hancock, on the Hook. The shots were fired at short intervals for half an hour or more after 9:15 o'clock, and many who could not see what was going on thought that ships of the belligerent nations were engaging in a naval battle. Those nearer the Hook saw lights in the air above the fort, lights floating on the water, and lights sailing through the air from the fort, and, although they did not think a battle was going on, they were puzzled to account for the strange manifestations.

The explanation was given at Fort Hancock. The officers of the fort were experimenting, it was said, with a new illuminated shell that was introduced recently. It is similar to other shells except that when it is fired a gas flame is ignited in the rear end that burns while the projectile is sailing through the air. This flame is known as a "trailer," and is to indicate the direction of the shell.

Last night lighted balloons meant to represent airships were sent up into the air and targets with lights on them were anchored at sea off the Hook. Then the illuminated shells were fired at these marks from the proving grounds of the fort. The tests were said to have been most satisfactory. About fifty shells were fired and, it was said, few went wide of the mark. And those projectiles that did miss the targets were not fired in vain, for the gunners were able to follow their direction by the "trailers" and tell how far wild they went. With this knowledge each gunner, when he missed, was able to correct his a.m for the next shot. This aided materially, it was said, in improving the scores, and it was not long before all of the balloons and floating targets had been struck.

Col. Samuel E. Allen, commander of Fort Hancock, could not be seen after the target shooting last night, but it was said that he was well pleased with the efficiency of the illuminated shells. An officer who watched experiments with them said that, in his opinion, they were a valuable addition to coast defense. The position of an aeroplane, he said, was indicated at night generally by its outline against the sky or by a light in it, but it must be aimed at by simple sighting, as it is constantly in motion. It is difficult, therefore, for a gunner to find the range when shooting at airships at night, especially if he has no way of knowing how far he misses when he fails to hit. With the illuminated shells, it is said, a gunner can see just how far wide he is shooting and change his aim accordingly. Also the shells would be of value for repulsing a naval attack, it was pointed out, for often fast cruisers are nearly as difficult marks as aeroplanes.

The size of the shells used last night was not made known, but that they were fired from big guns was indicated by the fact that many persons living at Sea Gate and at other points along or near the coast, both in New York and New Jersey, heard the cannonading, and some reported that windows in their houses rattled while it was going on.

WE AID GERMANS IN CANADA.

Consuls Directed to Assist Them as They Would Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—At the request of the German and Austrian Governments, the United States is looking after the interests of those countries in hostile territory all over the world. In Canada, where the United States has no diplomatic representative, American Consuls are charged with the duty of assisting, as far as they properly can, subjects of the two Tuetonic Emperors. It was explained at the State Department this evening that under instructions from the department, the American Consuls will act for German and Austrian subjects just as they would for American citizens.

THE TIMES of Nov. 14 published a letter from Arthur von Briesen addressed to the Secretary of State. In this letter Mr. von Briesen spoke of the discomfort of German and Austro-Hungarian subjects in Canada and suggested that their interests might be best looked after by American Consular representatives there. He also suggested that to facilitate such protection a German-speaking official be attached to the American Consul General office in Ottawa "so that at least one of our representatives would be able to understand their complaints and their needs."

SAYS MINE SANK AUDACIOUS.

One of the Naval Reserve men arriving on the Cunarder Franconia yesterday from Liverpool was on the Olympic when she went to the rescue of the battleship Audacious on Oct. 27 off the coast of Ireland. He said that there was no truth in the report that the Audacious was torpedoed by a submarine.

"The Audacious was hit by a mine," he said. "While we were standing by the trawlers swept up eighty-one mines in a zone of twenty miles, a zone that the Olympic had passed through that morning."

BUNDESRATH FIXES PRICES.

Forbids Sale of Gold Coin and Restricts Use of Flour.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, (via The Hague and London.)—The Bundestrat today issued a decree fixing the price which growers are to charge for potatoes throughout the empire.

For purposes of classification the country has been divided into four sections. The first consists approximately of the territory to the east of the Elbe, and here the price is fixed at 2.75 marks (66 cents) a decaliter, (9.08 quarts.)

The second section is the Kingdom of Saxony and the district of Thuringia, where the price is 2:85 marks (68½c.) a decaliter. In the third section, which is Northwestern Germany, the price is 2.95 marks (71c.) a decaliter, and in the fourth section, comprising the western and southern portions of the empire, the price is 3.05 (73c.) a decliter. These prices are for the best qualities. For inferior qualities the price is 25 pfenning (6c.) less.

Another measure adopted by the Bundesrat was to prolong by thirty days the time for protest on bills of exchange in Alsace, Lorraine, East Prussia, and a few cities in West Prussia. The regular time of protest, taken with this extension, gives at present a prctest period of 150 days.

The Bundesrat decreed also that every attempt to buy or sell the gold coins of the empire at prices above their nominal value, or the aiding in such transaction, would be punished by imprisonment for one year and a maximum fine of 5,000 marks, ($1,250.) At the same time the coins destined for such transactions will be confiscated.

A decree has been issued for the City of Berlin and the Province of Brandenburg which sets forth that it is the duty of everybody to supervise with care the use of wheat flour. Bakeries, hotels, and restaurants using wheat flour must finish their baking before 2 P. M. every day, and they may not begin preparations for baking previous to 8 P. M. Wheat bread may not be placed freely at the disposal of guests in inns, cafés, and restaurants.

MARINES TO SANTO DOMINGO

The Hancock Sent There — Washington Had Got Roseate Reports.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The United States transport Hancock, with 800 marines on board, has been ordered to Santo Domingo City, and will depart thither tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Ex-Gov. Fort of New Jersey and Charles C. Smith, members of the commission sent by President Wilson to Santo Domingo to bring about peace, today called on the President and the Secretary of State. At the State Department Mr. Fort, as Chairman of the commission, left a written memorandum with Mr. Bryan.

In conversation with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan Mr. Fort spoke hopefully of the results of the recent elections and of the spirit in which the President's plan for American observers at the polls had been received.

According to Mr. Fort, Jimenez's election seemed to give general satisfaction, and there was nothing to indicate that the defeated factions would resort to arms.

CANADIAN SHIP IN BATTLE?

French Cruiser Said to Have Rescued Rainbow from Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 24.—The little Canadian gunboat Rainbow, so a story current here goes, met the enemy out in the Pacific, off the Oregon coast, and escaped only "by the skin of her teeth" and the fortunate reinforcement of a French cruiser.

The Rainbow, according to the story, met the Leipsig and the Nurnberg and pluckily put up a stiff battle against them, although the odds were much against her. She was getting far the worst of it when the French cruiser Montcalm appeared. The Germans, after firing a few shots, sailed off in the face of the Frenchman's superior armament.

So effective was the German fire that the little Rainbow was completely disabled. The Montcalm towed her to the Canadian naval base at Esquimalt. A strict censorship bars any news of the engagement.

SHOOK DYING SPY'S HAND.

Officer in Charge of Firing Squad Granted Lody's Request.

An Englishman who recently returned to this country, yesterday told the following story concerning the shooting of the German spy Lody.

When Lody was about to be shot in the Tower of London, he said to the Lieutenant in charge of the firing squad of eight men:

"I suppose you won't shake hands with a spy?"

The officer, a relative of the man telling the story, replied:

"I will always shake hands with a brave man."

And he did so.

Lody met his death bravely.

AMBASSADOR VAN DYKE HERE

He Says Europeans Are Convinced America Is Fair.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, United States Ambassador to the Netherlands, rereturned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, from his post at the Hague, for a rest after four months hard work dealing with the American refugees who flooded Holland after the outbreak or war.

"I have really come over to New York to get my eyes patched up," the Ambassador said, "and after that is done I shall return as quickly as possible to my post at The Hague and continue to work for world peace in the spirit of our President's declarations."

"What is the position of Holland?" he was asked.

"It is absolutely unchanged since the beginning," Ambassador Van Dyke replied. "Neutral, firm, and friendly. The kindness of Holland to American fugitives and to the poor Belgian refugees is beyond praise. In the minds of all reasonable people I believe America's standing is better than ever, because of our attitude in this war. The people of Europe believe us to be fair, and they know that we will be generous to give aid in the spirit of humanity. The work done by the American Relief Commission in Belgium to save threatened famine is ample proof of this."

SAYS SHE MADE GIRL BEG.

Wife of Former Government Official Held for Impairing Child's Morals.

A woman who said she was Mrs. Demetrius Demetriade of 543 West 156th Street, the wife of a former Deputy Consul General for the United States in Constantinople, was arrested last night at 160th Street and Broadway and charged with impairing the morals of a minor in that she forced her young niece, Fervonia Alexander, to beg in the neighborhood. The child was charged with being a juvenile delinquent.

Charles O'Hara of 545 West 160th Street caused the arrests. He told the police that the child had begged at his home and that, after giving her 25 cents, he had followed and seen her turn the money over to the woman. Mrs. Demetriade's husband appeared when she was arraigned in the Women's Night Court and insisted that she was not responsible and that the child had not begged. The woman also denied the charge against her. The woman was held for further examination and the child was sent to the Children's Society.

HUMAN NATURE

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Fine for the Christmas Gift. This little wonder weighs only 6 pounds, equals in tone any higher priced phonograph you ever heard. Plays any Needle-Disc Record. Guaranteed One Year,
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Write for Booklet.
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Millinery, $10, $15, $20
$25 to $45 Values

Fur Coats
$150 to $250 Hudson Seal Coats—$125, $150, $195
$250 full length ripple flare Hudson Seal Coats—$150
$115 to $235 Caracul Coats—$85, $125, $195

FUR SETS
4 SKIN NATURAL BLUE FOX SETS.....$295
DYED BLUE FOX SETS.....$95, $145
NATURAL FISHER SETS.....$175
BLACK LYNX, SKUNK AND FOX SETS.....$95
BLACK FOX OR RACCOON SETS.....$45

ZAPATA HORDES IN MEXICO CITY

Continued from Page 1.

the protection of lives and property. The Carranza faction has been saying that upon the arrival of Villa or Zapata at the capital Blanco would withdraw and join the Carranza movement. On the other hand, the claim of the Villa faction has been that it was Blanco's purpose to await the arrival of Villa, surrender control of the capital to Villa, and then join the Villa movement.

Carranza Men Pleased.

The dispatch from Mexico City saying Blanco had already evacuated the city was received with jubilation by Carranza's followers here tonight. They construed it as meaning that Blanco had decided to abide by Carranza's order to withdraw from the capital. It is evident from statements made by followers of Carranza here that they expect the Carranza faction to execute a coup after both Villa and Zapata have arrived in Mexico City. Though they are very reticent when it comes to details, it is known that they expect Villa to clash with Zapata, and there are intimations that after Villa has reached the capital the Carranza forces will seek to surround the city and crush the Villa movement. One impartial observer in close touch with Mexican circles here said tonight that the "Carranza coup will either be a great success or a sublime fizzle."

President Wilson's course in ordering the evacuation of Vera Cruz was highly commended tonight in a formal statement from R. Zuburan Capmany, Chief of the Constitutionalist Mission in Washington, tonight. His statement follows:

"The evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops serves to tangibly establish the pre-existant facts not only of the unswerving steadfastness of President Wilson and the principles of justice that actuate a great political party, but also the genuine inclination of the great and powerful American people.

"Actions such as these bind strongly the ties of national cordiality and serve to strengthen the already existing feelings of friendship between two nations who have been called to similar destinies.

"I think I interpret the opinion of all Mexicans, certainly of all true, patriotic Mexicans, irrespective of class and faction, when I say that yesterday was with us a day of national rejoicing. It is not strange that in such moments some few words of displeasure may have been voiced But when peace has been restored and the hot passions which agitate us today have been calmed, and after the turmoil of social and political reconstruction, we have resumed our daily peaceful occupations, then all Mexicans without distinction will recall with deep respect the name of President Wilson.

"The recent crisis which gave birth to the Constitutionalist revolution served to unify it by definitely classifying its supporters. On the one hand are those Mexicans who have at heart the true interests of our country, ranged under the leadership of Señor Carranza and supported by the people at large, and on the other hand remain the reactionaries, who have merely changed the name of their dictator from Huerta to Villa.

"These facts and not the stories of battles won in the newspapers will soon demonstrate upon which side is force, as is already reason and justice, and make clear it is today, as it was in the time of Huerta, with the Constitutionalist Party."

VILLA MEN LOSE HEAVILY.

Angeles Driven Back from Guadalajara in Fierce Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

AGUASCALIENTES, Nov. 24.—Gen. Felipe Angeles and his command of 10,000 Villistas were driven back from the gates of Guadalajara today, an official dispatch from the artillery commander announced. Angeles had been bombarding the ancient capital of the State of Jalisco since Saturday, and expected to be in possession of the place before this time. His troops, supported by 100 field and machine guns, attacked from the southeast, in an advance movement along the railroad line approaching the city and main plaza. After facing a withering fire directed at the advancing columns by the Carranzista defenders, in command of Col. Diegez, the Villa troops were beaten back after they had reached the Puerto del Sol and were about to make a general advance into the city proper.

The defeat was not a vital one, Gen. Angeles said, but was the cause of much loss of life. Gen. Diegez has 12,000 men, and is being reinforced from some point south or west. The attack is to be renewed, and Angeles has notified Villa that he will take the town before the end of the week.

Villa has also dispatched Col. Soto and 3,000 men to proceed against the two Arrietas and Maclovio Herrera, who have joined forces and are operating in the State of Durango. These troops will be reinforced from the garrisons of the north, in order to prevent Villa's line of communications toward the south being cut. The Arrietas are acting on orders from the Carranza Generals, and it is thought that they will succeed in making trouble for Villa.

CARRANZA AT COAST TODAY.

Vera Cruz Is Quiet and Guarded Against Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 24.—Triumphal arches have been built in the Plaza de la Constitucion to welcome Gen. Carranza, who arrives tomorrow. Houses are decorated with flags and lights.

The American troops' trenches have been occupied by Constitutional forces and the city is well guarded against possible attack. Absolute quiet prevails and there has been no disorder. The passing of Consul Canada in his automobile with a marine chauffeur is absolutely ignored. There is no communication with Mexico City.

Americans walking the streets are treated with the greatest respect. Gen. Aguilar repeats he will give the fullest protection to foreigners at all costs.

Three thousand workingmen, comprising all classes of laborers, paraded the streets tonight. Girls dressed as Liberty led a procession, and the streets were crowded with spectators. Saloons opened this afternoon without restriction. Hundreds of plain clothes men on the streets kept order.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—From Juarez it was reported today that wire communication had been interrupted south of Monterey and Saltillo.

SEARCHLIGHT IN BORDER FIGHT

Gen. Hill Able to Drive Back Night Assault on Naco.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 24.—Gov. Maytorena of Sonora directed a night attack on the Carranza defenses of Naco last night, but Gen. Benjamin Hill, the garrison commander, turned searchlights on the attackers and, with machine guns, forced them back.

The attack was directed against the Hill trenches in the southeast, and Maytorena's men were within 300 yards of the defenses when the searchlights got into play.

At daylight Hill opened a lively artillery fire on the besiegers and forced a further retreat.

CAPT. HILL EXPLAINS.

Did Not Give an Interview Predicting Trouble at Vera Cruz, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Capt. Walter N. Hill of the navy today telegraphed to Secretary Daniels a denial of the statement that he had granted an interview on the Mexican situation. Capt. Hill's message was in reply to a request by the department asking whether he had been correctly quoted in the interview published in yesterday morning's newspapers saying there would be burning and looting in Vera Cruz when the American troops left.

Capt. Hill's explanation is that he had granted no interview, but that the reputed interview was evidently based on statements Capt. Hill had made to a personal friend of his father, and these statements had not been correctly quoted.

Six Censors for Carranza News.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 24.—A corps of six censors tonight began supervising cable matter which is intended to go out from this city.

There Is Only One
"Bromo Quinine"
To Get The GENUINE, Call For The Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Used The World Over to Cure a Cold in One Day
Whenever you feel a cold coming on think of the full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for this signature on the box. Price 25 cents.
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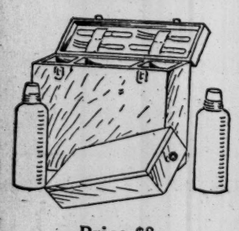

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POINT TO A MURDER HID BY CORONER'S AID

Bellevue Officials Swear Dr. Lehane's Haste Prevented Investigation.

BODY QUICKLY CREMATED

Dr. Norris and Dr. Symmers Testify Victim Was Not a Suicide, as Certificate Declared.

Evidence to show that Eugene Rochette, found dead of a bullet wound at the Hotel Delaware, in Third Avenue, on March 9 last, was murdered and that the crime was covered up either with intent or by the inefficiency of the Coroner's office was produced yesterday at the investigation of the Coroner system by Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein.

In order to put the case on the public records, Mr. Wallstein read from testimony given at a private hearing by Dr. Charles Norris, Director of Laboratories at Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Douglas Symmers, pathologist of Bellevue Medical College. Dr. Timothy D. Lehane, the Coroner's physician on the case, signed the death certificate "bullet wound on head; suicide," and permitted the cremation of the body the following day without an autopsy.

Dr. Norris and Dr. Symmers, under oath, said that there were no evidences of powder burns and that the indications were that the bullet which killed Rochette had been fired from a distance. In their opinion, they said, the wound was not self-inflicted, and they further swore that their efforts to interest the District Attorney in the case were frustrated by the fact that the body had been cremated..

When this evidence was introduced Dr. George Burgess Magrath, medical examiner of Boston, was on the stand. Mr. Wallstein explained the circumstances to him, and called attention to the fact that the hotel mentioned was under police surveillance.

"I should say," said Dr. Magrath, in reply to a question, "that the diagnosis of the Coroner's physician was not supported by evidence."

The production of this evidence was only one of a series of important developments yesterday.

Investigate Gift to Dr. Weston.

Dr. Israel L. Feinberg, President of the Manhatan Board of Coroners, who attended the session, announced that he would confer with the other Coroners today in connection with the charge made by Robert A. Bowler that Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston accepted a "gift" of $100 in connection with the death of Charles Lee Bowler, a Christian Scientist, on Feb. 9, 1910. The charge, said Dr. Feinberg, demanded immediate attention.

In the Supreme Court, Justice Pendleton adjudged Dr. Bodog Beck in contempt of court for refusing to answer questions by Mr. Wallstein in connection with the death on Nov. 6, 1913, of Isaac Weingart at his home, 285 Central Park West.

Mr. Weingart was found dead in a bathtub at his home and Coroner Herman Hellenstin, who was officially on the case, with Coroner's Physician Lehane, gave a verdict of death due to natural causes. Weingart was insured for $310,000, and there was a clause in the policy which made it void if he committed suicide.

Dr. Beck had been called by the Weingart family and it was asserted in the papers asking that he be held in contempt that he had described the case to Coroner Hellenstein as "a very doubtful and important" one. It was further said that he had talked with Coroner Hellenstein about the case at the Ritz-Carlton, the McAlpin, and elsewhere. He refused to answer the questions put by Mr. Wallstein on the ground that the relation of physician and patient existing between himself and the deceased made it impossible for him to testify. Justice Pendleton decided that no such relationship had at any time existed in the case as Dr. Beck was not called until after Weingart's death. The facts in the case, he said, could not be suppressed.

Coroner Hellenstein, who was found to be in contempt by Justice Newburger for refusing to answer questions, has been served with a subpoena by Commissioner Wallstein and will be recalled this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Cites Richeson-Linnell Murder.

Dr. Magrath was on the stand most of the time yesterday. He testified that in many cases which were cited by Mr. Wallstein the Coroner's system here had been proved inefficient. The case of the murder of Avis Linnell by the Rev. Clarence Richeson was brought up as typical in which the alleged slipshod methods here might have allowed the guilty person to escape. Of this case Dr. Magrath said:

It occasionally happens that the first hint of the fact that in connection with a death an unlawful act has been committed is obtained from the Medical Examiner's examination. As a case in point may be mentioned the recent tragedy in which the young woman, Avis Linnell, came to her death as the result of the homicidal administration of poison by a clergyman named Richeson.

In this instance notice of the death was given to the Medical Examiner by a physician called into a students' boarding house because the young girl had died suddenly.

There was no primary suspicion of foul play, and it was only when the post mortem examination disclosed a condition in the stomach suggesting poisoning by potassium cyanide that death from causes other than natural was suggested.

The further discovery of a physical condition compatible with suicide strongly suggested this motive of death, and only the care and diligence of Medical Examiner Leary, who had charge of the case, led to a further investigation by the police resulting in the conviction of Richeson.

How Infanticide Is Made Easy.

The testimony of Dr. Magrath also went to back up the assertion of other experts that infanticide could be carried on here with impunity. He was told that in 442 cases in the past four years the Coroner's physicians had given infantile convulsions as the cause of death without autopsy. Such certificates, he said, should not be accepted as the death in many cases, might have been due to poison, a condition difficult to determine without a most thorough examination and investigation. Gastro entritis as a cause of death, without autopsy, he said, was not sufficient, as the death in those cases might have been due to poison. In many of the cases cited, he said, autopsies would be held under the Massachusetts system.

Testimony to show that in some instances the inquest by a Coroner's jury was a farce was given by Edward A. Moree, Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. He served as a juror, he said, in the case of Charles Lang, who died in May, 1911, from blood poisoning, the result of an injury sustained while employed at the Johnson Iron Works. He thought some of the facts were not being brought out, and asked permission to question Merritt W. Alley, one of the witnesses. Coroner A. F. Schwennecke granted the permission, but soon stopped the questioning, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict of palpable carelessness on the part of the dead man. He protested, Moree said, and was held in contempt of court. Seven of the jurymen brought in a verdict censuring the company and five blamed the employe. The Coroner, he said, held that the verdict was against the evidence and set it aside.

Moree said he again protested and was fined $100 for contempt of court and was locked up. Five hours later he offered an apology, and was released. He filed a suit for $10,000 damages against the Coroner for false imprisonment, but the Coroner died while it was in the courts.

FINED FOR ANNOYING GIRL.

Chicago Man Arrested When He Encountered Her Father.

A tall, well-dressed man of 35, who described himself as Albert E. Robbins, a manufacturer of metals, living at 324 State Street, Chicago, was fined $10 last night by Magistrate Simms in the Men's Night Court for annoying 16-year old Louisa Banks as she was hurrying to her home at 605 Amsterdam Avenue early in the evening. The girl was returning from an errand, when she says a man said to her as he tipped his hat: "Hello, girlie, whither bound?"

She quickened her pace, she said, but could not shake off her follower. When she got back to her home she found her father, Robert Banks, on the doorstep.

"There's a man following me," she told him, flinging herself into his arms. Mr. Banks stepped aside into the shadow and the next instant Robbins darted up the steps.

Banks took a firm grip upon the intruder's collar and turned him over to Policeman Ardiff of the West 100th Street Station.

In court the man told Magistrate Simms that he had stepped into a café and "had a few drinks," and that he didn't remember exactly what he did after that. Magistrate Simms imposed a ten-dollar fine, declaring that he would have been more severe with Robbins if the latter had not admitted that he had been drinking. The prisoner, who said he was stopping at the Hotel Knickerbocker, paid the fine and left the court smiling. At the Hotel Knickerbocker it was said that no one by the name of Albert E. Robbins was registered there. A wire from Chicago also said there was no Albert E. Robbins known in that city.

FRIEDMAN DOCTOR HELD.

Sturm Charged with Assaulting Patient Who Demanded Deposit.

Dr. Maurice Sturm, 36 years old, of 237 West Seventy-fourth Street was arrested and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station last night, charged with felonious assault, on a complaint brought by Miss Laura Baird of 230 West Seventy-ninth Street.

Miss Baird told the police that she had been taking the Friedman cure from Dr. Sturm, and had deposited $20,000 worth of jewels with him to guarantee payment. On being discharged he refused to return the jewels, and she went last night to ask him for them. In the argument that ensued she alleges that Dr. Sturm threw a cut-glass decanter at her, breaking her nose and cutting her face.

She went from the doctor's office to Dr. Stern's office at 116 West Forty-fifth Street, who treated her injuries. Then she made the complaint and had Dr. Sturm arrested. The detectives said that the office was wrecked. Dr. Sturm said last night that he would not return Miss Baird's jewels until he was paid in full for the treatment he said she had received.

SHE SLAPPED HER ANNOYER.

Then Mrs. Millar Handed Him Over to a Policeman.

Mrs. Jeannette Millar of 220 East Twenty-fifth Street was sitting with her 9-year-old son, Robert, at a moving-picture show in the Jefferson Theatre, 114 East Fourteenth Street, last night, when she felt a tug at her skirt. When it was repeated she slapped the face of the man sitting next to her.

Clinging to her annoyer, Mrs. Millar forced her way to the door and turned him over to Policeman Coughlan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. He was taken to the Men's Night Court, where he told Magistrate Simms that he was Isidore Levine of 864 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, and said he was out of work and had been sitting in the theatre since early in the afternoon. He was only reaching for his hat, he said, when Mrs. Millar slapped him.

Mrs. Millar displayed a bag filled with money and jewels worth $600, which she said she had with her. Levine was fined $10, and when he could not pay he was sent to the Workhouse for ten days.

GRIEVING MOTHER FORGIVES

Touched by Emotion of Autoist Whose Car Killed Child.

While she was crossing East Ninety-second Street, at Skidmore Lane, Canarsie, last evening to visit her grandmother, Anna Van Houten, nine years old, daughter of Mrs. George Van Houten of 1,123 East Ninety-second Street, was run down by an automobile driven by William L. Earl, a lumber salesman of 473 Macon Street.

Her sister, Mary, 8 years old, who witnessed the accident, ran to tell their mother, and meantime Anna was carried to the home of Dr. Charles L. Thall, just across the street. The mother got there in time to see her daughter alive. The child died in her arms.

In the automobile with Mr. Earl was his brother. They were so deeply affected that Mrs. Van Houten asked the police not to take any action, and they were released. She said that her children were members of the choir of Grace Methodist Church.

GOULD STANDS BY HIS SUIT FOR $17.82

Head of Family Testifies That Action Against His Brother Howard Is in Good Faith.

MRS. H. GOULD INTERVENES

She Asserts That Foreclosure Suit Is a Conspiracy to Take Property from Her.

Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould made a move on her own account yesterday in the suit begun by George J. Gould against his brother Howard for a foreclosure sale of the property on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street because the interest on a tax lien of $54,609, amounting to $17.82, was in default. Through her counsel, Arthur J. Baldwin, she asked Supreme Court Justice Newburger for permission to frame the issues in the suit.

When Mrs. Gould got a legal separation from her husband, Howard Gould, in 1909, with $3,000 a month allmony, the order also provided that her dower rights in the Fifth Avenue property should stay intact. The property is worth about $800,000. Mrs. Gould was made a defendant in the suit and she answered it by saying that the action was due to a conspiracy between her husband and his brother George to effect a transfer of the property so as to destroy her dower rights. Mr. Baldwin told the court that the whole proceeding was just a game of freeze-out and that the Goulds were trying to sell the property in a time of business depression so that it would fall into the hands of George Gould eventually.

"But we will show on the trial," he said, "that George Gould paid the $5,000 worth of back taxes with money furnished by Howard. It is merely a Gould family conspiracy to deprive Mrs. Katherine C. Gould of her dower interest in that valuable property. The best proof that it is a conspiracy is that Howard Gould never defended the suit. I represent Mrs. Gould."

Robert B. Knowles, who represented George Gould, said that the fact that Howard Gould was in default did not concern the plaintiff. The papers said that counsel for the plaintiff had agreed to carry the arrears of taxation at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent. Justice Newburger asked if that wasn't a pretty low rate considering that purchasers of tax liens usually got from 10 to 20 per cent. Mr. Knowles offered no explanation. Then Mr. Baldwin read into the record a bit of the testimony given by George J. Gould in an examination before trial. On that occasion Mr. Gould was asked if he would have loaned his brother Howard $50,000 if he had been asked to do so.

"I have done so," he replied.

"Well, did you ever ask your brother for the payment of $17.82?"

"Never beyond my complaint," Mr. Gould answered.

"Now, Mr. Gould," was the next question, "it was not for the $17.82 that you brought this action, was it?"

"Well, I would be glad to have my money returned to me," replied Mr. Gould. "It is worth something to me."

"Worth something to you? But the money wasn't worth much to you when you had $50,000 at a quarter of 1 per cent., was it?"

"Well, I didn't fix the rate. My attorney, Mr. Hack, did that."

"So you want us to understand, Mr. Gould, that it was really for the $17.82 that you brought this action, that you wanted your interest money?"

"Yes."

Decision was reserved.

ROBBED OF V.C., HE ASSERTS

British Captain Accuses Three Men of Hold-Up in Saloon.

Capt. Samuel C. Gale of the British Army, who has been buying horses in this country for the British Government, appeared in the West Side Court yesterday and complained that with his jockey, Joseph F. Schweiger, he had been held up in a saloon at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway and robbed of his Victoria Cross, won in the Boer war; a gold watch and chain, and $22. He charged Joseph Burns of 216 West 116th Street, Joseph Pyke of 200 West Sixty-second Street, and Joseph Smith, a chauffeur of 120 West Sixty-fifth Street, with assault and robbery. Magistrate Corrigan held them in $4,000 each for examination today.

The Captain said that he and Schweiger were in the saloon early yesterday when the four men entered. One of them struck the jockey on the head with a blackjack, while another held up the complainant with a revolver and robbed him, he said. Capt. Gale and Schweiger followed them to the street, shouting, and Detectives Madigan and Campbell captured three men, while a fourth escaped with the stolen articles.

The name of Capt. Gale does not appear in the official list of recipients of the Victoria Cross issued this year.

W. SEWARD WEBB VERY ILL.

Attacked with Acute Liver Trouble at Recent Directors' Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 24.—It became known today that Dr. W. Seward Webb, brother-in-law of William K. Vanderbilt, had been dangerously ill at his home in Shelburne Farms. He was more comfortable tonight, however, and was strong enough to be made acquainted with the outcome of his recent suit with Henry L. Sprague, the New York attorney, to whom judgment was given for $240,000. Dr. Webb expressed his determination to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

"I did nothing dishonest, and I will win my case," were his words.

Dr. Webb was taken ill with a violent pain in his side while attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pullman Company and was rushed to his home in Shelburne Farms. The trouble puzzled the specialists summoned, and they thought an operation would be necessary, but on account of Dr. Webb's weakened condition they could not perform it. As nearly as could be determined tonight the trouble seemed to be enlargement of the liver with complications.

TRAFFIC CLUB ELECTION.

W. C. Hope Defeats W. L. Banham for President.

An informal dinner was given last night by the Traffic Club of New York at the Hotel Astor to W. G. Besler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He made a short address. R. H. Wallace, the retiring President, presided.

The election of officers was held, and for the first time in the history of the club there was a contest. W. C. Hope, General Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was elected President, getting 351 votes to 149 cast for W. J. L. Banham, Traffic Manager of the Otis Elevator Company. Other officers elected were:

Vice Presidents—T. A. Gantt, W. C. Connor, Jr., T. T. Harkrader, R. S. Stubbs, W. N. Agnew; Treasurer—Frank C. Earle; Secretary—C. A. Swope; Governors—W. C. Bates, W. S. Cowie, W. A. Schumacher.

PRESIDENT OFF TO REST.

Will Spend Thanksgiving Day with His Daughter, Mrs. Sayre.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Wilson worked at the executive offices tonight until late, preparatory to his departure at midnight for Williamstown, Mass., where he will spend Thanksgiving Day with his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre. His train will arrive at Williamstown tomorrow afternoon in time for the President to attend a dinner at his daughter's home, commemorating the first anniversary of her marriage.

Mr. Wilson saw several official callers tonight and gave his attention to numerous papers requiring his signature, as he desired to clear away all pending business at his offices before his departure.

Dr. Grayson, the President's personal physician, believes Mr. Wilson will be benefited by outdoor exercise despite the cold in Massachusetts, and saw to it that golf clubs formed a part of the Presidential baggage.

PRESIDENT BEATS GRAYSON.

Wins Golf Game, Although He Has a Sore Finger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Wilson, with a cut finger, yesterday afternoon defeated Dr. Grayson, his medical aid, in a good game of golf. The President, who shaves himself every day, let the razor slip yesterday morning and cut the fourth finger of his left hand. Dr. Grayson, knowing of the accident, professed deep sympathy for the President in the defeat he foresaw for him in the coming game. This ironical sympathy put the President on his mettle and made him win.

"Well, all I can say," commented Dr. Grayson, "is that the President's victory shows me a better surgeon than golfer."

ISADORA DUNCAN ARRIVES.

Dancer Will Raise Funds for Children of Paris Artists.

Mme. Isadora Duncan, the classic dancer, arrived yesterday from Paris on the Cunarder Franconia with the object of raising funds for the children of poor artists in Paris who have been stripped of their livelihood by the war.

"It is impossible for those who have not been there recently to realize the poverty there is in Paris," said the dancer. "I wish to get money for those who are not relieved in the ordinary way by charities and who cannot plead for themselves.

"Not only the children of stage people but families of musicians, are in need. These artists have never saved money. To them the sun was always shining, and they gave liberally to their poorer brethren. The Secretary of the Ecole des Beaux Arts has been doing something for these people who are in need."

Edgell-Aldrich Wedding Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 24.—At the marriage of Miss Elsie Aldrich, daughter of ex-Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, to Stephen Maurice Edgell of Newport, N. H., at the residence of the bride's parents in Warwick Neck, R. I., on Dec. 10, there will be no bridesmaids, but she will be attended by her niece, Miss Abby Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as flower girl, with her nephews, Lawrence Rockefeller and Nelson W. Aldrich 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Aldrich, as pages. Horace Havemeyer of New York will be best man.

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CELESTINS CELESTINS

NEW HAVEN PLEAS MONDAY.

Argument on Indictments of William Rockefeller and Others.

Argument on the pleas in abatement of the indictments found against William Rockefeller, Robert W. Taft, Charles F. Brooker, William Skinner, and James S. Elton for having conspired with a number of others to monopolize the traffic facilities of New England, will be heard in the Federal District Court by Judge Sessions next Monday morning. Counsel for all the twenty-one defendants named in the indictment were present yesterday before Judge Sessions, and District Attorney Marshall and Assistant United States Attorney General Swacker conferred with them.

It was agreed that as the pleas in abatement filed by these defendants, if upheld, would invalidate the indictment against all of the twenty-one, it was better to have the point raised by Mr. Rockefeller and his associates decided at once. If this is decided against the defendants, then the court will hear on Dec. 4 arguments on the pleas in bar presented by John L. Billard and Thomas De Witt Cuyler, who assert that they have gained immunity by the testimony that they have already given to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Grand Jury with reference to New Haven affairs.

This will only affect the status of Mr. Billard and Mr. Cuyler, and no arrangement has yet been reached for the hearing of the argument on the demurrers filed by Crim & Wemple for A. Heaton Robertson and James S. Hemingway.

J. BORDEN HARRIMAN BETTER

Retired Banker Is Seriously Ill at Home in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—J. Borden Harriman, the retired banker, who is seriously ill here at his residence on H Street, was reported slightly improved today. With him are Mrs. Harriman, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. Harriman's sister, and his brothers, Oliver and J. Lowe Harriman. Mr. Harriman's condition has recently been considerably worse since his coming to Washington ten days ago from his country home at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Hopes were expressed today, however, that his improvement within the last few hours might develop into a steady convalescence.

France Repatriates 20,000 Germans.

The return of 20,000 German subjects from France, through the mediation of the Red Cross, is reported in the Berliner Tageblatt of Oct. 28. The paper says that these Germans—men, women, and children, though chiefly women and children—were permited by the French Government to return to a frontier town of Baden, where they will be taken care of by the Baden Red Cross Society. The sum of 20,000 marks ($5,000) was appropriated for this purpose by the National Red Cross of Germany and a like sum by the Red Cross of Baden.

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A WORD ABOUT DELIVERIES

Goods purchased Today (Wednesday) will be delivered IN TIME FOR THANKSGIVING either on This afternoon or early Thursday.

Bring your Thanksgiving orders to "The Big Store." If you cannot come here in person, send them by mail. Phone Chelsea 4000.

Usual Complimentary 2½ Green Stamps Free Today

Distribution in Our Main Building

As many sets of these "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. But only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

MAIN BUILDING

A Remarkable Sale!

Men's and Youths' $18 to $25 Balmacaans and Winter Overcoats

Here Today, at **$14.85**

Almost every kind and style of a Balmacaan and Winter Overcoat that you can think of is included, and that in every size.

And here's a word of advice—COME EARLY FOR THE BEST PICK—and you can take it from us, the picking is excellent.

$10 and $12 Balmacaans and Overcoats today at $6.85

By actual count there are 1,062 garments for your choice at this price. Popular styles; 20 patterns in browns and grays. All sizes for men and youths.

$30 "Kirschbaum" Silk-Lined Chinchilla Overcoats; today at $17.50

Here the name again tells the story. Assortment includes every fashionable style, from the wonderfully popular Balmacaan to the belted back and shawl collar. All sizes. Also black and Oxford Skinner's satin-lined Kersey Overcoats, at $17.50.

MAIN BUILDING

Wines, Liqueurs, Beverages

Today's Sales for Thanksgiving

Ferrand's 3-Star Cognac Brandy. Direct importation from France; regular price $1.50; this sale, at $1.34

Hennessy's OLD PALE COGNAC—bottle $1.65

Plum Pudding Brandy. Pyro brand and Pyro rum, specially produced for burning, cooking and flavoring; 12-oz. flask 50c

Vermouth. French, Cazalis & Prats and Umberto Italian Vermouth; bottle 58c

ROYAL MONOGRAM WHISKY—$4.25 gal. at $3.74; reg. $1.25 quart bottle 98c

Combination Special. $1.75 worth for $1. All for 1 full quart of Fine Old Whisky, 1 full quart Choice Old Port, 1 full quart Choice Old Sherry $1

UNUSUALLY GOOD Champagne Bargain. Your choice of Veuve Amiot, "Cremant du Roi" and Reserve Cuvee of Limar & Co., Rheims, France; case of 12 large bottles, $32.75; bottle $2.80

Bollman's Gin. Finest Hollands Geneva; big black bottle, $1.35; reg. 25-oz. size bottle 84c

Kummel. Faust Kummel—bottle $1.00; Gold Label Kummel—bottle 89c; Royal Kummel—bottle 75c

American Whiskies. WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE.

	Quart.	Gal.
Keystone rye	$1.25	$4.25
Imperial rye	1.00	3.50
Springvale	90c	3.00
Berwick rye	83c	2.88

Hollis Club Whisky. Gallon, $2.75; full quart bottle 75c

State Seal Whisky. Gallon, $2.48; full quart bottle 69c

The Famous Chequers Scotch. Per bottle $1.15

MAIN BUILDING

A Gigantic Sale!

Men's High-Class Underwear

Union Suits, Shirts and Drawers

From the **American Knitting Mills Co.**

One of the biggest sales ever planned.

$1 to $2.50 Shirts and Drawers, at **79c**

$1.50 to $4 Union Suits, at **98c**

These very fine undergarments produced by the well-known mill mentioned above are on sale at all highest price exclusive Men's Furnishing Stores in New York and other leading cities.

Every undergarment bears either one of their well-known brands.

Men who work in steam-heated buildings and those who spend much time outdoors will find just the weights and kinds they require.

Medium Weight Fine White or Colored Mercerized Silk Shirts and Drawers

Heavy or Medium Weight Fine Egyptian Cotton Shirts and Drawers

Heavy or Medium Weight Fine Natural Worsted Shirts and Drawers

Fine Medium or Heavy Weight White Wool Shirts and Drawers

Heavy, Medium or Light Weight Fine Natural Worsted Ribbed Union Suits

Heavy or Medium Weight Fine Egyptian Cotton Ribbed Union Suits

Medium, Heavy or Light Weight Mercerized Silk or Fine White Cotton Union Suits

You Are Sure to Find Your Size in the Assortments

Don't miss this opportunity to buy such fine undergarments at less than half regular prices.

$1 to $2.50 Shirts and Drawers—today at 79c

$1.50 to $4 Union Suits—today at 98c

MAIN BUILDING

Fine Cigars for Thanksgiving *The Best Bargains for Smokers in New York*

Alona Perfectos Chica or Mi Hogar Perfecto Royals or Flor de Bana Coronas; box of 25; today $2.50

High Grade Porto Rican Cigars—Puritanos finos; usually $2.50 box of 50; today $2

Havana Resagos—usually $2 box of 50; today $1.40

Colonel Baker Perfectos or Judge Marshall Club Perfectos—usually $2; today $1.25

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE 2½ GREEN TRADING STAMPS

ESTABLISHED 184 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

89 Regent Street

Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account At English Prices.

Danger of Delay

There is nothing now so absorbing as reading war news—or crossing the street.

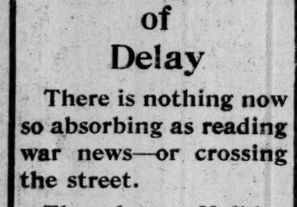
The later Holiday Shopping is delayed—the more danger there is.

Cross Hand Bag

LADIES' BAG—(illustrated) Of pinseal leather, moire silk lining, fitted with leather backed mirror and change purse; extra pocket on front with shaped flap and concealed fastening. Pleated insert on front. Dome-shaped leather-covered frame 5½ inches wide, with "ear-ring" tab opening and fancy oval stone-set catch; 6¾ inches deep; soft leather handle..... $11.00

Other hand bags from... $5.00

Cross Jewel Box



JEWEL BOX (illustrated) For ladies, in colored morocco; leather and velvet lining, removable tray with two ring grooves and compartments for watches, pins, etc.; body of box for larger pieces of jewelry; lock and key fastening; size 9 x 6 x 3¼ inches..... $5.50

Others from..... $3.50

Cross Monogram Dies

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER—Engraving monogram dies, of two or more letters, with one quire of embossed paper (ten different styles); hand illuminating in two or more colors, complete with envelopes.....$5.00

This offer is of exceptional value and should appeal as a Christmas Gift.

A large assortment of Christmas Cards, Art Calendars and Holiday Stationery Boxes.

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

Uptown {404 Fifth Avenue {At 37th Street

Downtown {253 Broadway {Opposite City Hall

Boston—145 Tremont Street

Wholesale Dept.: 210 Fifth Avenue

Dealers Throughout the World

(New 'Phone Greeley 8890)

FINDS MANY THEFTS DUE TO LACK OF WORK

Woods Says the Problem of Unemployment Has Become Serious in New York.

POLICE WILL HELP SOLVE IT

By Sending In Reports of Cases of Sickness and Distress—Hope to Lessen Boy Crime.

In discussing the problem of unemployment from the police standpoint, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods said last night that he had learned recently of thefts in which the evidence indicated that the prisoners had been driven to crime by their inability to get work.

The Commissioner made this statement in a speech he delivered in the Academy of Medicine to the members of the Conference on Hospital Social Service. He told of police conditions, and said that policemen as a body would compare favorably with any other body of citizens in New York.

"The problem of unemployment," said the Commissioner, "is one which, so far as I can see now, we have not treated in a thoroughgoing way. It is a problem that must be reckoned with and which must be diagnosed much as we diagnose tuberculosis or insanity. In recent days we have arrested here in New York numbers of men who said they had been driven to theft because their families had nothing to eat, and the appearance of these unfortunates indicated that they were telling the truth. The situation is, indeed, a serious one, and every possible effort should be made to solve it. What can the police do in attacking this problem? I believe they can do much, and that they will do it not only well but with a will.

"You should remember that the faults of the police are the faults of the citizens at large rather than of themselves. You give them a mass of laws and ordinances to enforce that no human being could enforce to the satisfaction of many persons at a time. As a whole, the police are as decent and upright a body of citizens as the rest of us, to put it modestly.

"It costs New York about $17,500,000 a year to maintain its police force, and you have a right to expect much of that force. They can and do give good service in keeping down crime and in regulating traffic. They can be the eyes and ears of the community. They can bring to Headquarters the records of all cases of unemployment, sickness, and distress. They can make it possible for us to know of conditions that we should not permit to exist. I think that I can promise that the police can give this service to New York. Only this morning I asked a Captain what he did when a deserving case of unemployment was brought to his attention. He answered: 'I try to get him in a job, and if I can't do it I take up a collection to help him along.'

"The majority of criminals in New York are boys from 12 years up. The police are now trying to find out what it is that makes criminals of these children. In other words the police are trying to find a way to prevent the manufacture of criminals.

"New York has the right to expect genuine service in broad ways from the police. But we shall never do away with crime. There will continue to be an occasional bomb or perhaps a Black Hand outrage. The police deserve your support, your kindly consideration, your strong backing if you feel that they are honest in their efforts to serve the public, and they usually are."

WIFE SUES NANCE GWYNNE.

Mrs. Plunkett, Suing for Alienation, Tells of Her Prayer.

Mrs. Sue S. Plunkett, wife of Joseph L. Plunkett, the theatrical manager, was allowed alimony of $30 a week and $250 counsel fees yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Newburger, pending the trial of her suit for separation. Mrs. Plunkett accused her husband of being too friendly with Nance Gwynne, the actress, and in an affidavit she states:

"In April of this year I found in my husband's pocket a leather card case, on which was engraved: 'God bless Joe Plunkett and make me a good actress for his sake.'"

Mrs. Plunkett further says that it was only after Nance Gwynne came into her husband's life that he treated her rudely. Mrs. Plunkett has also begun a suit against Miss Gwynne for damages for alienating Mr. Plunkett's affections, and Mr. Plunkett has begun suit against Ralph Baggs for alienating the affections of his wife.

GRAND JURY PLAGIARIZED.

Commissioner Kingsbury Says Its Report Was Not Original.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter yesterday to Judge Charles C. Nott of General Sessions asking him to find out who gave out for publication a copy of the August Grand Jury's presentment against the Department of Charities the same day it was given to Judge Nott and two days before it was given to Charities Commissioner Kingsbury; to find out who drafted the presentment and if the Jury had legal evidence before it, and requesting the Judge to expunge it from the records of the court.

With his letter the Mayor inclosed a long letter from Commissioner Kingsbury, which is a reply to the Grand Jury presentment and which states among other things that the Grand Jury based its criticisms on a report of the State Board of Charities of Aug. 11, although the same board in a report issued on Oct. 6 admitted that many of the abuses to which it had called attention in the earlier report had been remedied.

"The Grand Jury, after all," Commissioner Kingsbury stated in his reply, "was not talking about what it had seen, but about what somebody else had seen. It plagiarized shamelessly a report by the Inspector of the State Board of Charities and then passed it off as the result of their own 'careful investigation,' without even bothering to bring it up to date."

The Commissioner intimated that former Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss might throw some light on the matter.

As soon as he received Commissioner Kingsbury's letter the Mayor wrote the Commissioner that his answer to the Grand Jury's criticisms was conclusive and entirely satisfactory to him. In his letter the Mayor said in part:

"The whole matter merely shows to what length of misrepresentation otherwise respectable citizens will go when they have prejudices or special interests to serve. I am very glad that some members of the August Grand Jury refused to lend themselves to this thing and repudiated the presentment of the majority."

SCOUT SHIPS AID KARLSRUHE

Three Captured Vessels Fitted Out as Improvised Cruisers.

Capt. Neil Pilcher, who arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Franconia to take command of the steamship Indraghiri, said that the German cruiser Karlsruhe now has three armed scout vessels to assist her in capturing British merchantmen.

"I had command of the Indrani," he continued, "which was seized by the Karlsruhe Sept. 17, and after taking out her cargo they put on six four-inch guns and converted her into a scout ship. The steamship Condor, belonging to W. R. Grace & Sons, was served in the same way. The Vandyck, which was captured on Oct. 26, will be used for the same purpose, I feel confident, and the other ships will be destroyed.

"The seventy-five Chinese firemen and sailors on the Indrani were kept there by the Germans and officers and engineers sent from the Karlsruhe to take charge. We were thirty-five days on board the Creffield before the Captain got orders to land us at Teneriffe. Some of the 419 Europeans on the steamship had been there fifty-two days since their ship was captured."

RAIN CHECKS FOREST FIRES.

City of Little Rock, However, Is Still Threatened by Arkansas Blaze.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 24.—Rain that began falling in Southwestern Arkansas, portions of Oklahoma and Louisiana, has checked the great forest fires that prevailed in those districts. Today it was believed the greatest damage from the fires, except around Little Rock, was over. Here, however, the greatest apprehension for the safety of the city prevailed. The fires in this vicinity had approached to within four miles of the business district today.

River traffic at Helena still is endangered by the smoke which overhangs the stream. The steamer Kate Adams, the largest boat on the Mississippi, reported lost in the fog last night, reached Helena fourteen hours behind schedule. The Captain said he had proceeded slowly because he feared a collision.

Fifty-seven convicts were in peril when the rock crusher plant, just a mile west of the new State Capitol, caught fire. The men, who were housed in a stockade near the burning structure, were hurriedly formed in lines and taken to safety. When it was seen that the blaze could be kept from the stockade they were taken back to their quarters. The fire caused a loss estimated at $50,000.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—A heavy blanket of smoke, believed to have come from the forest fires of Arkansas or Southeastern Missouri, hung over the city this afternoon and tonight settled into a dense fog.

Thousands of persons were driven out doors by the smoke which penetrated homes, factories, and office buildings. Conditions on the streets were almost as stifling. Street car and vehicle traffic was reduced to a minimum speed because of the danger of collisions

CRIMINAL CASE TEST OF ALIEN LABOR ACT

Parties at Interest Agree to Plan That May Get Final Ruling in 20 Days.

A FORMAL ARREST TODAY

Contractors Prove That American Labor Is Not to be Had—No $3 Jobs Here.

After a day of conference among Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, Acting District Attorney Delehanty, counsel for the commission, and Edward M. Grout, counsel for the General Contractors' Association, it was decided last night that a criminal case to test the constitutionality of the alien labor law should be begun today. It is believed that a final ruling by the Court of Appeals may be had within twenty days.

A public work contractor, either on the subway or on a city or State job, will be arraigned directly in Special Sessions and committed. He will apply for a writ of habeas corpus to a Justice in Special Term of the Supreme Court, where it will be argued that the statute is unconstitutional, and it is hoped to hurry the appeal to a final decision within three weeks.

Chairman McCall thought yesterday that the commission would get the aid of labor unions to test the law, as it was to everybody's advantage to know where the contractors and their employes stood.

Criminal proceedings, it was pointed out yesterday, would avoid the delay to a civil suit arising from a provision of the city charter that the city shall have thirty days' notice of any proceeding against it.

It has not been announced against whom the proceedings are to be taken, but at least one contractor is ready to offer himself. C. A. Crane, Secretary of the General Contractors' Association, received on Monday from Borough President Marks a contract for a catch basin. There he is employing two Italians, one Greek, and one Irishman.

Reports from contractors as to their success in obtaining citizens to replace aliens were not hopeful. One contractor received applications from 500 men, and selected 125 as possibly able to do pick and shovel work. Before the end of the first hour 65 of them had quit.

Contractors criticised yesterday the statement that the Municipal Employment Bureau was about to advertise for men for laboring work at $3 a day. It was enough to bring every unemployed man in the country to this city, they said. For such labor $3 has never been paid in this city, and never would be, and the offer would only add to the difficulty of the unemployed.

ARMOR PATENTS EXPIRED.

Government Need Not Fear Infringement if It Will Build Own Plant.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—The United States, if it decides to build its own armor plant, may use the Harvey or any other process of manufacture without fear of prosecution for infringement of patent, according to testimony given here today before the Congressional committee apointed to investigate the feasibility of the Government erecting its own armor plate mills.

"I know of no patents on armor plate that have not expired," said A. C. Dinkey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, testifying before the committee. Mr. Dinkey was questioned as to the probable cost of a plant large enough to meet the demands of the Government, but asked to be allowed to answer the question later.

James J. Campbell, Howard Watson, and L. B. Custer, operating officials of the armor plate department of the Carnegie Company, were sworn but not questioned, Senator Tillman explaining that the oath would serve for their answers to questions that would be mailed to them from Washington after the committee had inspected the mills at Midvale and Bethlehem, Penn.

Senator Tillman, Representative Padgett, and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, the committee, left for Philadelphia tonight.

LIGHT ON BIBLE BY WAR.

With Turks Conquered Sacred History Will Be Verified, Says Cobern.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—"If the Turkish Government ever falls into the hands of the Christians all biblical history will be authenticated," said Dr. C. M. Cobern, the archaeologist, today at the World's Bible Conference.

Dr. Cobern who with a party of archaeologists recently discovered and made the first successful passage through Kadish Barnea, described graphically the details of his journey. Kadish Barnea, the oasis near which the Israelites encamped for thirty-seven years and where Moses gave his laws, has been for many years the centre of dispute between believers and skeptics.

Much difficulty and adventure attended Dr. Cobern's discovery.

"The Mohammedans," he said, "believing our curiosity to be evidence of sacrilege, were our most formidable opponents."

Dr. Cobern says he discovered not only the identical spot where the Bible says the Israelites camped, but also the rock from which water sprung when Moses struck it with his rod. He found also evidences of agricultural pursuits, he declared, which disproved conclusively the assertion of the skeptics that Moses gave no agricultural legislation.

Biblical miracles the lecturer explained as mere natural phenomena, back of which was the Supreme Divine Power.

"Some people," he said, "are still such fools as to believe that God works through miracles and not through nature."

REACHES 30, GETS $1,000,000

Mother Files No Suit and Philip Corbin, Jr., Receives Inheritance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 24.—Reaching the age of 30 years today, Philip Corbin, Jr., grandson of the late Philip Corbin, founder of the American Hardware Company, received shares worth more than $1,000,000 from his grandfather's estate. Mrs. Lillian Blakeslee Corbin of 39 East Thirty-first Street, New York, his mother, announced that she would not sue the estate as had been reported. Mrs. Corbin, who was in New Britain today, said there was no foundation for the rumor that if she was not cared for in the distribution of the estate of more than $2,000,000 she would sue for her share as the former wife of Charles Corbin, whom she divorced six years ago, and who subsequently married in Massachusetts.

Under the will of Philip Corbin the estate was to be divided into eighty shares and the distribution was to be made by Probate Judge Bernard J. Gaffney when the grandson, Philip, became 30 years old. Philip today received forty shares. Inasmuch as no suit was filed to prevent the distribution it is supposed that the matter was amicably settled by an agreement between Mrs. Corbin and her son.

MINIATURE WAR AT DINNER.

Artillery Decorations on Tables in Honor of Capt. Corey.

A dinner was given by Col. H. H. Rogers, his staff, and other officers of the First Regiment, Field Artillery, last evening at the Army and Navy Club to Capt. John B. W. Corey, U. S. A., detailed here by the War Department as Instructor Inspector, who has been ordered back to service with his command.

A feature of the dinner was the realistic table decorations, which included a battery, men and horses fully equipped, in miniature, with observation station telescope, range finder and telephone communication complete, going into action at one end of the table against a much superior force of advancing infantry and cavalry from the opposite end.

Officers from Binghamton and Syracuse were among those who attended.

CARUSO BUYS PAINTING.

Portrait of Mrs. Gerome Brush by Her Husband Strikes His Fancy.

Enrico Caruso dropped into the Knoedler Galleries yesterday afternoon and bought a portrait of Mrs. Gerome Brush, painted by her husband, who has just returned from Europe. The picture was standing on the floor, where it had been temporarily placed, and Caruso happened to see it.

The portrait is on a wooden panel, and shows Mrs. Brush in a muslin gown, with a beautiful lace cap tied about with blue ribbon. The background is blue and the portrait is one of the best examples of the young artist's work.

Gerome Brush is a son of George De Forest Brush, the veteran painter.

BEATS GIRL WITH IRON BAR.

Robber, Expecting Apartment to be Empty, Attacks Only Occupant.

Miss Gertrude Miller was alone in the apartment of her mother, Mrs. Annie Raymond, on the third floor of 274 Third Avenue, yesterday when a man rapped on the door and asked her to help him measure the floor in the apartment on the second floor, which Mrs. Raymond had been trying to rent. The girl went with him and when her back was turned he struck her on the head with an iron bar.

Miss Miller screamed and the man ran downstairs into the small dry goods store Mrs. Raymond keeps on the ground floor.

He bowled over the mother and escaped into the street. Mrs. Raymond upstairs and found her daughter almost senseless.

Mrs. Raymond told the police the man had called earlier to rent the second floor. She and the police believe he thought the Raymond flat empty and meant to rob it. A doctor took several stitches in Miss Miller's head. Last August burglars chloroformed the Raymonds and got $300 worth of jewelry.

LONG ISLAND LOOT FOUND.

Arrests in Greenwich Follow Robberies in Bellport, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 24.—Chief of Police Talbot was informed today that Joseph Pabst, until recently employed here as a teamster by Contractor James Cumiskey, had been arrested at Bellport, L. I., by Sheriff E. H. Bumpstead and locked up on the charge of larceny. It was added that he had been identified by various station agents as the man who had shipped a number of trunks, chests, and handbags to 62 William Street, Greenwich.

Chief Talbot then raided a boarding house at that address and found a large quantity of clothing, clocks, bric-a-brac, sporting articles, hardware, and toilet goods. He arrested Joseph Zaleskia and Michael Dylewsky, also teamsters employed by Cumiskey, who boarded there with Pabst, and charged them with receiving stolen goods.

It is said that Pabst robbed eleven Summer hotels and vacant cottages at Bellport.

HOME BUILDERS

We are friends of those who value home life. Under our policy of insurance they protect their own homes; by investing in our Guaranteed Mortgages they help others to build homes.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

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Thanhouser's Greatest Photoplay

Whatever you do, manage to see this wonderful photoplay by two of America's greatest authors—Daniel Carson Goodman and Harold MacGrath. 20 episodes—20 baffling mysteries. Each episode *complete*. Cast of 1000. 3000 scenes. Marguerite Snow as Zudora.

At These Theatres Today:

Broadway Rose Garden	7th Ave. and 52d Street	New York
Loew's Seventh Avenue	7th Ave nue and 124th Street	New York
Loew's Delancey Street	Delancey and Suffolk Streets	New York
Loew's Boulevard	So. Boulevard and Westchester Ave.	New York
Loew's American	42d Street and Eighth Avenue	New York
Loew's Lincoln Square	66th Street and Broadway	New York
Loew's Greeley Square	30th Street and Sixth Avenue	New York
Loew's Bijou	Smith and Livingston Streets	Brooklyn
Loew's Fulton	Fulton Street and Nostrand Ave.	Brooklyn
Loew's New Rochelle	New Rochelle, N. Y.	

Read This Baffling Story by Harold MacGrath

ZUDORA Trade-Mark Registered

In Today's Globe

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The New York Times Christmas Number

Sunday, December 6th

The high-water mark of newspaper achievement will be reached in the production of this year's great Christmas Number of The New York Times.

In addition to the regular Rotogravure and Picture Section this issue will contain a special supplement representing for the first time, *in full color*,

Six Famous Paintings of Joan of Arc

By Boutet de Monvel.

A narrative and description written for The New York Times by the deceased artist's son, Roger Boutet de Monvel, will accompany this dramatic picture-story of the triumph and tragedy of one of the greatest heroines of history.

These famous paintings—the property of Senator William A. Clark—will be reproduced by the three-color process on special paper, suitable for framing. One picture occupies a double page, size 13½ x 31 inches; the first page is 15 x 17 inches and the others are 9½ x 21 inches in size. Any one of these pictures if bought at an art store would cost many times the price of the Sunday Times.

A Word of Advice!

The cost of these reproductions is more than $10,000, which makes it necessary to limit the edition to regular readers.

It is intended as a gift to them.

The edition of The New York Times for Sunday, December 6th, will be limited to the advance orders—no additional copies can be had after this edition is exhausted.

To be sure of your Sunday Times order in advance of your newsdealer

The New York Times is always "sold out."

B. Altman & Co.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF MEN'S NECKWEAR

for this day (Wednesday)

will provide an opportunity to purchase superior quality Scarfs in rich colorings, particularly desirable for holiday gifts,

at fully ⅓ to ½ less than the regular prices

Men's Silk Four-in-hand Scarfs, in attractive stripes and figures; many in effective color combinations, at 55c.

Men's Four-in-hand Scarfs of imported silks, in an extensive assortment of novel designs and colorings, at 90c.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

at considerably below regular prices, will be on sale at the same time, as described in the following:

Men's Silk Negligee Shirts, in a variety of fancy striped effects . at $2.95 & 3.50

Men's Negligee Shirts (from B. Altman & Co.'s workrooms) of imported fancy madras; plain with stiff cuffs . . . . at $2.50

Men's Negligee Shirts of fancy madras in a variety of desirable patterns; with soft or stiff cuffs . . . . . at $1.00

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Trustee for Personal Trusts

Fifth Avenue & 36th Street
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Interest Paid on Daily Balances

IRATE SUFFRAGISTS HISS A. R. CONKLING

Storm of Denunciation and Barking Lap Dog Mark Debate at Tea Party.

COLORADO CALLED 'ROTTEN'

"Women in the East Take Tea and in West Take a Little Whisky in Theirs."

Alfred R. Conkling, who explained that he was a relative of Roscoe Conkling, was denounced in a suffrage debate in which he took the negative side, at the Women's Political Union Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Frederick Nathan and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse opposed him.

Mr. Conkling's address was so vigorous that a crowd which filled the big room was in an uproar most of the time that he was speaking. After the regular meeting the audience lingered and questions and answers were flung back and forth amid such excitement that a lap dog in his mistress's arms added his staccato barks to the confusion.

Mrs. Nathan opened the debate with statements about the suffrage countries and States.

"Suffrage is all right in New Zealand and Australia," said Mr. Conkling, "for you find there the flower of the English people."

"Australia was started 200 years ago as a penal colony," Mrs. Whitehouse retorted, and the audience shouted with laughter.

Mr. Conkling said the women had everything they deserved; that he was willing they should vote in city and village elections, but not for President or Governor. He continued:

"I knew a woman down on Long Island who was interested in the school matters. She worked hard and got herself elected on the school board. Then different things happened and now she is abroad. If she should try to get that position again she would be snowed under."

As if they identified the person to whom Mr. Conkling referred, the suffragists greeted the allusion with a storm of hisses, and he added:

"You women who are mothers ought to agree with me in that. I was a schoolmate of hers."

"There is not much difference between the women in the East and those in the West," Mr. Conkling resumed. "They all have two arms and two legs and wear dresses. The women in the East take tea and the women in the West take a little whisky in theirs. A woman has nothing back of her but a skirt and a court train and the man has back of him muscle."

The speaker asked how many of the women would be willing to give up their dower right in their husbands' estates for the sake of the vote.

"Five," he counted as hands went up. "Now, I wrote down before I came here that there would be only three hands up."

There was some confusion, every one talking at once, and Mrs. Inez Boissevain, who was presiding, discovered that the women had not understood and wanted to try again, and hands went up all over the house.

"Dower right has nothing to do with voting," said Mrs. Whitehouse. "The woman needs protection for physical reasons that she may raise her family. We will have the vote and we will have our rights, too."

It was just after the discussion of dower rights that Mr. Conkling warmed to his subject and shouted:

"Women of New York, what do you want? We have given you the earth, we have given you heaven, and being women we cannot give you hell."

The acoustic properties of the room were not good and no one quite knew what a man in the audience who broke in at that point wanted, but Mr. Conkling silenced him, saying:

"This is a woman's tea party. I won't hear any men. You shut up, I tell you, or I'll put you out."

The speaker said women voted in Colorado, but the State was rotten, the press was rotten, and the bad women voted—the police forced them to.

It was too much for a woman with a white set face who was sitting in one of the front seats. She was Mrs. F. H. Ingersoll.

"I am from Colorado," she said, "and I say you are not treating it fairly. If things are rotten it is because they are controlled by men, and they are men in New York City."

"Why, even our friends forget us when they try to represent us," said Mrs. Whitehouse. "There was Mayor Mitchel, who arranged a Baby Week, and whom did he consult? The women in the settlements and the hospitals and others who would know all about it? Not at all. He went to the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, and the advertising men."

WILLIAM STREET PROTEST.

Subway Contractors Promise Not to Block Thoroughfare.

At the close of a hearing in President McAneny's office, in the City Hall, yesterday, on the William Street subway construction, it was made clear to the realty men and representatives of property owners that the contractors would cause as little disturbance to business conditions as possible.

At the hearing were the members of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Estimate, Travis Whitney, from the Public Service Commission, and representatives from the contractors, Smith, Hauser & McIsaac.

Charles F. Noyes, for the Real Estate Board of New York, said merchants on lower Broadway had been seriously injured by the trestles in front of their show windows. A representative from the contracting firm in reply said that the intention is to carry the gas mains in two eight-inch pipes instead of by one twelve-inch main. If feasible, they would be carried on the street level, but the cross mains would have to be carried on trestles at John, Fulton, and Liberty Streets.

For the Public Service Commission, Mr. Whitney said that some discretion had to be left to the engineers in meeting emergencies, but he and the contractors stated that everything would be done to prevent any more injury than possible. Mr. McAneny said that the interests of the William Street people would receive the most careful consideration.

DUST ANNOYS SHOPKEEPERS

Greeley Square Merchants Have Difficulty Getting Street Sprinkled.

When the high wind got so busy in Greeley Square on Monday, and the dust was blown in great quantities into stores, the Broadway Association started out to find some means of alleviating the nuisance. According to David Robinson, its Secretary, they appealed to the gas company, whose trenches have been partly responsible for the dust, and were told that while the company had authority to dig out dirt, laying the dust was not a part of its responsibility.

When representatives of the association appealed to the city authorities they were told there was no appropriation to cover street sprinkling in that part of the town, and that so many automobilists had objected to sprinkling the asphalt because it made tires skid that it had been abandoned, and that all the sprinkling that was now done on asphalt was paid for by private contributors. Mr. Robinson put the case up to Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, who found that he could treat the trouble as an emergency requiring action, and so a city street sprinkler was working in the neighborhood yesterday.

EXPECT KOBRE DIVIDEND.

Federal Judges and Superintendent of Banks Try to Devise Plans.

Efforts are being made by the Judges of the Federal Court and the Superintendent of Banks to devise a plan providing for an early payment of a dividend to depositors of the closed Kobre banks. Superintendent of Banks Eugene L. Richards conferred yesterday with United States District Court Judges Chatfield and Hand. While the Judges were very much in favor of an immediate dividend, they concluded that they could not decide the question of the payment of a dividend until Justice Chatfield renders his opinion in the case involving the question of Moses Ginsberg's partnership in the Brownsville branch of Max Kobre's bank.

Judge Chatfield's decision is expected within the next few days, and immediately thereafter the Federal Judges and the Superintendent of Banks will again confer.

POLICEMAN LEAVES $22,195.

Capt. Frederick W. Martens Owned Houses and Lots.

Frederick W. Martens, Police Captain in charge of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station for a number of years, left a net estate of $22,195 when he died on Feb. 20, 1913, according to the appraisal filed in the State Controller's office yesterday. He owned the houses and lots at 118 and 124 East 176th Street, appraised at $23,000; a lot on the same street, near Morris Avenue, appraised at $3,500; personal effects worth $700, and a claim against the city for salary for $119. All went to the widow, Mrs. Matilda Martens.

The Captain was among those whom Police Commissioner Bingham tried to force out by assigning to night duty exclusively at Police Headquarters.

Daniel Beard Starts Boy Scout Band

Daniel Carter Beard, naturalist, author and artist, has organized a branch of the Boy Scouts of America at Flushing. It is the Queens Council of the Boy Scouts. Prominent residents of Flushing associated with Mr. Beard are G. Howland Leavitt, William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools; Magistrate Joseph Fitch, C. G. M. Thomas and Capt. Thomas J. Dooley.

MISS ALICE CARY LEAPS FROM A ROOF

Elderly Spinster from New Rochelle Went to House Her Father Died In.

PRINTERS SAW HER JUMP

Warning Cry Was Unheeded—She Had Been Ill and Suicide Was Deliberate.

Miss Alice Cary, 58 years old, of Forest Heights, New Rochelle, a daughter of the late A. Claxton Cary, who was for many years prominent in the bank note manufacturing business, committed suicide at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by leaping from the top of the five-story apartment house at 71 Lexington Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets. She had lived in the house up to 1909 when her father died there.

Printers at work in the building at 137 East Twenty-fifth Street, occupied by the Klebold Press, saw a woman walk slowly across the roof. When near the edge she laid down her hand-bag and fur muff, and then took off a fur neckpiece and a long fur-lined blue coat. Then slowly and with difficulty she mounted the brick wall which rises about a foot and a half above the roof. One of the printers shouted from a window opposite the roof and about twelve feet away:

"Get back. You will fall and kill yourself."

As he spoke, the woman threw herself over. Some of the printers ran downstairs and around the corner rang the bell and notified Mrs. Daisy Johnson, who is in charge of the building at 71 Lexington Avenue. They found the woman in the rear terribly crushed. In falling she had struck a window box on the fourth floor in which butter and eggs were kept and carried it down with her. Dr. Avac Cutuljas, who has an office on the first floor, was called and he found the woman already dead.

No one in the building could identify the dead woman. None of the tenants could recall answering a ring from the front door, and no one saw Miss Cary in the building. Dr. Cutuljas said that, from Miss Cary's appearance she must have been in extreme ill-health, and that it must have taken all the strength she possessed to walk up the five flights to the roof.

Policeman Keppo of the East Twenty-second Street Station found Miss Cary's belongings on the roof. In a purse were $15.60, an open-faced gold watch, and a handkerchief with the initial "A." The coat contained the trademark of S. Casola & Brothers, and the neckpiece and muff had been bought at Altman's. Detectives took the coat to S. Casola & Brothers at 35 West Thirty-sixth Street, where it was found to have been made for Miss Alice Cary of New Rochelle. Dr. Cutuljas said Miss Cary had lived at 71 Lexington Avenue until her father's death on Jan. 11, 1909.

Word was sent to A. C. Cary, Jr., at Halcyon Park, New Rochelle, and he identified the body last night at Bellevue Morgue as that of his sister.

The police learned from Mr. Cary that the building at 71 Lexington Avenue was owned by the Cary family. Relatives of Miss Cary at New Rochelle said that Miss Cary had left home early yesterday morning without their knowledge. Her brother said that he knew of no motive for her death.

A. Claxton Cary, father of the dead woman, after shipping as a seaman before the mast, entered the business at Boston of his father, who was owner of the New England Bank Note Company. Later he was interested in the American Bank Note Company, and finally he entered business for himself. When he died five daughters and a son were living.

Hotel Clerk's Disappointment.

Ralph Cowell, room clerk at the Manhattan, whose thoughts have been on a turkey and where it was coming from these last few days, whistled from joy when he opened a letter addressed to him yesterday morning and found a check for $25 drawn in his favor. He glanced at the letter accompanying the check. The writer said he owed the hotel $25, and would Mr. Cowell please indorse the check and turn it over to the cashier.

PATRICK HAD TWO PARDONS.

He Refused ex-Gov. Dix's First Offer to Free Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—John T. Milliken, during his discussion of the Goodrich charges today, revealed a remarkable bit of "inside" history in the Patrick case and told for the first time how Patrick was offered a pardon a year before he was released and refused it.

"I will tell you a feature of the Patrick case that has never been printed," said Milliken. "Patrick had an opportunity to be pardoned a full year before he finally was pardoned. He refused to accept it. He would not accept a pardon that he did not consider carried with it vindication.

"Tom Marr, who now holds a reponsible position with me, was in the same prison as Patrick serving a term for forgery. He is an expert bookkeeper. There were irregularities in the prison and Gov. Dix was anxious to stop them. He had a commission appointed, but the members were unable to find them. One of the commissioners asked Marr if he knew anything. Marr said he could find that for which they were looking. He was asked to undertake the work.

"What is there in it for me?" Marr asked.

He was told he would be pardoned. That did not satisfy Marr, and he demanded that a pardon be issued to another also if he (Marr) could turn up the irregularities.

"The promise was made and Marr made good. Patrick and Marr had become friends. Marr believed in Patrick's innocence. He asked for Patrick's pardon and it was promised. But Patrick refused it. He demanded vindication. I did not know of this until after Marr was out. Then I employed him. I have never regretted it."

Mr. Milliken today displayed two options given on his Golden Cycle mine and which he says will absolutely disprove the story of George C. Goodrich. Goodrich charges that Milliken gave an option on the Golden Cycle to Walker & Son on the day that Patrick obtained his freedom, Thanksgiving Day, 1912. Milliken today exhibited an option on the Golden Cycle given on Oct. 5, 1911, to Tyson S. Dines of Denver.

Milliken says that he afterward did give an option to Walker, but not until May 16, 1914, nearly two years after the time stated by Goodrich, and it expired Nov. 16, this year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Ex-Gov. and Mrs. John A. Dix returned to Albany this evening after several days spent in New York City. When Mr. Dix was asked about the statement of John T. Milliken that Albert T. Patrick refused the first pardon offered by Dix he said that it was true. Ex-Gov. Dix added that he was tired of the entire controversy.

FIRE CAPTAIN HIT WITH AXE.

Others Were Overcome in Forsyth Street Tenement Blaze.

Fire in the five-story tenement at 78 Forsyth Street early yesterday morning drove twenty-two families into the street, and did damage estimated at $5,000. Leo Trobach, manager of the Forsyth Baths, opposite, discovered the fire in the cellar, and blew a police whistle, calling Policemen Sullivan, Doyle, and Green of the Clinton Street Station, who turned in an alarm. The policemen went through the house and got the tenants out, despite their wild attempts to stampede. Mrs. Esther Rosen, with her recently born baby, was carried out.

Owing to the dense smoke the firemen worked in relays, and Lieut. De Size of Engine 17, Engineer Foley, and Fireman Gillen were overcome, and had to be carried out. Capt. Kelly was directing the cutting of the holes in the floors when he was struck in the face with the flat side of an axe and knocked out. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was found that he had lost two teeth, and four stitches were taken in the wound before he returned to quarters

Klicks Writes from Seat of War.

The friends of Günther Klicks, for a long time room clerk at the Ritz-Carlton, will be interested to learn that according to a post card received from him yesterday he is unwounded after three months of campaigning in Belgium and France with the German Army. Klicks writes from Achiet-le-Petit, Bapaume, near Arras, under date of Oct. 30, that he expects the war to be finished by Christmas. "Victory cannot fall us," he states.

BAD BLOCK ON OLD BRIDGE.

Broken Motor Stalls Elevated Traffic and a Big Jam Follows.

One of the worst traction jams in the history of Brooklyn occurred at the rush hour last night, tieing up the elevated traffic on the bridge for nearly an hour and crowding all the approaches to the surface cars and near-by Subways.

The trouble started at 5:40 o'clock, when an East New York train on the elevated stalled just after starting from the Manhattan end of the bridge. Something went wrong with the motor, and it was impossible to move the train in either direction. This stopped all Brooklyn-bound traffic, and the tens of thousands of persons flocking toward the bridge to get out of Manhattan clogged all that part of Park Row.

Police reserves were called out from the Oak Street and Elizabeth Street Stations and helped the Bridge Precinct men, under Capt. O'Toole, to keep the crowds in order. One of the first things to do was to reassure the passengers on the stalled train, who were trying to get off. The guards refused to open the gates and the policemen and elevated employes eventually succeeded in persuading everybody to stay on board until the trouble was remedied.

The throngs who had gathered inside the elevated gates received transfers to the surface cars acros the bridge and retransferred on the other side. This added to the congestion for the moment, and the police managed to persuade many of the delayed wayfarers to go to Chambers Street aid take the B. R. T. Subway or to go downstairs to the Bridge station of the Interborough Subway and go over to Borough Hall. The difficulty was remedied and traffic resumed about 6:30 o'clock.

About three hours after the first tie-up was over another accident occurred in about the same place and in the same way. An east-bound Bay Ridge train was stalled in Manhattan by motor trouble, and for twenty-five minutes Capt. O'Toole and his men had to turn away persons who were hurrying to the elevated trains. The crowds at this hour were not as large as before.

TWO KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Workman Carried Lighted Lantern on Top of a Gas Tank.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—John Hoffman and Henry Uhain were killed by the explosion of a gas tank at the plant of the Trenton Smelting and Refining Company here late today. Uhain's head was blown from his shoulders. A negro helper standing near the tank was thrown 150 feet over a fence. He is in a serious condition in Mercer Hospital.

Hoffman and Uhain were on top of the tank adjusting a valve. It is supposed that a lantern they carried ignited the gas.

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TO the 1915 Hudson line of enclosed cars has been added the Landau Limousine. Built on the popular Light Six-40 chassis, it combines all the advantages of the completely enclosed limousine and the airiness of the open phaeton. Like all Hudson Closed Cars, the Landau bodies are really works of art. This newest model already has been accorded a surprising welcome. The roof is of aluminum and can be guaranteed waterproof. The seat plan is the same as the Six-40 standard Limousine. The car easily accommodates six or seven adults. The auxiliary seats fold into the back of the front seat. They may be so adjusted that their occupants face either to the front or to the rear, as desired. There are many other exclusive features

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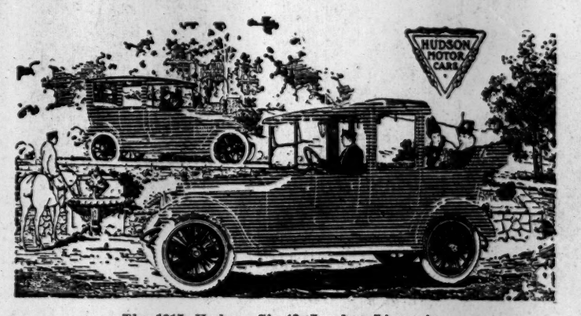

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—*Boston Herald.*

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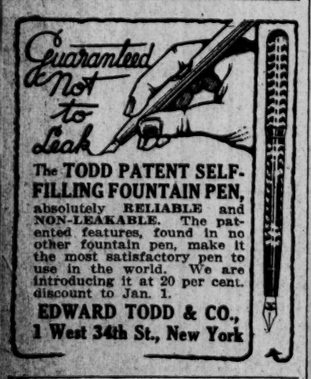

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"Their misery is enormous," writes Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American Minister at The Hague, "and the sorrow of it all is enhanced by the fact that so many are shattered mentally and physically by the sufferings through which they have passed."

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PREPARATION FOR FINAL FOOTBALL GAMES---ATHLETICS---BOXING

RUTGERS ALL KEYED UP FOR TWO GAMES

Sanford's Wonderful Team Will Be Shown in New York Twice This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 24.—Little Rutgers College's ambitious football eleven is all keyed up for the big task which confronts it this week, when two games are to be played in three days in New York City, one with New York University at Ohio Field tomorrow and the other with the strong Washington and Jefferson team at the Polo Grounds on Saturday.

It's a big job that Rutgers has on its hands with that burly W. and J. aggregation, but Rutgers is not a bit scared. This year's team is one which any college would be proud of, and, although they are youthful, they have an abundance of nerve. George Foster Sanford, the former Yale and Columbia coach, who has molded a fine team from a small number of men, put the Rutgers 'Varsity through a final drill yesterday afternoon. With Assistant Coach Howard Gargan, the old Fordham player, the 'Varsity lined up against the scrubs for the last short, snappy scrimmage, just to put the final polish on the team's plays.

Sanford selected the best two sprinters in college, Reed and Coleman, and put them on the scrubs to run through some of Washington and Jefferson's plays. And the way the 'Varsity players put a crimp in the sprinters' speed showed that Speigel and Fleming, the fast W. and J. backs, are going to have no easy time in getting through the Rutgers team.

Sanford is very proud of this Rutgers team. It is the best eleven that ever wore the Rutgers colors, and already has a record to boast about. He takes a fatherly interest in the "kids," as he calls them, and he secretly believes they are going to give Washington and Jefferson a beating, although he would not say so.

Sanford, with years of coaching at Yale and Columbia, is considered the best defensive coach in this country. He has built up the Rutgers team on a defensive basis. He has developed a line which not only has beef, but speed and fighting spirit. Those strapping big lads who make up the line are young giants. "Sandy" has them trained to charge with the speed of players who have their weight.

"Why," said Sanford, "this Rutgers line is big enough to block the Hudson Tube. Some of these strapping lads are the greatest Mellen's food products you ever saw. They are big and solid and fast. The Army and Princeton could not go through this line. We have tried to build up a strong defense, and I think we have it. The day of the old single-line defense has passed, and we have two lines of defense, working in pretty close connection."

Rutgers started out the season with a squad of forty men, all the available football material from the student body of about 550 members. The great ambition was to beat Princeton. Rutgers's dream did not come true, so Sanford took the team and started all over again, developing an entirely different kind of attack than that which failed against the Tigers.

Rutgers has perfected itself in a forward pass, which it plays as cleverly as any team has ever played it. In the first place, Sanford has picked men to throw and receive the ball who are all over 6 feet in height. This gives them a big advantage. Big Parker Talman, standing 6 feet 3 inches, plays at full back and goes back to toss the passes. He's built so high that it is hard to interfere with his throwing. With such six-footers as Seiler at right end, and Nash and Toohey, the giant tackles, Talman has several targets which he cannot fail to see in the mad scramble of the scrimmage. This is a great asset in the game of overhead football, and Sanford has not failed to take advantage of the fact. Rutgers confidently expects to give W. and J. a big surprise with her aerial football.

With a solid line to protect them, the forward pass tossers have plenty of time to make their tosses accurate. It is the same with Rutgers's kicking game. Sanford has built up a great defense around Talman when he kicks, and that is why he has made such a great kicking record this season. The tall full back's punts average about forty yards, and he is pretty sure of kicking a field goal from within the thirty-five-yard line.

In the final scrimmage against the scrubs this afternoon the 'Varsity worked the forward pass very cleverly, and, after scoring a couple of touchdowns, Talman took a little practice at kicking field goals.

Sanford considers Toohey and Nash a high-class pair of tackles. Nash weighs 198 pounds and is 6 feet 2 inches in height, while Toohey weighs 210 pounds and is 6 feet 2 inches in height. In the backfield will be Bracker and Garrett, two half backs who, while light, are good runners and can hit the line hard. Garrett is an Indian, and comes from Oklahoma. At quarter back Sanford has developed Frank Scarr, son of Weather Forecaster Scarr, and, although the youngster weighs only 135 pounds, he runs the eleven like a veteran. Assistant Coach Howard Cargan said yesterday:

"One good feature about the team is it is brainy, and not only gets away its own plays well, but it is also quick at diagnosing the other team's plays. The boys know the game of football pretty thoroughly, and much can be expected of them."

Coach Sanford is strongly in favor of numbering the players, and the teams will wear figures in both games in New York this week. Sanford puts forth an additional argument for wearing numbers which is entirely new. "Sandy" says it is good for sanitary reasons to number the jerseys, if for nothing else, as all the jerseys get mixed up in the locker rooms, and there is no way of telling one from the other.

The Rutgers team is physically fit for its big test this week. Jake Besas, the trainer, has the players on edge. There are only two cripples on the squad, but both are valuable men, and Besas still hopes that they may get get into the W. and J. game on Saturday. Wittnenn, one of the best half backs on the squad, has a bruised hip, and Todd, another fast half back, has a wrenched shoulder.

Rutgers is in the midst of a great athletic revival. With such a fine football team, the student body is more enthusiastic over athletics than ever before. There is much interest in the game at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, because Rutgers expects to give a display of football which will give it a high place on the football map.

WANT DILLON FOR COACH.

Newark Princeton Alumni Boosting Old Quarter Back for Position.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—A movement is on foot led by a body of local alumni of Princeton to have Eddie Dillon, quarter back at Old Nassau during the 1906, 1907 and 1908 seasons, appointed head coach of next year's football team at the university. Dillon is a resident of Nutley, a suburb of Newark, and is employed in the legal department of the Public Service Corporation at the offices here.

One of the men active in the organized campaign to have Dillon put at the head of football affairs at Princeton said today, that it was Dillon's advice followed by the Princeton team that enabled it to make such a fine brace in the closing stages of the game with Yale this month.

It is also claimed for Dillon that as a close student of Percy Haughton's methods at Harvard, he would be an ideal man to take up Princeton's football instruction for the campaign next year. Local friends of Dillon say that it was under his leadership that Princeton first undertook to play the open game and with success against Yale.

It is said here that the Princeton football Board of Strategy will meet before the Christmas holidays when consideration will be given to the appointment of coaches for next season.

COLUMBIA PLAYS FOOTBALL.

Sport Revived for a Day, but Students Hope for More Days of It.

Columbia University undergraduates did their share yesterday toward bringing football back to the campus. Over 2,500 of them crowded on South Field and cheered lustily as the two elevens, representing the upper class men and the under class men, battled on the newly lined gridiron for four periods without either team scoring. It was a fleeting visit that the sport paid to the campus, but it made a big impression on Morningside Heights, as a well-organized effort on the part of the students to obtain the reinstatement of football. The matter now awaits the vote of the authorities, who have remained obdurate since 1905, when the sport on an intercollegiate basis was abolished at Columbia.

Nothing was overlooked in the effort of the Student Board to give the event the appearance of a real intercollegiate contest. Football streamers were distributed liberally, banners decorated the stands, the university band played the college airs, and the cry of "We want a touchdown" swept back and forth across the gridiron. The players were all decked out with suits and bore numbers to distinguish them in the scrimmages. It came as close as possible to what the hopeful ones at the university picture for the future, but the interest centred more in the spirit shown than in the game which displayed little real football in spite of the few weeks of coaching by such stars as Arthur Howe of Yale and Charley Hann of Harvard.

Few of the university authorities were on hand. Dean Kippel, with his faithful pipe, was on the side lines; but all he would say of the game was that it furnished a good opportunity for a good pipeful in the open air. But the turnout of the students was significant, the crowd exceeding that at almost any of the baseball games at South Field in the Spring. The Student Board was well satisfied with the showing of enthusiasm and will now carry the fight higher up.

The game brought forth no injuries—a surprising fact considering the short period of training. The under class men kept possession of the pigskin throughout the greater part of the first half and several times brought it to their opponent's five-yard line to lose it on downs or fumbles. The reverse was true in the second half, when the upper class men kept the attack. The line-up:

Upper Class Men.	Position.	Under Class Men.
Van Buren	Left end	Cochrane
Mouquin	Left tackle	Kennedy
Renard	Left guard	Schulte
Osgood	Centre	Bullwinkle
Thompson	Right guard	Todd
Barton	Right tackle	Dobie
Jeaneret	Right end	McCarthy
Holiman	Quarter back	Reese
Cleary	Left half back	Littauer
Simonds	Right half back	R. K. Munroe
Lauber	Full back	H. C. Munroe

Substitutes—Henry for Reese, Pasford for Cleary, Willis for Jeaneret. Referee—Mr. Fitzpatrick, Trinity. Umpire—Mr. Wymard, Fordham. Head Linesman—Mr. Lilley of Yale. Time of periods—Eight minutes.

FEAR FORWARD PASSING.

N. Y. U. Works Out Defense Against Rutgers In Game Tomorrow.

The New York University football team resumed practice yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field, three hours of varied work being the programme which Coach Reilly laid out for the Violet squad. In the early part of the period much of the practice consisted in defensive work by the regular line-up against the efforts of the scrub eleven to put through the forward pass. Evidently the Violet coaches fear this sort of attack by the Rutgers team tomorrow, and are directing their instruction, to a large extent, toward this feature.

Following this workout, further defensive work was engaged in of a more fundamental and general variety. This took the form of a thorough drill with the tackling dummy, in which every man on the squad took a part. A stiff scrimmage between the regular eleven and the scrubs occupied the remainder of the practice period, but the line players of the two teams were interchanged, so that the 'Varsity obtained both offensive and defensive work of the most strenuous sort.

Bernstein has returned to the game and appears to be in good condition, while the other Violet backfield players, including Capt. Huntley and Oswang, all showed up to good advantage. The 'Varsity line, however, found opportunity to get in some excellent defensive work, and formations of its backfield which were directed against it proved of little avail. Wiener, the big 'Varsity tackle, broke through the weaker eleven's line and frequently spoiled a formation by throwing the runner in his tracks.

The Violet's regular coaches were assisted in yesterday's work by R. C. Hulsart, Captain of the 1907 Violet team; W. Schroeder of the 1905 eleven, and "Jack" Vesley, Captain and a star tackle of the 1912 team.

FORDHAM'S LAST SCRIMMAGE

"Unit Defense" Worked Out to Check Villanova's Attack.

The last football scrimmage of the season was held at Fordham yesterday when for two hours the 'Varsity battled against a strong attack by the scrubs. It was "Skip" Wymard's only remaining chance to test the defense that will oppose the heavy plunging backfield of Villanova in the annual Thanksgiving Day game at Fordham Field tomorrow. The playing was hard and there was no letup, fresh scrubs going in at frequent intervals. Following the regular practice, the squad engaged in a secret drill behind the canvas walls of the regular gridiron.

Satisfied with the offensive ability shown throughout the season, Skip Wymard spent all except about fifteen minutes of the scrimmage time yesterday in superintending the finishing touches to the "unit defense" system which he has been building since the navy game, for the contest against Villanova. Giving the scrub eleven the ball, the Maroon coach went in at quarter back himself against the regulars, using nothing but plays that Villanova has specialized in all season. With Robbin doing the forward passing and kicking, the second stringers had almost as good a backfield as any that has opposed the Maroon regulars this season. For quite a while, the regulars seemed baffled by some of the trick shifts, but aided by the backfield, where the best backfield in the Fordham machine seem to be located, the attack of the scrubs was gradually brought to a standstill. During the last few minutes the regulars took a turn at the offensive, pushing past the scrub line for steady gains.

Capt. Wymard was unfit for any hard work yesterday, and was kept out of the scrimmage. Dr. Speis promises to have the Maroon leader in shape to start the last tussle held under his leadership, as Captain. Rice took his place, but will probably be used in his regular berth at right guard against Villanova. Any chance of Rowan's beginning the game at quarter back was dispelled when he appeared with a sprained hand yesterday.

Lafayette Loses Bunny Lerch.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 24.—The Lafayette team held a long scrimmage this afternoon in the preparation for the Thanksgiving game with Dickinson College. Bunny Lerch is suffering with a cold, and is threatened with pneumonia. There is no evidence of typhoid in his system. He will not be able to play in the game on Thanksgiving Day, and hence Coach Crowell had some readjusting to do in the signal drill this afternoon. Weldon was placed at quarter back and Aiken and Louden alternated at the half back position left vacant by the shift of Weldon. The combination worked well. Some of the time Fred Luhr played in the back field, and it is likely that he will play at least part of the game there. While Luhr has always been a centre, his aggressive style of play has shown the possibilities of excellent back field material, and he will get a chance at this place in the game against Dickinson.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Rutgers vs. Washington-Jefferson, Polo Gr'ds, Football Saturday, Nov. 28th. Tickets now on sale. New York Baseball Club, 200 5th Av.

ARMY BACKFIELD STILL TO BE PICKED

Capt. Prichard and Hodgson Sure of Places, but Others Remain in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Signal drill and a near scrimmage occupied the time of the Army football squad today in further preparation for the Navy contest. The players were divided into three teams, and after running through a variety of plays two of the teams were sent against each other in a long dummy scrimmage. The work of checking runners and blocking in the line were the principal points on which the coaches concentrated their attention today.

A back field quartet, which is playing together rather consistently of late, and which was used longest in this afternoon's drill, consisted of Capt. Prichard at quarter, Van Fleet and Benedict half backs, and Hodgson at full back. Oliphant ran through a number of formations, working both at quarter back and half back today. Hodgson looks to be the one star around whom the Army is building its strategy this year. The big Kansan and Capt. Prichard are sure of their positions in the backfield, but the same cannot be said of either Van Fleet, Benedict, or Oliphant.

If Prichard is hurt in the Navy game, Oliphant is the most likely man to succeed him as the Army's Field General, but it is only within the last fortnight that Oliphant has been giving attention to the quarter back job, and then only at infrequent intervals.

After the work on the field was concluded today the men were sent for a long session against the blocking and tackling dummies which had been dug out of the snow heaps during the day. The practice today took place on the north gridiron near the hotel, as the regular field was again unfit for play.

Orders have been issued governing the movement to Philadelphia. The football team will leave here at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, going direct through to Philadelphia, where they will work out on Franklin Field in the afternoon.

Two special trains will be sent out on Saturday morning over the West Shore and Pennsylvania lines. The first train, leaving at 7:15 o'clock, will carry the battalion of cadets, the Military Academy Band and field musicians, a detachment of Hospital Corps men and the officers of the tactical department. The second train will carry the officers of the post, their families and residents of the vicinity will leave at 8:30 o'clock, arriving at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, at 12:30 o'clock. The cadets will not leave Philadelphia until 9 o'clock Saturday night. The Army team is due to reach here on Sunday afternoon. Alexis V. Arnold, crack Army guard of 1911, was one of the spectators of the football drill today.

NAVY'S LINE STILL WEAK.

Coaches Trying to Form Defense That Will Check Army's Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 24.—Although the football practice is conducted with caution, the Naval Academy coaches are trying to get sufficient line on several of the line candidates to decide which ones will be picked to begin the Army game next Saturday. The fact that the Navy line has been pierced by several of the teams with which it has played this year is giving some anxiety, and the coaches were not able to pick a set of forwards who have proved themselves capable of a stone-wall defense.

Schlessbach has played a strong game at right tackle, though he weighs only 161 pounds, but his lack of weight has proved too serious a handicap to overcome, particularly as Graf has been selected for right guard, though light for the place. Kennedy is not a certainty at the other tackle, and Deroode, Ward, and Coach may be chosen on either side of the line. R. H. Jones and Mills also are fighting it out now for left guard. Both are big men, weighing in the neighborhood of 190 pounds.

There was some light scrimmaging this afternoon, but the work was under conditions. It was designed to perfect the team in its work on the attack and defense, and special attention was devoted to the line in the hopes of increasing its stanchness. It is not denied that the Army's line is heavier and more experienced, and that the Navy forwards will have great difficulty in holding it.

CARLISLE'S NEW COACH.

A. A. Exendine, Former Student, to Succeed Glenn Warner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 24.—Washington and Jefferson football men, who played against Georgetown, at Washington, D. C., last Saturday, brought back the report that A. A. Exendine, Georgetown coach, had been signed to coach the Carlisle eleven, succeeding Glenn Warner, who will go to Pittsburgh University.

Exendine is a former Carlisle star and served his first year as coach at Georgetown this season. His work there was so meritorious and attracted so much attention that he was the first man sought when Warner announced that he would leave the Indian School.

Exendine partially confirmed the report that he would leave Georgetown. Authorities at Georgetown were the first to tell of Exendine's intention to go to Carlisle. They tried to retain him as coach for another season, offering him a big increase in salary, but, according to their reports, he preferred to take up the work at the Carlisle School.

Welsh Beats Yelle of Taunton.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, defeated Fred Yelle of Taunton tonight in a twelve-round bout. The Taunton boy had a slight lead on the champion in the second round, also in the sixth. But after the seventh session the result was not in doubt. Twice in the eighth round Yelle was floored by stiff rights to the jaw, and each time he took a count of eight. Although Yelle continued to exchange blows during the later rounds, he never recovered effectiveness, while Welsh was strong to the finish.

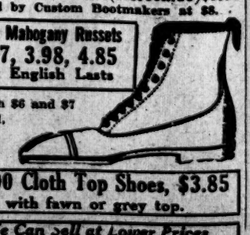
Bell Fails to Show Against Reich.

Colin Bell, the Australian heavyweight, failed to put in an appearance last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, where he was scheduled to box ten rounds with Al Reich. The management did not offer any explanation for Bell's absence, and substituted Jack McFarland of Long Island City, who was a punching bag for five and one-half rounds, when his seconds threw the sponge into the ring as a token of defeat. Reich knocked his man down twice for the count and inflicted severe punishment while the two men were in the ring.

Amherst's New Football Captain.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 24.—Stewart W. Rider of Newton was elected captain of the Amherst football team today. He has played half back for two years.

Kennedy
12 Bartlandt St.
The Big Shoe Store
Russet Cordovan (Horsehide) $5.00
Sold by Custom Bootmakers at $8.



Dark Mahogany Russets
2.97, 3.98, 4.85
Flat English Lasts
Worth $6 and $7
Broad, Flat Heel
$6.00 Cloth Top Shoes, $3.85
with fawn or grey top.
We Can Sell at Lower Prices Than Little Shops That Pay Big Rents

SIX-DAY RIDERS PAID OFF.

Cyclists Incensed When Told That They Had to Pay Fines.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—The cyclists who competed in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden were paid off at the office of the Cycle Racing Association on Market Street today. Approximately $31,000 was divided by the riders in prize and bonus money and the extra rewards offered by the management for the winners of the prizes during the week. Alfred Goulet and Alfred Grenda, the Australians, who won the race, received about $4,000.

The management reported that the receipts were not as large as last year, but it was said that the promoters were satisfied in view of the fact that they have eliminated a number of objectionable features with which the event was always connected. The race this year was also held earlier than usual and was thrown into competition with the big football games on the question of patronage.

The riders have entirely recovered from the effects of the gruelling grind, and those who have declared during the race that they would not compete again in a six-day race were anxiously inquiring of Floyd A. MacFarland about the chances of conducting six-day races in San Francisco, Chicago, Buffalo and Kansas City.

That there will be races in Chicago and San Francisco during February 1915 is assured. MacFarland left here tonight for Buffalo to confer with the franchise holders in that city about the proposed race. From there MacFarland will go on to Chicago and Kansas City.

The riders were incensed today when they learned that a number of fines were imposed during the Garden race. MacFarland insists that the riders must pay these fines before they will be allowed to compete again. What the riders object to is that the fines will go to Richard C. Kelsey, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the N. C. A. They declare that the fines ought to go toward a fund for injured cyclists. They threaten to take the matter up with those who are leaders in the cycling game.

PENN TEAM CRIPPLED.

Townsend and Urquhart May Not Play Against Cornell.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Both the Cornell and University of Pennsylvania football teams today began final preparations for their annual Thanksgiving Day game. The Ithacans are in Atlantic City while the Red and Blue squad is quartered at White Marsh, a suburb of this city. Neither team indulged in any scrimmage work today, but each was put through some lively signal practice.

Roger Townsend, who had been announced by Coach George Brooks as one of Pennsylvania's tackles for the Cornell game appeared today on crutches, having twisted his knee in a scrimmage with the scrubs yesterday. It is probable that he will be unable to start the game. Urquhart, the end who was also on the injured list, was in the signal drill today, but the coaches fear he will not be in shape for the contest.

All Cornell cripples are reported to have recovered and Coach Sharp expects to put his strongest team of the year in the field against Pennsylvania.

New Formations for W. and J.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 24.—Coach Bob Folwell unexpectedly put on a secret drill for the Washington and Jefferson football team today, the move being made for the purpose of perfecting some new formations which he hopes to use against Bucknell on Thursday and Rutgers on Saturday in New York. Fleming, the star half back, who practiced yesterday for the first time since the Pittsburgh contest, rested today. He will likely practice a short time tomorrow and start in the Bucknell game. A short scrimmage was staged, preceded by a long signal drill. The men were coached particularly in handling punts and kick-offs and in forming interference for the runner on receiving kick-offs. Coach Folwell used his regulars on the first team today, replacing Patterson with McDevitt. Young, who did not play against Georgetown, was used at full back. Tonight Coach Folwell had a long session with his men at training quarters. Biddy Aiken, former Washington and Jefferson quarter back, who watched Rutgers play against Stevens last Saturday, talked to the men on the formations of the New Jersey team.

Scholastic Football Matches.

The chief interest among the followers of scholastic football in this city tomorrow will will centre on the match between Commerce and Clinton, which will be played at the Polo Grounds. Commerce is considered particularly strong on the showing this season, and a lively battle is expected. In Brooklyn two games will be played at Ebbets Field, Manual Training meeting Boys' High and Commercial grappling with Bay Ridge. While that has been only one game, the team showed that it was capable of putting forth a scrappy game in the contest with Commerce, and it clearly outplayed Adelphi, Boys' High, however, on the showing against Commercial, will prove a worthy rival. The Manual-Boys' High match will open this afternoon play, starting at 1:45. As soon as the first half is completed, Bay Ridge and Commercial start their match, the second periods in each game alternating in the same way.

Three Harvard Athletes Honored.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 24.—The names of three Harvard athletes appeared among the thirty election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, announced tonight. T. J. Coolidge, 3d, who plucked a rolling ball from the ground in the Yale Bowl last Saturday and ran nearly 100 yards for a touchdown; R. C. Curtis, who won his letter in the Yale game at left tackle, and Henry L. P. Kreger of Fort Fairfield, Me., coxswain of the 'Varsity crew, were the men whose scholastic ability was thus rewarded.

"Hank" O'Day Has Three Offers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Henry O'Day, former manager of the Cubs, said today that he had three offers of positions for next season, but would make no decision until the first of the year. He declined to divulge the nature of the offers.

Amateur Drivers' Dinner.

The League of American Amateur Driving Clubs held its annual dinner at the Holland House last night. There was a large number of members present from all parts of the country.

WAR DRIVES COPLAND OUT OF EUROPE

Coach of Austrian Athletes Had Nothing to Do When His Men Went to Front.

Alexander F. (Al) Copland, the American athletic trainer who went to Europe last Spring to coach the Austrian Olympic candidates for five years, returned unexpectedly to this country aboard the Rotterdam of the Hamburg-American Line yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, who were overjoyed at being back home, although they suffered few inconveniences because of the war, which was just about striking into the heart of Austria as they departed.

Except for a steady stream of wounded soldiers pouring into Vienna, where he made his headquarters, and the daily defection of athletes from his ranks to those at the front, Copland declared he was literally unconscious of the giant conflict that raged on all sides of him. Vienna had not been hit hard by the war, and up to the time Copland left the people of Franz Josef's country were certain their cause would eventually triumph. The American coach became pro-Teutonic during his stay abroad, and emphatically asserted that the odds had been in favor of Germany and Austria in all stages of the conflict up to the present.

Copland has been invited to return to Austria to resume his duties next year, and as evidence of the high esteem in which he was held he was presented with a gold medal on his departure by the athletic officials of the country. There is little likelihood that Copland will ever go back, for he believes it will be years before Austria recovers sufficiently from the war to warrant her engagement of an athletic trainer. There will be no athletes to train, Copland thinks, for many years, for a majority of his best men enlisted in the army and were either killed, wounded, or on the firing line before he started for the United States on Oct. 26.

Only once in their journey from Dresden to Rotterdam, via Berlin and The Hague, were the Coplands put to any trouble through the war. At the Holland border they were held up for four hours because Mrs. Copland had no passports, but the trouble was finally adjusted and the party permitted to continue its journey to Rotterdam.

"If it had not been for the war," said Copland yesterday, discussing the situation with a party of friends, "Austria would have cut a much more prominent figure than she ever did at the next Olympic Games. There is a wealth of athletic material in Austria. I was just beginning to find it out when war was declared. All of my best men left the track and field to carry a rifle and bayonet against the Allies. Among those who became soldiers was O. Egger, who, in a running broad jump in the last dual meet between Austria and Hungary, leaped 23 feet 8 1-3 inches, better than any jump recorded in the United States during the past year. Fritz Fleischer, the Austrian boy who won the 100-yard sprint at the same meet, incidentally giving Austria her first victory in a century dash against Hungary, also went to the war.

"Everybody was for war. There was no time for athletics, with the Allies attempting to fight their way into Vienna. I kept busy the last few weeks training schoolboys and those athletes whose services had not up to that time been demanded by their country.

"I made a tour of Hungary during my European stay and was surprised with the athletic talent I saw there. In Budapest I found tracks the equal of any in the world, but they were practically boarded up, for in Hungary as well as in Austria all good athletes were in the thick of the fight.

"Just before I left opinion was rife that Italy would side with the Allies. Between 400,000 and 500,000 Austrian soldiers had been mobilized at the border in preparation for a possible attack, but the war is to the death. I think it is impossible for it to end before next November at the earliest. It will continue as long as the money and men hold out. From all indications terrible damage is being wrought by both sides, millions of dollars' worth of property is being blown to pieces, and thousands of men are daily paying the toll of war. People on this side cannot realize the horror of the conflict.

"I guess I am here to remain, for I've had plenty of Europe," Copland concluded.

Winners with the Cue.

In the second round of the English billiard championship at Doyle's Academy last night W. A. Mantle defeated H. M. Short by a score of 250 to 247, the match being the closest of the two games played thus far. Mantle made a high run of 29, while Short clustered 28 in his best inning.

Close playing featured the two games decided last night in the amateur straight-rail tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. The first contest between J. Elkins and M. Abrams resulted in a victory for the latter by the score of 50 to 47 in forty innings. The contest between J. Elkins and M. Abrams won his way to the final game, which will be played tonight. C. T. Willard won the right to take part in the final game when he defeated George Hall in the second match by the score of 50 to 47 in forty innings.

Navy Men on Motor Boating.

Several officers of the United States Navy, including Admiral Usher and Lieut. Craft, will address the monthly educational meeting of the Hudson River Power Squadron Friday night, at the New York Motor Boat Club, 148th Street and the Hudson River. All yachtsmen interested in the power squadron movement are invited to be present. The project has attracted considerable attention in the United States Navy and in the Department of Commerce, because the members are required to pass a severe examination on navigation, and this has done a great deal to increase the efficiency of motor boat navigators.

Skating Carnival for White Cross.

Fancy and speed skaters will compete on the ice at St. Nicholas Rink on Dec. 7 in a benefit carnival for the White Cross Relief Fund. Manager Cornelius Fellowes is now arranging the programme and will turn over the receipts of the morning and afternoon sessions for the relief of the poverty-stricken people in the European war zone.

TWELVE-INCH RULE TRACKS.

A. A. U. Instructions for Measuring Foot-Racing Course.

Because of the many inquiries received at A. A. U. headquarters regarding the construction of indoor and outdoor athletic tracks to conform with the International Federation's twelve-inch rule, Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary and Treasurer of the A. A. U., who is a civil engineer and a recognized authority on the construction of cinder and board paths, yesterday issued figures which should prove of assistance to those called upon to rebuild their tracks.

Under the old Amateur Athletic Union rules the tracks were measured on a line eighteen inches outside of the curb. As a matter of fact, athletes run on a line about twelve inches from the border, and as this has been the recognized line of measuring tracks in England and in other continental countries, it was decided, in order to have records allowed by the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the A. A. U., that hereafter all records must be made on twelve-inch tracks.

This difference amounts to 3 feet 1¾ inches per lap on a track, no matter how many laps there are to the mile. The difference per mile between the two methods of measuring, in a four-lap track equals 12 feet 6⅞ inches; five-lap track, 15 feet 8¾ inches; six-lap track, 18 feet 10¼ inches; seven-lap track, 21 feet 11⅞ inches; eight-lap track, 25 feet 1½ inches; nine-lap track, 28 feet 3¼ inches; ten-lap track, 31 feet 5 inches; eleven-lap track, 34 feet 6⅝ inches; twelve-lap track, 37 feet 8⅜ inches; thirteen-lap track, 40 feet 10⅛ inches; fourteen-lap track, 43 feet 11⅞ inches; fifteen-lap track, 47 feet 1½ inches.

The simplest way to provide for the change will be to have marks on the track 3 feet 1¾ inches apart, and for every lap run that distance will have to be added. It will be much better to correct one curve of the track, and this can be done by increasing the tangent or straight portion of the track a distance of 1 foot 6⅜ inches, thereby shifting the centre point of one of the curves to that extent. This is far more advisable for armories and indoor tracks, where the curb is painted on the floor, and will greatly reduce the confusion that will follow where the added 3 feet 1¾ inches to each lap is apt to cause complications as to the start and finish of odd distances.

Judging from the number of requests for information from organizations desiring to change their tracks, it seems likely that before many months the new twelve-inch line will be firmly established.

Suspend New Polo A. A. License.

Until he meets his monetary obligations to Willie Beecher, amounting to $250, Willie McDonald, manager of the New Polo Athletic Association, will be unable to conduct another series of bouts at his Harlem clubhouse. The State Athletic Commission at its weekly meeting in 41 Park Row yesterday suspended the license of the New Polo club until such time as the organization's debt to Beecher is cleared. The east side lightweight boxed Andy Williams at McDonald's club some time ago, and as part payment of his share of the purse received a check for $250, on which he was unable to obtain cash, because of insufficient funds in his account at a bank. John Reisler, Beecher's manager, brought the case before the Boxing Commission, and an arrangement was reached with the club whereby Beecher was to get $50 weekly until the New Polo obligation to him was wiped out. Beecher testified yesterday that the club has failed to live up to this agreement, whereupon the commission suspended its license.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club in Albany received a permit to conduct bouts.

City A. C.'s Boxing Tournament.

The committee in charge of the amateur boxing tournament which is to be held at the City Athletic Club the evenings of Dec. 14 and 16 is making every endeavor to put forth a top-notch entertainment. Attractive prizes are being offered in the various classes, the winner to receive a solid gold watch and chain, with gold-filled watches for second men. The loser in the finals will receive a City Athletic Club silver fob. To the club having the largest number of entrants a large silver cup will be awarded. Entry blanks for the tournament can be had from Harry Meyers of the City Athletic Club, Diegres & Clust, and the Amateur Athletic Union.

Low Weight for Young Shugrue.

Freddie Welsh, the world's lightweight champion, telegraphed Jimmy Johnston last night that he would insist that Young Shugrue weigh in at 133 pounds at 3 o'clock in his bout with the champion at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 2. It was understood that 135 at 3 o'clock would be satisfactory to Welsh, as the latter will be at catch weight, but Shugrue's easy victory over Mack on Monday night is thought to be responsible for the champion's latest move. Manager Johnston will place Welsh's proposition before Shugrue some time today.

Close of Horse Show Entries.

Entries close today in all classes for the exhibition of the American Horse Show Association, from Dec. 7 to 12, at Madison Square Garden, in aid of the Red Cross and White Cross War Relief Funds. The entries close with W. S. Blitz, Secretary, 35 Nassau Street. A compilation will not be possible until the arrival of mails from a distance, but the number booked in advance forms an indication of a large and successful horse show.

Metropolitan Museum of Art

Open Air to Everywhere
The Altman Art Collection

THIS famous collection has found a fitting resting place at the Metropolitan Museum and the wonderful Morgan collections are still on view.
Why not see them today? Go by 'bus, of course.
Fifth Avenue Coach Co.

YEARLINGS SOLD AT OLD GLORY AUCTION

Harvest Note, Half-Brother to The Harvester, Brings Top Price of $2,100.

With prices ranging from $50 to $2,100, nearly 200 horses were sold yesterday in Madison Square Garden at the opening day of the Old Glory sale. Horsemen from all over the country, many of whom never come to New York except for this event, were on hand early, and there was no end of spirited bidding for the more desirable of the consignments.

Most of the day was devoted to the sale of yearlings, which included part of the consignment from Walnut Hill Farm, one of these youngsters bringing the top price. This was the brown colt, Harvest Note, a half-brother to The Harvester, champion trotting stallion, by San Francisco, dam Notelet. He was knocked down to W. B. Miller of New York City for $2,100. The same buyer also secured another yearling in the filly Trenella, by the same sire for $400. Both of these racing prospects will be turned over to Walter Clarkson to train.

Mr. Miller was formerly interested with H. P. Headley in a stock farm at Lexington, Ky., and at the Kohler dispersal sale last year bought the thoroughbred stallion Uncle for $47,000, and also thought at that time he was going extensively into the racing game. E. J. Trantor, another New York Speedway enthusiast, bought the three-year-old filly Nellita for $650.

George Moore of Detroit, owner of the champion two-year-old trotting colt General French, has decided to discontinue the training department at Dromore Farm, and will sell a number of fine horses today. Among them will be the champion. This horse is named after the famous English General, Mr. Moore was the head of the British expeditionary forces being particular friends.

The best prices of the auction follow:

Harvest Note, br. c., 1, by San Francisco; to W. B. Miller, New York City	$2,100
Nellita, r. f., 3, by McLintock; to E. J. Tranter, New York City	650
Franc Sterling, b. c., 1, by San Francisco; to H. G. Silleck, New York City	525
Roi Bingen, b. c., 1, by Bingen; to Lyndon Farm, Syracuse	500
Trenella, br. f., 1, by San Francisco; to W. Peter Miller, New York City	400
Lady Hayt, c. m., 6, by Charley Hayt; to J. W. Gyles, Paterson, N. J.	410
Pen Mar Belle, b. m., 7, by Ashland Wilkes; to L. E. Gardner, New Bedford, Mass.	325
Binguard, b. s., 4, by Bingara; to C. H. Alvord, Syracuse, N. Y.	280
Harry B., b. g., 8, by Bradley; to J. G. Muns, Flushing, L. I.	270
Silk Spiro, br. s., 4, by Directum Spiro; to R. F. Mulhall, Morristown, N. J.	210
Silent Knight, b. c., 1, by Walnut Hall; to Ernest Platt, New York City	200
Morris Thyston, ch. c., 1, by San Francisco; to Benjamin Moore, Jr., Astoria	200
Gold Heels, b. c., 1, by San Francisco; to H. C. Knudson, Bayside, N. Y.	175
Nonoma, b. f., 1, by Moko; to Gill Wetmore, Vernon, N. Y.	175
Balta, br. m., 7, by Bingara; to G. Muns, Flushing, L. I.	140
Mendell, b. c., 1, by Mendocino; to John Doty, Hempstead, L. I.	140

Harry Content Gets a Surprise.

Friends of Harry Content, for many years President of the Long Branch Horse Show Association, who have been identified with the annual exhibition at Long Branch during the Summer season, assembled in the music room of the Biltmore last night and tendered a dinner in his honor as a tribute of his successful direction of the organization's welfare. The dinner was a surprise for the guest of honor, and as he entered the banquet room he was greeted by a blast of cowboy horns from the party. The table was decorated to represent a miniature horse show ring, and the waiters wore riding breeches and red hunting jackets. Among those present were Charles A. Daudouine, Frederick Lewisohn, E. Von Der Horst Koch, Frank T. Clarke, W. V. Creighton, George Ehret, Jr., William T. Koch, Walter Lewisohn, John J. O'Donohue, John Mcll. Bowman, Bob Arcenbul, Daniel Guggenheim, H. O'Donohue, Myron H. Oppenheim, Robert A. Sasseen, M. L. Schwartz, Frank V. Strauss, Martin Beck, P. J. Casey, Robert H. Fulbeam, I. Avonigman, J. E. Phelan, Norman H. Scholle, George M. Sidenberg, Gay L. Schiffer, A. M. Whittenberg, Harry L. Joyce, Alfred Nathan, Joseph O'Donohue, Jr., Samuel Rosoff, A. J. Schwartz, Charles W. Smith, Alfred B. Maclay, J. E. Bamberger, and Arthur McAleenan.

DEVERY WOULD SELL OUT

But There Are No Plans for Disposing of His Stock in Yankees.

William S. Devery, the former New York police chief, who is a stockholder in the New York American baseball club stated yesterday that he had heard nothing from President Ban John

The New York Times.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1914.

AN INTERNATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE.

There is no denying the improvement in the situation since the coming to this country of the representatives of the British Treasury, who are about to return. In fact, that improvement is so great that some are wondering why they came, and what is the necessity for persisting with the plans which brought them here, upon the invitation of our Treasury. At that time, it should be remembered, the faith of the country was bound up in the redemption of New York City's obligation to pay gold. In form the obligation was that of this city alone, but the effects of failure to redeem it would not have been confined to New York. That obligation has been redeemed brilliantly, at the cost to this city of $3,000,000 above its expectation when the obligation was assumed, and could not have been redeemed even on those hard terms without friendly assistance. The situation has been further relieved by an increase in normal commerce, both domestic and foreign. The Cotton Exchange has been opened, the Federal Reserve Bank has been established with the largest banking surplus ever known. Security dealings are broadening and in not many weeks will be unrestricted. The emergency devices, Clearing House certificates, and currency issues are disappearing normally, and are almost gone.

On the other hand, the situation abroad is not pursuing the same course. The war gives signs of settling down to a trial of nerves and purses. That is far from being a matter of concern across the Atlantic alone. It is fair notice here that we cannot borrow abroad as we have been accustomed, that we must meet our maturities as they fall in without asking extensions, and that we must finance ourselves through our commerce. At the moment our position is better than that of our friends, but the uncertainty is such that it would be better on both sides if there were some precaution against the recurrence of conditions such as have been too frequent, and are too recent to have been entirely forgotten. It is certain that hereafter as in the past there will be large debits and credits, alternately on one side and the other. The desideratum is to balance the account on either side without the shifting of unnecessarily large amounts of the basis of credit, gold, and thereby adding financial disturbance to the complication. A domestic example which we have just solved is how to separate domestic trade from the fluctuations of the Stock Exchange. Large as the business in securities is, it is small in comparison to total trade, but it is conspicuous. Fluctuations of trade and commodity prices are more stable, and less disturbing. Our new currency breaks the closeness of the relation between business and security prices, and allows business to proceed without the old anxiety about Wall Street.

In like manner it is to be desired internationally that there shall be a corresponding divorce between the fluctuations of imports and exports, and the shifting of gold by the hundred of millions, so peremptorily that banking is disturbed. No doubt there always will be an irreducible minimum of balance which must be sent in gold, but it is impossible to look at the great and sudden shifting of our gold exports and imports without thinking that they can be controlled with advantage, both when we are exporting and importing. In one year we exported an excess of gold of $87,000,000; another year we imported an excess of $104,000,000. Both were years of great disturbance and distress, made worse by a discount in prices concealed in the fluctuations of exchange, such as are operative now, falsifying all prices, of commodities and securities alike. That the problem is difficult is sure, or it would have been settled long ago. It last was felt to be pressing in 1907, and in 1908 Secretary of the Treasury CORTELYOU made an attempt at a solution along the lines now revived. The late Mr. MORGAN brought the matter to his attention, and a member of the Morgan firm is now accompanying the British representatives back for further consideration of the subject. There is no authority for saying what the negotiations may have been, but these were the words of Mr. CORTELYOU as Secretary when the conditions were similar to the present:

> That credits or loans of gold might be extended more generously than at present by one nation to another in times of stress was proposed soon after the crisis of a year ago. It has been suggested that an international conference be called * * * to consider the creation of an international gold certificate which would represent for all practical purposes the transfer of gold * * *. Actual transfer might be desirable where there was reason to believe that the movement was more or less permanent in character, but it would seem that such transfer might be reduced to the minimum where it seemed probable that the metal would be recalled by the normal movement of trade within the space of a few months.

It might almost be thought that was written to fit the present situation. If Secretary MCADOO is persisting with this project he is no more than redeeming his predecessor's promise that he would take it up with any foreign Government. Then we alone were interested. Now the entire world is interested. It is not for our sakes alone that some result, along these or other lines, is to be hoped for. Only by the establishment of an international clearing house for commercial credits is there hope of reducing the movements of gold, ending the triangular and quadrangular operations in exchange which puzzle the most expert, and stabilizing credits and commerce together by making them less dependent upon influences obscure in their operations, but conspicuous and compelling in their results. The crisis of 1914 is a sequel of 1907 in a domestic sense. There are now foreign factors, which puts the party of the other part in a more negotiating frame of mind, as the presence of the British representatives upon the invitation of Mr. MCADOO shows. The time to bargain is when the mood is on. An international reserve bank always has seemed to be an ideal. It may now approach the practical.

NOT A MAN IN SIGHT.

A year and a half before a Presidential Convention the Republican Party usually has its mind fairly made up. It may not have decided whom it will nominate, but it has a choice before it. It knew in the middle of 1882 that it would nominate either BLAINE or ARTHUR; it knew in 1886 that it would nominate BLAINE if he would take it, and when he wrote his Florence letter it met the emergency by being willing to take any dark horse that could make the right arrangements with PLATT; MCKINLEY'S nomination was foreordained from the moment he carried Ohio in 1893, and, of course, there was never a reasonable doubt about the renomination of ROOSEVELT. Nor would there have been any about the renomination of TAFT if it had not been for the extraordinary man who challenged him.

But now, for the first time since 1880, the Republican Convention is only a year and a half away and there is not a man in sight. For the last year there have been industrious efforts to drum up a boom for CUMMINS or BORAH, and the failure to respond to it has been enough to convince those gentlemen, however fond they may be of themselves, that they have mistaken their year. At the outset there were also attempts to prod HADLEY and LA FOLLETTE into national prominence, but the election in Wisconsin ended LA FOLLETTE, and HADLEY was never taken very seriously.

In the meanwhile the friends of the Governor-elect of New York have set on foot a press agent campaign that is nation-wide. It is not impossible that he may get what seems to be going by default. If he does it will be rather a new thing in American politics. The appeal he makes is easily understood; in the West and South they have a great respect for a man who has shown that he can carry New York. Winning is the desideratum, and they are little likely to remember that the victory was not based on the personal popularity of the candidate. So it is possible, with the dearth of men who can really make an appeal, that the murder of a gambler in front of the Hotel Metropole may make a President of the United States. Possible, but still improbable.

IS IT A DENIAL OF JUSTICE?

The refusal by Justice LAMAR of a writ of error which would have brought the case of LEO FRANK of Atlanta before the Supreme Court of the United States does not remove from the public mind a very deep-seated impression that FRANK, now under sentence of death for the murder of MARY PHAGAN, has not had a fair trial. The proceedings in court, one after another, have taken the usual course. One familiar with the criminal law would probably detect no deviation from the customary practice. The denial by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the last motion made is a sufficient attestation of that. The fact remains that outside of Atlanta there is a very general belief that FRANK did not have that fair trial to which every accused and indicted man is entitled, and it is hard for the public, even in the face of all these judicial determinations, to resist the conclusion that thus far there has been a substantial denial of justice.

What the public looks at is not the rules of criminal procedure, but the conditions at the first trial. Suspicion was directed toward FRANK by the accusation of an abandoned woman, who afterward retracted her charge. He was convicted altogether upon the testimony of a degenerate negro, CONLEY, now undergoing sentence as an accomplice in the crime. CONLEY'S counsel declares that he believes his client and not FRANK was the murderer. Aside from the evidence of previous character, there being nothing in the antecedent behavior and repute of FRANK to make it supposable that he could be guilty of such a crime, while the character of CONLEY was such as very naturally to throw suspicion upon him, there was a good deal of evidence of a substantial nature which seemed to make the negro's story incredible. All these matters, however, were for the jury, and the jury found FRANK guilty. In what circumstances was the verdict rendered? In the answer to this question will be found a statement of the facts upon which is based the public belief that to deny a second trial to FRANK is to deny him justice.

There had been a great public outcry against the prisoner. Three newspapers in Atlanta had by all the devices of sensation-mongering roused the community to a dangerous pitch of excitement. Atlanta clamored for a death sentence. Out of these conditions it would seem that a case might have been presented for a change of venue, but FRANK was tried in Atlanta. The state of public feeling may be judged from the precautions taken to protect the jury and to protect the prisoner. The verdict was to have been rendered on a Saturday. But it was represented to the court that to bring in a finding on a holiday, when an unusual number of idle persons would be present in the courtroom, would be unwise and imprudent. The return of the jury was, therefore, postponed until Monday. Even then, although the militia was held in readiness for any emergency, the court, the prosecuting officer, and the counsel for the defense agreed that for his own protection the prisoner should be absent from the courtroom when the verdict was read; it was feared that in case of acquittal violence would be done. FRANK, therefore, remained in his cell, a verdict was rendered in his absence, and thus his constitutional right was waived.

In the motions for a new trial to set aside the verdict, and to take the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, this question of FRANK'S constitutional right has been prominently brought forward. But the question uppermost in the public mind, outside of Atlanta, is not of FRANK'S presence or absence from the courtroom when the verdict was found, but whether in a community stirred to passion against FRANK and clamoring for his conviction it was possible to give him a fair trial. The jury could not have been ignorant of the state of public feeling. It must have known why he was absent from the courtroom, it must have heard why the militia was kept ready for instant service. Certainly it heard the remark of the trial Judge that the evidence had not convinced him either of the prisoner's guilt or innocence. Beyond question that statement denoted reasonable doubt in the mind of the court. The Judge might even have been warranted in taking the case out of the jury's hands or in directing a different verdict. The jury found FRANK guilty, and all the subsequent efforts of his counsel in his behalf have been futile. The verdict stands, and unless on application to another Judge of the Supreme Court a writ of error is granted the court will appoint a day for his execution.

We should suppose the people of Atlanta would be moved by a consideration of these facts to an examination of their own attitude, that they would take some account of the relation of the Frank case to the repute of their city. The ruling of the Georgia Supreme Court that it was too late to bring up the question of the waiver of FRANK'S constitutional right did not touch the question of his guilt or of the fairness of his trial. Yet in the public mind that is the supreme question. Has there been a denial of justice in the City of Atlanta and in the courts of the State of Georgia? In other States the belief prevails that justice has been denied. It is a pretty serious matter for Atlanta.

VERA CRUZ.

Although the occupation of Vera Cruz by American troops has never been viewed with enthusiasm by the people of this country, the withdrawal on Monday has not generally been regarded as a cause for felicitation. It must be frankly admitted that the development of President WILSON'S Mexican policy puzzles many persons who are inclined to uphold all his policies. The occupation of Vera Cruz, however, was obviously never intended as a heroic demonstration of military power. The almost immediate acceptance by the Government at Washington of the proffer of good offices by the three South American republics deprived it of much of its significance, except as an admonitory movement. The troops were there and they stayed there, and there is abundant proof that their presence on Mexican soil was of measurable influence upon the course of the revolution.

If that movement had been, as the Washington Government then believed, a well-organized effort to rescue Mexico from unjust and corrupt political adventurers and restore its Government to the people, the American occupation would have been of great benefit to the cause of justice. But it is clearly seen now by everybody, as it was from the beginning by the people who knew the Mexicans, that the revolution of CARRANZA and VILLA against HUERTA lacked organization, cohesion, and was not wholly, or even largely, dominated by patriots. Today, who can count the number of contending factions in the forlorn republic?

Washington influence, however, hastened the downfall of HUERTA, which was most desirable. He had tried to involve this country in a war which he thought would be beneficial to him. But war was avoided. The A B C conference was not held in vain by any means. It served to prove to our neighbors in South America, and to Europe as well, our entire disinterestedness. We have escaped war, we have established new and stronger relations with out Southern neighbors, we have administered faithfully and well the affairs of the chief port of Mexico, at our own expense, exacting not one cent of indemnity; we have done all we could in an honest desire to help in the establishment of a decent and popular Government in Mexico.

In this last effort we must admit failure. Mexico has no Government at all, and there is no indication that her millions, or any influential part of them, want a decent, responsible, and competent Government. But President WILSON cannot be blamed for believing that Mexican protestations were sincere, and if the withdrawal of our troops is not a very inspiriting incident, it is surely not one to view regretfully. We are well out of it. We did not go to Mexico to make war, and we have no present intention of making war. We stand ready to give such help to the Mexicans as they may need and ask for. We favor no faction in the new revolution, which seems to be the least excusable in Mexican history. That out of the clash of scarcely interesting personalities, which make up all there is now in Mexican politics, a man may arise who can win and hold the people's confidence and administer their Government strongly and honorably we must all sincerely hope.

THE TAX EXPERIMENTERS.

Mayor MITCHEL is being asked questions by the proprietors of a patent medicine method of muddling the tax question. He knows best what he will say to them. He might advise them to go and get a better reputation than recent elections have given them. Mr. ALLAN ROBINSON has analyzed their record in an interesting manner which is very much at the Mayor's service.

Mr. ROBINSON says that last year the promoters of this diminishing question pledged sixty-five Assembly candidates, and elected twenty-two. That seemed serious. This year they made an energetic campaign with worse results. They pledged forty-two, and elected eight Assemblymen. The agitators made an attempt to defeat candidates for the Assembly as well as to pledge and elect them. Five were particularly opposed, and only one failed of election.

The Mayor is much too cautious to associate himself with such a losing cause, at a time when the owners and taxpayers upon real estate are in such a touchy frame of mind. The reference to the "pending" amendment to the Constitution of Wisconsin is unfortunate. There are no pending constitutional questions in Wisconsin in the sense that any are before the people. The electorate made a clean sweep of an assorted lot of Wisconsin notions, and not one word of protest has been heard in any quarter. The thing to do with the taxes is to reduce them, not to alter their distribution in a manner to upset the values upon which the taxes are paid.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Doubt About "Sport" Is Beginning.

Devotion to athletic sports on the part of high and low alike has always been a British boast, and it is well known—at any rate, we have been told so often enough—that Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of Eton. Yet just now one of the London papers fiercely demands the extirpation of the "football cancer," and most of the other journals in that city and in the rest of England are calling, if not for the abolition of that hitherto much admired game, at least for its suppression till the war is over, and violently denouncing multitudes of the young men whose interest in it as players and spectators is so intense that they cannot hear the call to the colors.

Can it really be that there is not that close connection between athletics and the development of manly virtues and efficient patriotism which has been so often claimed? Some few of us have long had doubts on the subject—doubts to which we have rarely given other than timid expression, so nearly unanimous were public opinion and common assumption against us—but now that the English admit that in a great national crisis they have put their athleticism to the test and found it weak just where they expected it to be strongest, criticism of the "sport" that is an end in itself, and not a means to vastly better ends, will become bold.

It may even lead to audacious inquiries whether, in a country like this, that notoriously underpays its college professors, a wiser use for $400,000 of Yale money might not have been found than in the building of a huge "bowl" wherein to make a sorry display of Yale's brawn and skill.

Perhaps such a question would not be quite fair, but it is at least as fair as are the present angry outories in England from journalists who in the past have done their best to foster the spirit they now denounce—of journalists who forget that over 1,500,000 Englishmen have already volunteered for a cruel and deadly service—a number by no means inconsiderable for a country with the population of England.

On Reading Aloud and Acting.

EUGENE BRIEUX, who knows more than a thing or two about writing for the stage, though his plays are praised and blamed with about equal vehemence by the critics, is apparently content with the effect of his work, for he told a Columbia University audience this week that the theatre is the best means of reaching and influencing the public. Just that, presumably, is what he wanted to do, for the amusement of the public or the resting of the tired business man certainly was not his object when he wrote.

With all his knowledge, however, it is not quite certain that M. BRIEUX is right in his claim for the stage. Undoubtedly through it many people can be "reached" who are "hard of hearing," if not "stone deaf," to other appeals to their emotions and their intelligences, but that fact hardly justifies putting the stage above all other devices for teaching and converting.

M. BRIEUX ranked acting first, reading aloud second, and reading to one's self third as means of communication from mind to mind. He may be correct as regards numbers of people, but he was rather unkind not to admit, with regard to reading aloud, that it is neither done nor heard with patience by anybody with a real and strong affection for literature, and a due appreciation of the vast amount of it one must get through if he would either be or continue to be "well read."

At least ten books can be read silently in the time it takes to read one aloud, and, as for the relative degrees of comprehension in the two cases—well, who has not a hundred times, after hearing something read aloud by somebody else, cried, "Here, let me see that!" and taken the book or paper out of the somebody's hand?

There would be a good excuse for saying that poetry should always be read aloud. Indeed, it has been said many times, and here and there a man or woman heeds the command and has his or her reward. Many plays—perhaps all really good ones—are better acted than read. That is because they are made for the one and not for the other, just as poetry's natural appeal to the mind is through the ear and not through the eye. But prose—only the lazy want that read to them, and only the self-sacrificing will ever do it.

Holding an Inquest on Coroners.

For once the Coroners are finding out how it feels to be the subject of an inquest, and they are not showing the composure which they have been accustomed to observe in the conduct of their own professional operations.

It cannot be said that there is anything surprising in the revelations yet made. The only thing new about these disclosures is that they are widely audible, instead of going around in whispers. But that is not quite correct. Novel, too, is the absence of the grimly humorous that has marked the proceedings of so many inquests and for centuries has made the Coroner a comic rather than a serious character in literature.

The present investigation is only making definite what hitherto was but vaguely known to all except the comparatively few people who have had occasion to assist the Coroner at his work or to watch him as he performed it. The suspicion that he has outlived whatever usefulness he ever had can hardly fail to become a conviction in the minds of all who follow this inquiry. Whatever its other faults, and apparently they are many and grave, the system is grossly inefficient. That is a sufficient condemnation, even though there were no accusations, seemingly well founded, of both corruption and oppression.

DAEMMERSCHLAF.

We are calling to you, down the dim,
twilight halls of the ages,
We are stretching, imploringly, shadowy hands from the past;
We have heard of the wonderful herb that relieves and assuages—
That has freed mother-yearn of its hideous terrors at last.
Ah, hold not the marvelous, pain-saving knowledge locked fast
In the minds of a few, there slowly to wither and die,
And turn not away, heeding naught of the passionate cry
Of your women-folk — mothers and daughters and sisters and wives—
Who suffer submissively tortures infernal, and try
To become reconciled to this menace that darkens their lives.

We so long have endured, and our patience has been so unceasing—
Some resigned and some fearful, some bravely determined to bear
With a stoical strength, pangs that, ever in volume increasing,
Leave a wreck in their wake, without power to feel or to care.
Is there one to begrudge us his help?
Is there one who will dare
To refuse his support, to the end that this knowledge may grow?
Whose the time, and what trouble is too much to lessen the woe
That has endlessly shadowed the peace of the daughters of Eve
With a burden of agony none but a woman can know—
With a physical torture no mind of a man can conceive?

We are calling, so pleadingly, yet with insistence compelling
An attention that wanders, indifferent, or fain would forget!
Do you hear it—this chorus impressive, imperious, swelling
To a volume that brooks not ignoring?
Then cancel your debt!
We have tendered you youth, strength and beauty. Our feet have been set
In a path leading down through the shadow of death and of pain,
And some of us followed its windings again and again.
You have called on us even to die that our children might live;
And that last supreme sacrifice—is it once asked for in vain?
How oft have we failed you? Behold,
it is your turn to give!

ENVOY.

We call! Can you turn a deaf ear to our accents appealing?
We ask of your brains and your time, to the end that we live—
Be mothers—in peace, the perfection of Nature revealing
In birth free from dread, love's fulfillment with happiness sealing.
How oft have we failed you? *Behold, it is your turn to give.*

BEATRICE BARRY.

GERMANY'S TRESPASS IN BELGIUM.

President Hibben of Princeton Looks Into Prof. Eucken's Assertions and Elicits Interesting Documents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago I received with many others an appeal "To the Civilized World!" from certain distinguished representatives of German science and art. I at once wrote to Prof. Eucken, whom I know, and who is one of the signers of this document. I wished to draw his attention particularly to the second statement of this appeal, which is as follows:

> It is not true that we trespassed in neutral Belgium. It has been proved that France and England had resolved on such a trespass, and it has likewise been proved that Belgium had agreed to their doing so.

and I stated to him that "It is naturally to be expected of a group of scholars that where reference is made to proof, some citation should be given both of the sources of the proof and of its nature. I am sure you will agree with me that it is of the very essence of scholarly method in the treatment of any subject whatsoever that one should cite his authority as regards every important and significant statement that is made. No one of the distinguished group of scholars signing their names to this letter would think of writing an article in his own specialty and not add in the text or in a footnote the complete list of authorities for his several assertions.

"In your appeal, however, the most important statement by far which you make, and the one bearing most intimately upon the honor and integrity of your nation, is left without even the attempt to support it, save the bare assertion by you and your colleagues. In the interests of a fair understanding of Germany's position, I feel that it is incumbent upon you to give us who are under such a deep debt of gratitude to German scholarship in our own lives the opportunity of a full knowledge of all the facts which definitely bear upon this present situation."

At the time of writing Prof. Eucken, I also wrote to a friend of mine, Dr. A. E. Shipley, the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, asking him if he could get for me some authoritative statement from the British Foreign Office concerning the assertion that "it has been proved that France and England had resolved on such a trespass, and it has likewise been proved that Belgium had agreed to their doing so." I have just received a letter from Mr. Shipley, stating that Lord Haldane had prepared a statement in answer to this question. Thinking that your readers would be interested in seeing this, I am sending it to you. Faithfully yours,

JOHN GRIER HIBBEN.
Princeton, N. J., Nov. 24, 1914.

(Inclosure from Lord Haldane to the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.)

10 Downing Street,
Whitehall, S. W., Nov. 14.

Dear Master of Christ's: The inclosed memoranda have been specially prepared for me by the Foreign Office in answer to your question. Yours truly,

HALDANE.

[MEMORANDUM.]

It is quite untrue that the British Government had ever arranged with Belgium to trespass on her country in case of war, or that Belgium had agreed to this. The strategic dispositions of Germany, especially as regards railways, have for some years given rise to the apprehension that Germany would attack France through Belgium. Whatever military discussions have taken place before this war have been limited entirely to the suggestion of what could be done to defend France if Germany attacked her through Belgium.

The Germans have stated that we contemplated sending troops to Belgium. We had never committed ourselves at all to the sending of troops to the Continent, and we had never contemplated the possibility of sending troops to Belgium to attack Germany.

The Germans have stated that British military stores had been placed at Maubeuge, a French fortress near the Belgian frontier, before the outbreak of the war, and that this is evidence of an intention to attack Germany through Belgium. No British soldiers and no British stores were landed on the Continent till after Germany had invaded Belgium and Belgium had appealed to France and England for assistance. It was only after this appeal that British troops were sent to France; and, if the Germans found British munitions of war in Maubeuge, these munitions were sent with our expedition to France after the outbreak of the war. The idea of violating the neutrality of Belgium was never discussed or contemplated by the British Government.

The extract inclosed, which is taken from an official publication of the Belgian Government, and the extract from an official statement by the Belgian Minister of War, prove that the Belgian Government had never connived, or been willing to connive, at a breach of the treaty that made the maintenance of Belgian neutrality an international obligation. The moment that there appeared to be danger that this treaty might be violated the British Government made an appeal for an assurance from both France and Germany, as had been done in 1870 by Mr. Gladstone, that neither of those countries would violate the neutrality of Belgium if the other country respected it. The French agreed, the Germans declined to agree. The appeal made by the British Government is to be found in our first "White Paper" after the outbreak of the war.

The reason why Germany would not agree was stated very frankly by Herr von Jagow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Sir Edward Goschen, our Ambassador in Berlin; and it is recorded in the second "White Paper" that we published. The attitude of the British Government throughout has been to endeavor to preserve the neutrality of Belgium, and we never thought of sending troops to Belgium until Germany had invaded it and Belgium had appealed for assistance to maintain the international treaty.

We have known for some years past that in Holland, in Denmark, and in Norway the Germans have inspired the apprehension that, if England was at war with Germany, England would violate the neutrality of those countries and seize some of their harbors. This allegation is as baseless as the allegation about our intention to violate the neutrality of Belgium, and events have shown it to be so. But it seems to be a rule with Germany to attribute to others the designs that she herself entertains; as it is clear now that, for some long time past, it has been a settled part of her strategic plans to attack France through Belgium. A statement is inclosed, which was issued by us on Oct. 14 last, dealing with this point.

This memorandum and its inclosures should provide ample material for a reply to the German statements.

Foreign Office, Nov. 9, 1914.

Belgian Official Denials.

Here is inclosed a copy of the note of Aug. 3 sent by M. Davignon, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, the German Minister at Brussels, included in the Belgian "Gray Paper," and printed in full in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 18 and reprinted in THE TIMES'S pamphlet of the war's diplomatic papers. This is the note expressing the "profound and painful surprise" caused to King Albert's Government by the German invitation to it to abandon Belgian neutrality and denying that France had, as alleged by Germany, manifested any such intention.

A second inclosure gives this clipping from The London Times of Sept. 30:

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The German press has been attempting to persuade the public that if Germany herself had not violated Belgian neutrality, France or Great Britain would have done so. It has declared that French and British troops had marched into Belgium before the outbreak of war. We have received from the Belgian Minister of War an official statement which denies absolutely these allegations. It declares, on the one hand, that "before Aug. 3 not a single French soldier had set foot on Belgian territory," and, again, "it is untrue that on Aug. 4 there was a single English soldier in Belgium." It adds:

For long past Great Britain knew that the Belgian Army would oppose by force a "preventive" disembarkation of British troops in Belgium. The Belgian Government did not hesitate at the time of the Agadir crisis to warn foreign Ambassadors, in terms which could not be misunderstood, of its formal intention to compel respect for the neutrality of Belgium by every means at its disposal, and against attempts upon it from any and every quarter.

The "Agreement" of 1903.

The third inclosure is this British official communique:

14 October, 1914.

The story of an alleged Anglo-Belgian agreement of 1906 published in the German press, and based on documents said to have been found at Brussels, is only a fresh edition of a story which has been reproduced in various forms and denied on several occasions. No such agreement has ever existed.

As the Germans well know, Gen. Grierson is dead and Col. (now Gen.) Barnardiston is commanding the British forces before Tsing-tao. In 1906 Gen. Grierson was on the General Staff at the War Office, and Col. Barnardiston was Military Attaché at Brussels. In view of the solemn guarantee given by Great Britain to protect the neutrality of Belgium against violation from any side, some academic discussions may, through the instrumentality of Col. Barnardiston, have taken place between Gen. Grierson and the Belgian military authorities as to what assistance the British Army might be able to afford to Belgium should one of her neighbors violate that neutrality. Some notes with reference to the subject may exist in the archives at Brussels.

It should be noted that the date mentioned, namely, 1906, was the year following that in which Germany had, as in 1911, adopted a threatening attitude toward France with regard to Morocco, and, in view of the apprehensions existing of an attack on France through Belgium, it was natural that possible eventualities should be discussed.

The impossibility of Belgium having been a party to any agreement of the nature indicated or to any design for the violation of Belgian neutrality is clearly shown by the reiterated declarations that she has made for many years past that she would resist to the utmost any violation of her neutrality from whatever quarter and in whatever form such violation might come.

It is worthy of attention that these charges of aggressive designs on the part of other powers are made by Germany, who, since 1906, has established an elaborate network of strategical railways leading from the Rhine to the Belgian frontier through a barren, thinly populated tract, deliberately constructed to permit of the sudden attack upon Belgium, which was carried out two months ago.

THE FATE OF BELGIUM.

Prof. Mather Asks Mr. Schiff's Views on This Point.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the Belgian previous question ought to be moved with all candid pro-Germans. Mr. Schiff is plainly candid, so I have framed an open letter to elicit his opinion:

[*An Open Letter to Jacob H. Schiff.*]

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, New York.

My Dear Sir: The universal esteem which you enjoy in the country of your adoption lends great weight to any utterance of yours on public matters. Your interview on the war in THE TIMES of Nov. 22 will everywhere have influence for its gravity and fineness of feeling. It is with compunction that I call your attention to the fact that your statement is ambiguous on precisely those issues of the conflict which your fellow-citizens have nearest at heart.

Your general position may be described as a desire for prompt peace and restoration of the former balance of power. More specifically you wish "Germany to be victorious, but not too victorious." If this be merely an instinctive expression of the residual German in you, an expression made with no practical implications of any sort, no American will do otherwise than respect such a sentiment. But if you deliberately desire a moderate victory for Germany with all that such moderate victory practically implies, it behooves your fellow-citizens to judge your views in the light of what these really call for.

An ever so slightly victorious Germany would presumably retain Belgium, in whole or in part. Does such a conquest have your moral assent?

Or suppose the rather improbable event of a Germany driven out of Belgium, but otherwise slightly victorious. In such case not a pfennig of indemnity would come to Belgium. Do you believe that no indemnity is morally due Belgium?

Knowing your reputation as a man and philanthropist, I can hardly believe that your desire for a "not too victorious" Germany includes its logical implication of a subjugated or uncompensated Belgium. But if this be so, candor expects an avowal. Until you have made yourself clear on the issue that most concerns your fellow-citizens they will remain in doubt as to your whole moral attitude on the war. Does your pacificism contemplate a German Belgium? I feel sure you will admit that no fairer question could be set to any one who comments on the sequels of the war. I am, most respectfully yours,

FRANK JEWELL MATHER, Jr.
Princeton, N. J., Oct. 23, 1914.

1,625 MERCHANTS TOAST PROSPERITY

Greatest Noonday Gathering at Hotel Astor Hails New Reserve Bank.

WORD "PANIC" NOW ERASED

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Praises the Spirit of Co-operation Shown by Depositories.

To celebrate the establishment of the Federal Reserve banking system and to honor the officials in charge of New York's Federal Reserve Bank, the largest number of merchants who ever assembled at a noonday luncheon gathered in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterday.

William C. Breed, toastmaster, asked all those present at the opening of the luncheon to stand and drink a toast to the President and to the prosperity that may be counted on in the wake of the improvement of financial conditions. As the crowd rose Mr. Breed announced that those standing totaled 1,625 by actual count of the tickets taken in at the door. He added that this total broke all previous records for noonday gatherings of merchants.

The speakers were Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank; Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve Chairman; Henry R. Towne, former President of the Merchants' Association, and Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company. Among those at the guests' table were Jacob H. Schiff, Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks; William A. Marble and William Woodward, members of the Federal Reserve Board; J. Ward Werner, President of the Produce Exchange; William Bayne, President of the Coffee Exchange, and Charles Stare, Federal Reserve Director.

In introducing Mr. Strong as a man who could speak of the Federal Reserve system as one who knew all about it, Mr. Breed remarked that the old banking system was all right and permitted the growth of great prosperity, "only it had a bad way of breaking down at every crisis."

Work of Reserve Banks.

"I must warn you at the outset that the Federal Reserve Bank cannot make prosperity for you," said Mr. Strong. "But I should also warn you that as the reserve banks assume their functions they can certainly aid in the recovery of business from the shock of war and I hope still reap their share of the rewards.

"Until November the Federal reserve act was simply an expression of what Congress believed the community demanded in currency and banking legislation. Since Nov. 16 it has become a powerful force behind our business machinery. The test of its ability to accomplish the objects desired will be determined by experiences of the future.

"We must bear in mind that banking legislation in this country affects over 25,000 institutions with resources of $23,000,000,000, and also that since the panic of 1907 many States have revised their banking laws completely. The defects of the old system may have been corrected by the new Federal Reserve plan, but the legislation reposed broad powers of interpretation with the Federal Board and this power must be dealt with conservatively.

"We must see that other defects to do not creep in undetected from which unsound tendencies may develop, thereby defeating the purpose of Congress and creating other weaknesses which it will need further legislation to correct.

"Under the circumstances judgment must be suspended and a generous attitude must be observed both toward the Federal Reserve Board and the measures adopted by it for the development and control of the new system and toward the management of the various reserve banks. A liberal spirit of co-operation will insure the system's success, while determined opposition can be made to defeat its progress.

"The first notable development of the system was the payment of the capital installments, and during the last week the completion of the initial reserve transfer. The spirit of co-operation exhibited by the banks of this district, and particularly by the members of the New York Clearing House Association in this as in all matters connected with the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, gives striking evidence of their intention to permit no opposition to develop which may interfere with a thorough test of the plan. This insures its success.

To Admit State Institutions.

"Plans for the admission of State institutions to membership will, I believe, develop rapidly and afford means for enlarging the scope of the system without placing burdensome restrictions upon the State institutions or subjecting the national banks to unreasonable competition. The soundest banking system for this country should embrace in its operation all banks which receive demand deposits and discount commercial paper.

"The new system is bound to help the merchant with obligations to meet and a sound business, but who must worry because his banker can't spare him the money he needs. We now have an expanded commercial credit on a broader and more stable basis.

"Permit me to ask the merchants of New York to make a careful study of the law's provisions and of the board's regulations. Our system may at first appear to have been devised for the service and protection of the banks. They own the stock. The reserve deposits belong to them. The benefits of the system will, however, be realized in fact by the merchant who borrows money. It has already erased the word 'panic' from our financial lexicon. Its purpose is to safeguard your credit and ultimately to enlarge the field of your business enterprise."

Mr. Jay complimented the merchants on coming together in a better spirit of co-operation than formerly exhibited, as it demonstrated, he said, what the bankers did when they formed a syndicate to finance the city's European obligations and what Northern and Southern bankers did when they made it possible to market Southern cotton in the war zone.

Mr. Jay described in detail the method of the reserve system in handling credits and discounting commercial paper, showing how emergency notes could remain in circulation only so long as the emergency for which they were issued existed.

"We cannot escape prosperity under this new banking system," said Mr. Bush, "any more than we can escape paying our burden on account of the war. The war began Aug. 1 and the Panama Canal opened Aug. 15. And most important just at this juncture the new banking system came into action to throw in the clutch to the trade machine. We are not in the throes of a speculative boom. We are pretty well liquidated and we are ready for the prosperity with one of the largest cereal crops on record at a time when war prices prevail and the cereal crop of the rest of the world is small."

A parting toast from the merchants was proposed by Mr. Breed: "May the name of the first Governor of the Reserve Bank of New York be the watchword of its future—Strong."

For the New York Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not wish to decry the beneficence of those who desire to help the wounded and destitute in Europe, but something should be done for the poor of this city. THE TIMES is the most powerful paper we have, and I avail myself of its tremendous circulation to appeal to your readers not to forget the New York poor, whose conditions just now are deplorable. It seems to me that soup kitchens will have to be established, for the outlook is desperate. Let me urge society women in New York to give their attention to the deplorable state of affairs, especially to those of working girls.

NEW YORK WOMAN.
New York, Nov. 24, 1914.

FOUR NEW PLAYS AT THE PRINCESS

War Vision Concludes Impressively an Entirely Interesting Programme.

ADE'S PLAYLET AMUSING

Mr. Powell, Mr. Blinn, and Mr. Edgard Do Good Work in a Largely Sombre Entertainment.

Four One-Act Plays at the Princess Theatre.

THE DENIAL, by J. B. Larric.
McLaughry ..... Mr. Kauser
Stevens ..... Mr. Gilmore
Meigs ..... Mr. Kingsford
Burke ..... Mr. Stein
Mrs. Burke ..... Mrs. Holcombe
THE FOG, by Frederick Truesdell.
Andrew McTavish ..... Mr. Blinn
Kata ..... Miss Polini
William Baggs ..... Mr. Edgard
Mr. Leigh ..... Mr. Trevor
NETTIE, by George Ade.
Billy Donelson ..... Mr. Trevor
Freddie Nichols ..... Mr. Edgard
Jimmy Bates ..... Mr. Blinn
A waiter ..... Mr. Gilmore
A mes enger ..... Mr. Macomber
ACROSS THE BORDER, a play in four scenes by Beulah Marie Dix.
Senior Lieutenant ..... Mr. Trevor
Junior Lieutenant ..... Mr. Powell
The Master of the House ..... Mr. Blinn
The Girl ..... Miss Murdoch
The Woman with the Baby ..... Miss Polini
The Man Who Prays ..... Mr. Kauser
The Man Who Curses ..... Mr. Edgard
The Surgeon ..... Mr. Kingsford

After a brief interval for rehearsals the Princess Theatre was reopened last evening with a bill of four new short plays. In this programme there is no weary, waste stretch. All four of the plays are interesting, and two of them are particularly good.

There is a little less of laughter than heretofore and a little more of the sombre and the acutely poignant. Of horror there is about as much as can be endured in the course of one evening's entertainment, but it should be noted with some emphasis that in no case does the horror appear to have been elaborately contrived as the chief excuse for the play. And, since the Princess has acquired some reputation as the little theatre of blushes, it should also be noted that, insofar as the present bill may be taken as an indication, the management has experienced a change of heart. There are no reasons why any theatregoer should stay away from the Princess now, and there are several reasons why he would find a visit there well worth his while.

Of these reasons the longest of the four new plays. It is the first in importance and the last on the programme. And the last shall be first in this review, for "Across the Border" is as elaborate and ambitious a work as it has fallen to the Princess to present since first this small playhouse opened its doors. The author is Beulah Marie Dix, co-author of "The Road to Yesterday."

It is a play in four scenes that, whenever it was originally written, employs as its material the war in the Continent of Europe. It concerns a young Junior Lieutenant, his peril, the wounding of him, his delirium, and his death in a bleak cottage within a few paces of the trenches and within sound of the booming guns of the "Death Border." It is a voice raised in the theatre against the monstrous horror and infamy of war.

The Junior Lieutenant is one of a small detachment of soldiers besieged within a rickety barn. They are without food or drink, and at night the young officer decides to attempt a solitary run through the lines to the headquarters of his own army twenty miles away. He says good-by all around, distributes the remainder of his cigarettes among those left behind, and starts. They know that if he covers the first three minutes undetected, there is high hope of his success. They are crouching in the dark, waiting, the Senior Lieutenant with his flash on the watch on his wrist, counting the minutes. One minute, two minutes, and no sound from the stillness of the countryside. The three minutes are almost passed when there is the crackling of rifle shots in the distance, and they know what has happened. The Junior Lieutenant had carried no rifle.

As the scene shifts, you find him "across the border," meeting strange, simple folk in a serene country, folk who question him wonderingly as to this business of war and whose simple minds cannot grasp the fact that all is fair in war. The Junior Lieutenant defends the whole wretched business with the soldier's mind, marshalling the familiar arguments and extenuations, but finding that they count for naught with those who see simply the essential truth that the cruelty of war is grotesque and indefensible in the sight of men and angels.

Like another Virgil in Purgatory, one leads him through a desolate place and points to the fearful wreckage of the battle field, and as the scales fall from his eyes, he knows only the feverish desire to go back to earth to cry out from the house tops that they must stop this killing. He feels there are some he can make understand, and the words of his message are on his lips as he opens his eyes amid the cursing and praying in the grim field hospital where the Red Cross surgeon is making his perfunctory rounds and where at last death claims the Junior Lieutenant.

This is simply told and, for the most part, well staged. It would, perhaps, be just a little more moving if the Junior Lieutenant were more clearly presented as the diffident inarticulate Britisher he so clearly meant to be, for there is in him just the touch of "The Brushwood Boy." The spectral quality of the two scenes across the border is nicely achieved: the spiritual quality would be conveyed more successfully if Mr. Blinn, as the Master of the House of Quiet, played less stolidly and even a hint of the compassion of an infinite understanding. But the force of the performance rests with a newcomer among the Princess Players, David Powell, whose since is imaginative, skilful performance is one of the good things of this theatrical season.

The comic relief of the programme is provided by George Ade in an old playlet of his called "Nettie," a really funny little episode concerning three men who meet at the same table in the same palm room and two of whom realize that all three have been gallantly taking care of Nettie. In the course of the younger men's disconcerting discoveries, you come to know Nettie very well, but she never comes on to confirm your suspicion that, compared with her deft campaigning, the work of the Salamander is crude, inexpert, and unimaginative. Mr. Blinn is the old patron who is left with his illusions regarding Nettie. This chief Princess player, like all who have acted with Mrs. Fiske, must endure being accused from time to time of showing traces of that great artist's influence in his work. In his work in "Nerria" Mr. Blinn, consciously or unconsciously, gives an imitation of Mrs. Fiske which is as lifelike as if it had been done by Elsie Janis in an inspired moment.

Frederick Truesdell, who plays the murdered man in "On Trial," is the author of a very dramatic and promising one-act play called "The Fog." It is the story of a seafarer who comes back unexpectedly to his little chandlery to find his pretty wife decked out and waiting for a lover to call and take her to a ball. As bit by bit the truth dawns on the returned husband he too, waits, and when the fog drives a passing gentleman in evening dress to take shelter in the little shop you see the mistake the husband makes. You see the wife see it, too, and watch her as she grasps at this chance to save her flimsy little lover by confirming the furious husband in the mistake. This is a richly dramatic situation, nicely constructed, but the end of the play is tricky, and in its very subtleness so rushes matters that the expectant audience has something of the abused feeling of one from beneath whom a chair has been suddenly and inconsiderately yanked. Lew's Edgard does good work as the lover, as he does in "Battle" and in "Across the Border," playing with an intelligence, a humor, and a versatility that make an important contribution to the evening's entertainment.

And then there is "The Denial," a poignant little play that is told in less than seven minutes. Those minutes are just before the execution of a young man at Sing Sing, and in them he denies his own mother. In the face of her tears and her fond, quaintly circumstantial protestations he convinces her that he is not her son so that he may not leave his shame as his legacy to her. So he goes to the chair with head up and shoulders square, and as the curtain falls you hear the whirr of the dynamo. It is a good play, though very rough in spots and less artistic for lacking the wordless close that the very nature of the story would seem to have recommended. But it is genuinely moving. "The Denial" is the first of four plays, all of them worth going to see.

THEATRE'S LIFE INFLUENCE.

Ranks as High as Pulpit, Faversham Tells Barnard Students.

In an address to the students of Barnard College yesterday afternoon William Faversham told the young college women that as an influence in the life of the country he believed the theatre ranked as high if not higher than the pulpit. This was the keynote of the speaker's address. He was introduced to his audience by Miss Helen Blumenthal of the class of 1915, Chairman of Wigs and Cues, the dramatic society of Barnard.

"In no profession," said Mr. Faversham, "are so many beneficial educative forces employed as in the theatre. Henry Irving did a poor man to give all that is best that the theatre affords. That great and wonderful actor, Edwin Booth, lost a million and a quarter dollars to do the finest things in the theatre. No minister in his pulpit, no novelist in his book, ever swayed a great populace for good more than did an Irving, a Booth, or a Modjeska.

"The last ten years have worked wonders on the American stage by bringing a fine class of men into our profession in all its branches. The courses of our best colleges now include the literature of the theatre. Men like Prof. Baker of Harvard, Prof. Phelps of Yale, and Prof. Ames of California are heart and soul in the movement of education through the drama.

"There is too much slang spoken, much incorrect pronunciation, and too little thought of diction in private life. No better example can be given than by hearing a company of players who give the best thought to the beauty of English as it should be spoken.

"It seems to me that a good deal of the future of the theatre is in your hands—the public's hands—backed up by your splendid newspapers and magazines, who follow it so closely, and are willing to write so extensively about it. You can demand from us almost what you want; you have the power to force us to give you the best, and it is so easy for you to ignore us, to pass us by, if we don't give you the best. It is also very easy for you to encourage us and help us to climb artistically and educationally, and raise the theatre to the heights we want to see it stand upon."

LEONARD BORWICK RECITAL.

Second Appearance in Carnegie Hall of the English Pianist.

Leonard Borwick, the English pianist, who, at his first recital this season, renewed the pleasurable impressions gained from his playing three years ago, gave a second yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Like the other, it afforded great pleasure, and revealed an interesting, vigorous, and at the same time delicate and wholly sane musical personality. The programme centred in Beethoven's sonata, Op. 111, which was the most exciting piece for a pianist. His performance was truly fine in its masculine power, its clear outline—the embodiment of a penetrating and definite understanding—and its musical feeling. The arietta with the variations many an occasion have had an interpretation of more exalted eloquence, but this one was also a true interpretation that caught and set forth much of the spirit of the music, and followed much of its soaring flight.

Mr. Borwick's archaic pieces by Gresham, Couperin, and Scarlatti were interesting and unfamiliar, and brilliantly played. He is not a Chopin "specialist" in one sense, but in the Chopin group was far from missing the right note, and the D minor prelude was presented with superbly vehement power. He paid his tribute to the recent, though not the most recent, developments by charming performances of pieces by Ravel and Debussy.

Miss Evelyn Starr's Recital.

Miss Evelyn Starr is a young Canadian violinist, a pupil of Auer, like so many youthful musicians who appear in New York in these days, from whose rolling over sight she has recently returned. She gave a recital in Aeolian Hall last evening, where there were numerous listeners, and did her master credit. She plays well, with several excellent qualities, as, for instance, her bowing, her intonation, when too great difficulties are not presented, as in some double stopping; her tone, her general musical intelligence. But there is little to show much maturity or independent thought in her performance; she is still largely "in statu pupillari." One sign of her inexperience was to make her programme begin with two successive pieces such as Vitali's Chaconne and Corelli's "La Follia," both of which are in the form of variations developing a set eight-bar period at very considerable length, and hence, though each is a fine old specimen of the early violin style, making inevitably for monotony. From these she went on to Bruch's "Scotch Fantasy," and closed with Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscou," with shorter pieces by Pilch, Cui, and Schubert. Her accompaniments were skilfully played by Richard Epstein.

Vaudeville on Blackwell's Island.

Blackwell's Island will be invaded tomorrow morning by a large number of vaudeville performers who will give a Thanksgiving entertainment under the direction of E. P. Albee, general manager of the Keith circuit of theatres, for the prisoners there. Orchestras from the Orpheum and Colonial Theatres will accompany the performers to furnish the music. Two entertainments will be given simultaneously in the upper and lower halls.

Next Week's Metropolitan Operas.

The third week of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season will be opened next Monday evening with "Madama Butterfly." On Wednesday evening "Der Rosenkavalier" will be sung, "Tristan and Isolde" Thursday evening, "Tosca" on Friday, and "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" at the Saturday matinee.

Frederick Preston Search's Recital.

Frederick Preston Search, violoncellist, continued his series of three recitals yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. His programme consisted of three sonatas with piano—Beethoven's in G minor, Brahms's in F, and Saint-Saens's in F. Robert Raymond Lippitt played the piano part.

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Many who have seen the Chandler Sedan declare it is the most beautiful car ever built. We believe it is.
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AMOS TUCK FRENCH, DIVORCEE, MARRIES

New York Banker Weds Miss Martha C. Beeckman—Engagement Unannounced.

FIRST WIFE WAS MISS LEROY

Divorce Followed Elopement of a Daughter with Chauffeur—Bride Sister of Gov.-elect Beeckman.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Nov. 24.—Amos Tuck French, a well known society leader of Tuxedo Park and New York, brother of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt of New York and Lady Cheylesmore of England, was married today at noon to Miss Martha C. Beeckman at the home of her sister, Mrs. Campbell Steward, Goshen, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. C. Coddington of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Goshen.

The guests included Gov.-elect R. L. Beeckman and wife of Rhode Island, the former a brother of the bride; Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard of Newport, sister of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lyman of Boston, the latter a sister of the bride; Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Francis French of Tuxedo Park, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Steward, the Misses Margaret and Katharine Steward, and Campbell W. Steward. The couple were unattended. No previous announcement had been made of the couple's engagement.

Mr. French is a son of the late Francis Ormond French of New York, and his first wife, who divorced him last March, was Miss Pauline Leroy, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy.

He separated from his first wife, who has been prominent socially for years in New York, Newport, and Tuxedo, in August, 1911, shortly after the elopement of their daughter. Miss Julia French, with "Jack" Geraghty, a Newport chauffeur. Mr. French became estranged from his family at the time, and it is supposed that the elopement was at the bottom of the trouble. Mr. French, so far as known, never has forgiven his daughter. Mrs. French and other members of the family have visited the Geraghtys in Boston.

He has three sons and two daughters—Stuyvesant Leroy French, who will be graduated at Harvard next June; Francis O. French of Tuxedo, who was graduated at Harvard two years ago; Edward Tuck French of Newport, Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff of East Islip, L. I., and Mrs. John Geraghty.

The wedding of Mr. French to Miss Leroy was a society event in Newport on Dec. 9, 1884, the late Bishop Henry C. Potter performed the ceremony. It was on March 13 last that Mrs. French received an absolute divorce from Mr. French on the ground of neglect to provide. Last August Mrs. French, while motoring with her mother and two sons near Boston, was seriously injured in a crash, but has recovered.

Mr. French is a Director of the Manhattan Trust Company, the Northern Pacific Railway, and the Northern Securities Company, and a member of many New York clubs, including the Harvard, New York Yacht, Knickerbocker, Turf and Field, and Groller.

Miss Beeckman made her home during the Winters at 57 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, and is prominent in society.

The couple will tour the Eastern States on their honeymoon, and plan to go abroad next month.

CHARITY DANCE AT SHERRY'S

Society Amateurs in Latest Steps for St. Ambrose Mission.

There was a large attendance at the dance given at Sherry's last night by the New York Guild of the St. Timothy Alumnae, for the benefit of the Children's Club of St. Ambrose Mission, which is located in Harlem's Little Italy. Many came to the dance after the benefit performance for the Red Cross Society, given by Anna Pavlowa and her company at the Metropolitan Opera House. The principal feature of the ball was the exhibition of latest dances by society amateurs.

Among these dances, given about 11:30 o'clock, was the Castle Walk, danced by Miss Katharine Moore and S. Wyman Steele and Miss Genevieve Sanford and Charles G. West, Jr. Miss Eulalia Garrison and Ernest Bigelow appeared in the tango. One of the hits of the evening was the dancing of Miss Ina Alice Kissel and Edward Shippen in the evolutions of the waltz. Miss Mildred G. Rice and Bradish J. Carroll, Jr., danced the maxixe.

The Executive Committee was composed of Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, Mrs. George Wheeler, Jr., and the Misses Mary W. Martin, Cara Hartman, and Ina A. Kissel. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. George Malcom, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mrs. Thomas H. Talmage, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, and Mrs. Charles H. Tweed.

RECEPTIONS FOR DEBUTANTES.

Misses Battie, Woodin, Ballard, and Bowen Are Today's Buds.

Several coming-out receptions and dances for débutantes are to be given today. Mrs. W. Whittingham Battie of 775 Park Avenue will give a reception at the Plaza this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Battie. Mrs. William H. Woodin will entertain with a reception at her residence, 127 East Sixty-ninth Street, for her second daughter, Miss Anne Jessup Woodin.

Mrs. George B. Phelps of 147 West Seventy-fourth Street is to be the hostess at a dance this evening at Sherry's, when she will introduce her daughter, Miss Anna Ballard. Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen of 3 East Sixty-third Street is to give a reception for her daughter, Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen, to be followed by a dinner for the receiving party and a theatre party.

Miss Elise F. Rice a Debutante.

Miss Elise French Rice, the second daughter of Mrs. William Lowe Rice, made her début yesterday afternoon at a tea dance, which Mrs. Rice gave for her in the rose room of the Plaza. Mrs. Rice, in white brocade and silver; Miss Mildred Gautier Rice, in turquoise velvet and silver, and the débutante, in a white lace frock, looped up with little pink roses with a silver girdle, were assisted in receiving by the Misses Eugenia M. Fuller, Eva Mall, Eleanor W. Keep, Priscilla Peabody, Alice de Lamar, Marion Tiffany, Almy Gilford, Prudence Sterry, and Mary Frances Gilbert. Mrs. Rice will give a large dance for her débutante daughter on Dec. 14 at the Plaza.

Mrs. L. B. Woodruff to Give a Tea.

Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff has cards out for a plantation tea on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5, at 14 East Sixty-eighth Street, to meet the dedicatee of her latest book, "The Little House."

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BRENTANO'S
Fifth Avenue and 27th Street, New York

MISS ESTELLE HALL, BRIDE.

Married to James P. Silo, Jr., in Church of St. Ignatius Loyola.

The wedding of James P. Silo, Jr., and Miss Estelle Hall, the daughter of Mrs. Charles E. McManus, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, by Father Chambers of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, assisted by other priests.

Miss Hall walked with her stepfather, Charles E. McManus. She wore a taffeta and silver lace gown. The low taffeta corsage was finished in tulle and silver and had long net sleeves. A court train of cloth of silver fell from her shoulders, and the pointed end was outlined with trails of orange blossoms. The full tulle veil came to the flowers on the train, and was caught to the back of her blonde coiffure with a band of orange blossoms. She carried gardenias, orange blossoms, and orchids.

Little Miss Evelyn McManus, a half sister of the bride, was flower girl. She was in a pink chiffon frock with a blue sash, topped by a large pale blue hat trimmed with pink, and carried a basket filled with pink roses and blue forget-me-nots. Thomas McCahill, Jr., was page in an Eton suit, and walked with the flower girl.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Eloise Sheron, Marjorie Elsis, Margaret Homans, and Beatrice Woertz. Their gowns were of pink taffeta, the full skirts finished in scallops and showed a deep border of the silver lace petticoat underneath. Their large black tulle hats were trimmed with kolinsky fur and pink ostrich tips. They carried brown and white feather fans over their right arms and bouquets of deep pink roses and ferns.

Mrs. Eugene Wagner, a sister of the bridegroom, was the matron of honor. She wore a draped pink velvet gown. Her large black velvet hat had a dash of pink, and she carried clusters of mauve orchids.

Mr. Silo's best man was Justin O'Brien, and the ushers were Adrian Farrell, William Ralston, Earl Rathbun, Eugene Wagner, Peter Duffy, and Edward Barrett.

A reception in the banquet suite at Sherry's followed the church ceremony. Mrs. McManus was gowned in embroidered brown tulle and velvet topped by a large black velvet hat with many black aigrettes, and wore silver fox furs, and Mrs. James P. Silo, Sr., was in blue satin embroidered in blue jets and wore a small black hat with black feathers.

Mr. and Mrs. Silo are going South on their honeymoon trip, and on their return will make their home at 498 West End Avenue.

Samek-Nast Wedding Tonight.

The wedding of Miss Heloise Nast, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nast of 160 West Ninety-fifth Street, to Otto Samek will take place at 6:30 o'clock this evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Calish of Richmond, Va., will officiate. The bride will be attended by Miss Arline Saperston of Buffalo as maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Dorothy Harris of Buffalo, Stella Tizer, Blanche Samek, sister of the bridegroom, and Jean and Stella Eisenberg of this city.

Arthur Samek will be his brother's best man. The ushers chosen are Charles Samek, another brother; Nathaniel Gidding, Otto Mitler, and Henry and Solle Schwarzchild of Richmond, Va.

Treadwell-Howard Engagement.

The engagement was announced on last Saturday at the Yale-Harvard game of Charles Wadsworth Howard, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Howard of 226 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, and Miss Mary Treadwell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Treadwell of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Howard was graduated from Yale in 1909 and is a member of the Yale Club and Scuadron A. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marie Tempest, who is appearing in "Mary Goes First," at the Comedy Theatre, will be a guest of the Columbia School of Journalism tomorrow morning.

Arnold Daly is coming back to vaudeville and will be seen next week at the Palace Theatre in "Arnatol."

The 100th performance of "It Pays to Advertise" will be celebrated at the Cohan Theatre tonight.

A real Baroness, Mabel May Yong, is to dance at Hammerstein's next week.

The opening of "Polygamy" at the Playhouse has been postponed until next Tuesday night.

Ex-President and Mrs. Taylor of Vassar College will occupy a box at the Gaiety Theatre tonight in honor of Jean Webster, the author of the play, "Daddy Long-Legs," a graduate of the college.

On Friday afternoon the Century Theatre Club will hold a reception at the Hotel Astor.

When "The Garden of Paradise" is introduced at the Park Theatre tonight the curtain will rise on the first act promptly at 7:30.

Arthur Hammerstein is reopening Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House tonight with a new policy. About fifteen vaudeville acts, in conjunction with motion pictures, combined with other novelties, will be on the opening bill.

Carl Laemmle, President of the Universal Film Company, is returning to New York from California, where he went to Universal City to direct the final preparation for the production of the film, "Damon and Pythias," which will have its initial presentation at the New York Theatre on Monday evening.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Miss S. T. Adams, Miss A. Beattie, Miss L. Betrick, Mrs. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. Boden, Mrs. M. Carr, Mrs. E. H. Clarke, Miss C. C. Clarke, J. College Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cox, A. Davidson, Mrs. E. C. Flint, Miss S. Flint, col. E. G. Halle, Miss G. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Langhorst, Mrs. E. O'Neill, W. A. Preyer, Baroness von Rabenau, Miss Alice Robson, Mrs. Bertha Rich, Mrs. L. C. Williams, and Miss M. C. Merriman.

FRANCONIA, (Liverpool.)—A. H. Allen, Miss M. Allen, W. Armstrong, B. S. Barber, R. N. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bond, H. J. Brown, Mrs. A. K. Buxton, Col. and Mrs. Ashley W. Cole, Mrs. J. Cromelin, W. S. Corey Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Dunham, Alexander Fraser, Mrs. W. Freeman, Percy Gardiner, Mrs. F. C. Hatfield, Miss M. H. Jackson, T. King, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Meredith, Dr. J. P. Minot, Miss H. Oliviver, the Rev. and Mrs. F. T. Paradise, Miss Dorothea Paradise, Mrs. E. H. Peacock, C. E. Radcliffe, P. G. Smith, Louis Sterling, J. Thorn, Mrs. E. G. Trask, Miss J. C. Trelwell, Alexander Vouros, Miss R. Wheeler, and Miss Gladys Jones.

HELLIG OLAV, (Copenhagen.)—Stephen Luther, Louis Wenzel, Dutch Consul at Vera Cruz; Mrs. Wenzel, John Belba, and Mrs. Ruth Richter.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Adriatic for Liverpool are:

C. A. Barnard, K. C.; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Blakeman, James Carruthers, T. H. Davison, Miss F. Dawkins, H. E. Edwards, Mrs. R. M. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fiske, Miss C. Charlotte Fiske, Leslie Graham, W. A. Griffen, A. W. Jackson Mr. and Mrs. P. Kellang, J. A. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Forr Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. A. Lucas, W. H. Mulford, Guy Nickalls, J. W. Norcross, F. W. Paine Mr. and Mrs. T. Robins, A. W. Rutherford, C. H. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thorne, and Martin Van Buren.

Tourists for Panama and Bermuda.

Among those booked to sail today on the Almirante for Panama are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Damon, John Lawrence, H. Penny, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Wallace, C. A. Dann, Col. A. J. Woodroffe, Mr. and Mrs. S. White, Edward A. Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. F. Silver, J. F. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Richards, and Prof. A. L. Lockwood.

TRINIDAD, (Bermuda.)—R. C. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brenton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Buchanan, Mrs. C. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. C. McDonald, Mrs. W. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sawyer, and Chandler Wayland.

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A Christmas Card
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MISS MARY R. SAGE WEDS.

The Bride of Wm. H. Bolton in St. Andrew's Church—The Attendants.

The wedding of William Hervey Bolton, son of the late Thomas Bolton, and Miss Mary Rutgers Sage, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Sage, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Andrew's Church, 127th Street and Fifth Avenue, the church in which the bride's parents were married, and of which Mr. Sage is a Warden. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Irvie.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a soft white satin robe, having a plain satin court train suspended from the shoulders. The square neck was draped with point applique and the skirt was flounced with point applique. The long sleeves were tulle, and the tulle veil, held by a cap of point lace and orange blossoms, swept to the end of the long train. She carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Katharine Robson Sage. She was gowned in cream lace over pink taffeta, and wore a large sand-colored velvet hat with a brown plume and carried flame roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Mildred Brewster, Helen Esther Stratton, Margaret Foster Smith, Mary Kopper, and Anna T. Bottomley. They wore geranium pink satin frocks veiled with net to match, and the corsages had silver collars high at the back and low in the front. Their brown velvet hats were trimmed with geranium-colored ostrich plumes, and all of them carried roses shading from red to yellow. The bride's godchild, Emma Popham Fish, was the flower girl.

Mr. Bolton's brother, Arthur T. Bolton, was his best man, and the ushers included his brothers-in-law, Robert Minton Cook and Louis O. Tilton, and also Edwin Huestel, Anton C. H. Hupfel, E. Harris Janes, and Herbert Sage Schoonmaker.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 512 Fifth Avenue, for the relatives. Mrs. Sage was gowned in green velvet, with black hat, and the bride's grandmother, Mrs. J. Henry Whitney, who was also in the receiving line, in deep violet velvet, topped by a violet hat.

On their return from their honeymoon journey Mr. and Mrs. Bolton will live at Bedford Park.

Christmas Sale for Darrach Home.

A Christmas sale and tea dance for the benefit of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children will be given at the Biltmore on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5. Mrs. Thomas H. Willard, Mrs. B. E. Martin, Miss S. B. Skelding, and Miss Mary Macy are in charge of the sale, and the committee looking after the dance is headed by Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren, who will be assisted by Mrs. Sidney A. Kirkman, Mrs. Alfred M. Morris, Mrs. Nicholas M. Pond, and the Misses Saats and Warren. Mrs. E. M. Munsill of 251 West Eighty-ninth Street has charge of the sale of tickets for the tea dance.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ROSA HAUSMANN, widow of Nathall Hausmann, died on Monday at her home in Ellenville, N. Y., in her seventy-first year. She was born in Austria and came to this country when a young woman. Mrs. Hausmann assisted at the founding of the Willett Street Synagogue, in this city, and was the donor of the Sacred Scroll. She is survived by two sons, Nathan and the Rev. Dr. Gustav Hausmann of 226 West 105th St.

Mrs. MAY LOUISE ANNABEL ECCLESTON, widow of the Rev. John C. Eccleston, for many years rector of St. John's Church in Clifton, S. I., died yesterday at her home 98 Hamilton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I. She had been prominent on Staten Island for many years.

JOHN C. LOTT, who built the first electric plant at Freeport and Rockville Centre, L. I., died from heart disease yesterday morning at his residence, 92 Wallace Street, Freeport. Mr. Lott was the manager of the New York office of the Wayne Electric Company and was well known in the electric business throughout the Eastern States. He was a member of the American Institute of Engineers, Long Island Automobile Club, and Commonwealth Council 542, Royal Arcanum. His widow and two sons survive him.

CHARLES SMITH, for many years employed by the Standard Oil Company died yesterday morning at his home, 344 East Thirty-fourth Street, Flatbush, aged 80 years. He left a daughter.

WILLIAM C. HULL, a reporter employed by a Wall Street news service, died in the Bridge Street Hospital yesterday, where he was taken on Monday afternoon suffering from arterio sclerosis. Mr. Hull was stricken while at work in the Federal Building. He was 62 years old and was first employed on the Evening Post. On the morning of the big blizzard in March, 1888, he was the only member of the staff to report for duty. His home was at 33 Poplar Street, Brooklyn.

Miss CATHERINE EIVERS, 80 years old, died on Monday at the home of her cousin, 430 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. Miss Eivers was born in Ireland, but had lived in Brooklyn for a great many years.

LOUIS DUVAL, an expert watch case maker and for thirty years Superintendent of the Du Bois Watch Case Company, died on Sunday at his home, 470 Crescent Street, Brooklyn. He was born in France fifty-eight years ago.

JOSEPH FRANCIS MAGUIRE, a commercial traveler in the white goods trade, died in Asheville, N. C., on Sunday from typhoid pneumonia. He was 38 years old and lived at 1,246 Union Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES KONRAD, 35 years old, employed in the Bureau of Highways in Manhattan, died at his home, 1,833 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

LORENZO BOND, 67 years old, a civil war veteran and formerly in the coal and wood business in Brooklyn is dead at the Brooklyn Home for the Aged, of which he had been an inmate for the last ten years.

WARD BETTS, a commercial traveler, who died in Manila, Philippine Islands on Oct. 8, will be buried this afternoon from his residence, 325 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

LEONARD FORD, a soda water manufacturer and President of the Bottlers and Manufacturers' Glass Works of Astoria L. I., died at his home 430 East 165th Street, the Bronx, on Sunday. He was 62 years old and was a member of the Bronx Club Exempt Firemen's Association of the old town of Morrisania, and the West Morrisania Club.

MICHAEL REUS, a hotel proprietor in Hicksville, L. I., died at his home in that village on Sunday. He was born in Brooklyn thirty-four years ago.

Mrs. MARY BRYANT WHITING DEMING widow of Clarence Deming a newspaper writer and an authority on railroad matters in New England, died yesterday at her home in New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Deming was 61 years of age. Her husband died in 1908 last year was Captain of the Yale Varsity baseball team during his last three years in college.

Miss MARY BRODERICK, 21 years old a nurse in the Nassau Hospital, died yesterday at her home on Potter's Lane, Great Neck, L. I. She was born in Brooklyn and left a sister.

Mrs. MARY FRENCH WRIGHT, wife of William G. T. Wright and long a member of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, died on Monday at her home, 113 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. She was born in North Hampton, N. H.

PATRICK A. NOLAN, a lawyer with the firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell of 15 Broad Street, died at his home, 421 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. He was 54 years of age.

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CARDINAL CAVALLARI DEAD.

Patriarch of Venice Who Condemned Tango Dance and Immodest Dress.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Venice says that Cardinal Aristides Cavallari, patriarch of Venice, died today.

Cardinal Cavallari was born at Chioggia in 1849 and was raised to the Cardinalate in 1907. He was noted for his simple piety. On various occasions he expressed himself violently against the immodest dress of women and once is said to have stopped a church service in order to make a woman worshipper cover her open-work shirtwaist.

In January of this year Cardinal Cavallari issued an episcopal letter strongly condemning the tango dance, declaring that "only those persons who have lost all moral sense can endure it." He ordered all the ecclesiastics to deny absolution to those who, having danced the tango, did not promise to discontinue the practice.

Cardinal Cavallari first became prominent in 1911 when he began a campaign in Venice against the prevailing fashions. At his instigation the clergy preached against the fashions and the tight skirt in particular. The anticlerical party espoused the cause of the tight skirt, and a bitter controversy ensued.

In January, 1912, the Patriarch made an impassioned appeal against the tendencies in dress, in which he recalled what St. Peter said on the subject of woman's greatest adornment, and asked the pertinent question whether such was the leading idea among the women of the present day. Shortly after this Pope Pius X sent him a public letter of approval for the stand he had taken on the dress question.

Warren La Rue Thomas.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 24.—Warren La Rue Thomas, aged 70, Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States, is dead in Tucson, Ariz. He was born in Danville, Ky., and was Vice President of the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Dance in Aid of British War Relief.

A bridge and dance arranged by Mrs. Albert J. Squier, Regent of the Niagara Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire, was held last night at the Hotel Martinique. More than $400 was cleared, which will be used in defraying the expenses of sending three graduate nurses to England early in December to nurse the wounded. A large case of surgical and hospital supplies will also be sent. Among those present were Sir Courtenay Bennett, Lady Hope, Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, Dr. Lenox Curtis, President of the

OFFICIALLY DENY RESERVE BOARD ROW

Story of Trouble Over Southern Deposits "Absurd," Say Warburg and Harding.

BOARD IN UTMOST HARMONY

No Threat to Resign Made by Any Member, It Is Declared—Power to Shift Deposits Not Doubted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The published report from New York that there was a "rift" in the Federal Reserve Board over the possible deposit of Government funds in banks in the cotton States for the purpose of aiding the financial situation there brought forth a prompt denial from Paul M. Warburg and W. P. G. Harding, members of the board. The President also said this morning that his information contradicted the report of a disagreement. The statement of Mr. Warburg and Mr. Harding follows:

"The story printed in a morning paper to the effect that there was a rift in the Federal Reserve Board is absurd upon its face and without the slightest foundation. As the story purports to have come from members of the Federal Reserve Board in New York on Friday last, and as we are the only two members who were there at that time, having been in that city on that date to attend a meeting of the Cotton Fund Committee, we feel it our duty to make this positive and unequivocal denial."

The report had it that four members of the board would resign rather than allow Secretary McAdoo to deposit Government moneys in the Southern banks. There have been no threats on the part of any member of the board to resign.

As a matter of fact there has been entire unanimity of opinion and action in the board, of which Secretary McAdoo is ex-officio a member, on the matter of relief for the cotton situation. The board promptly examined and indorsed the Wade plan for the cotton pool.

The circumstance that the amount said to have been decided upon by Secretary McAdoo for deposit in Southern banks, as given in the New York report, was $135,000,000 gave rise to the interpretation that opposition had developed against the plan approved by Controller Williams of counting advances to the cotton loan as part of bank reserves to the amount of 75 per cent. of their face. But members of the Reserve Board at once said that this was not what was under discussion. They declared that the purpose of the report was to create sentiment against the exercise by the Secretary of the Treasury of the power conferred upon him under the Federal Reserve Bank act to deposit funds in the cotton States.

This power also rests with the Reserve Board itself, which may by the affirmative vote of five members require Federal Reserve Banks to rediscount the discounted paper of other Federal Reserve Banks at rates of interest to be fixed by the board. There is no doubt of the power of the board to transfer large reserves in the North and West to the South. That it is contemplated is not asserted, but that it is wholly possible under the law is very plain.

RESERVE BANKS' WAR TAX.

Question of Their Liability Referred to Board by Collector.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Collector of Internal Revenue has referred to the Federal Reserve Board a question as to the taxability of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks under the War Revenue act. The Reserve Board referred the question to its counsel.

The act provides that on and after Nov. 1, 1914, "bankers shall pay $1 for each $1,000 of capital used or employed, and in estimating capital, surplus and undivided profits shall be included. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits for the preceding fiscal year."

As the Federal Reserve Banks were only declared open for business on Nov. 16, it is doubted that a tax measured by the preceding fiscal year would lie against them for the first year. As the act expires by limitation on Dec. 1, 1915, the tax could only apply for a month and a half after the first year of the operation of the Federal Reserve Banks.

There is one other respect in which the war tax may affect the operation of the new Federal Reserve system. That is the levying of a tax of 2 cents on $100, or fraction thereof, on promissory notes "except banknotes issued for circulation." As promissory notes will probably be drawn for the purpose of rediscounting at the Federal Reserve Banks, the tax will probably affect, theoretically at least, a slight increase in the cost of money to the individual borrower. But the difference will probably be too slight to be felt.

$25,000,000 IN GAS BONDS.

Service Commission Authorizes Bond Issue by Consolidated.

If no legal difficulties result from a previous issue of debentures the Consolidated Gas Company will soon be authorized by the Public Service Commission to issue $25,000,000 of convertible debenture bonds and $25,000,000 of common stock to redeem them.

The debentures are to replace money used to acquire the New York Edison Company and the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, to discharge $5,000,000 of eight-month collateral trust notes and to discharge demand notes issued in 1906 and 1907 for $2,500,000.

When the matter came yesterday before the commission Commissioner Maltbie raised the point that last July, when the application for permission to issue these debentures was made, it was evident that they were about to go to a premium. "Rights" were being traded on the Curb at 15 per cent. premium. Consequently to raise $25,000,000 in cash, it would be necessary to issue only $22,000,000 6 per cent. debentures. So he suggested that the commission authorize the company to sell only enough bonds to provide the cash needed. There was some debate as to conditions of the market in July and since the war started, and Commissioner Maltbie's motion was voted down. The commission then voted unanimously to have the attorneys prepare the authorization.

CITY BONUS OF $5,000,000.

Alderman Wants Condemnation Proceedings Investigated.

Alderman William H. Pendry of Brooklyn presented a resolution in the board yesterday calling for a thorough investigation of the whole system of condemnation proceedings, and said the city had paid at least $5,000,000 more in the last five years than the assessed valuation of property purchased.

The Alderman said the city had paid an average of 64 per cent. more for property it has taken than the values represented on the Tax Department books. Either the system of assessing values was wrong or there was something radically wrong with the condemnation work, he added. Abnormal jumps in prices of property almost invariably precede action by the city, the Alderman said, and among instances he cited to support his resolution were these:

The Seaside Park, Rockaway, assessed for $974,000 and for which the city paid $1,250,000; the Broadway Ferry property, for which the city paid $1,000,000 more than the sum for which it was assessed; the County Court House site, which was purchased for $6,243,000 and assessed for $2,196,000, and the Richmond Court House site, assessed for $261,500 and sold to the city for $227,705.

NO STRIKE RECEIVERSHIP.

President Drops as Illegal That Plan of Pacifying Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Wilson let callers know today that at one time the Administration had considered the plan proposed by the American Federation of Labor for putting the Colorado coal mines in the hands of receivers so as to bring the long strike to an end. The President added, however, that after the Secretary of Labor had consulted the Solicitor of his department on the subject, he had decided that the course proposed was without warrant of law. The plan has now been dropped.

DENVER, Nov. 24.—Gov. E. M. Ammons, Democrat, and Gov.-elect George R. Carlson, Republican, today joined in a request that the investigation by the Federal Industrial Commission into the Colorado coal miners' strike, scheduled to begin Dec. 1, be postponed. The request was made in a telegram to President Wilson and Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the commission, as follows:

"We have had within the last year more than a dozen investigations of industrial conditions in our coal fields, including one by a special Congressional committee and others by the Federal Bureau of Labor. We seriously question whether an investigation at this time can bring out any new information.

"The undersigned are working in harmony and in the interests of law, order, and peace, with an earnest desire to have no further expense or bloodshed in Colorado. We have a feeling of good will toward all, but a fixed determination to preserve the present status of peace in this State.

"The entrance into Colorado of your estimable body at about the time of the withdrawal of the Federal troops and at approximately the date fixed for the present Administration to retire and the incoming Administration to take up its new duties might greatly embarrass us in the administration of our programme of government, and the hearings conducted by your committee might serve to inflame passions and endanger the peace maintained by the troops in the past. We therefore respectfully request and urge that the date of your proposed investigation be postponed."

Relief for Unemployed Halts.

No new subscriptions were received by the Mayor yesterday for the fund which Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith started with $1,000 for the relief of the city's unemployed. Until a "Mayor's Relief Organization" is formed, the Mayor is not ready to receive contributions at his office. Tax Commissioner Ardolph L. Kline denied that he had refused to act as Treasurer of the "American White Cross" for the relief of former soldiers and sailors out of employment. He said no committee from the organization ever called on him.

Dinner to Joseph A. Broderick.

The thirteen past Presidents of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, gave a dinner at the Transportation Club in the Manhattan Hotel last night to Joseph A. Broderick, who has been appointed Chief of the Division of Audit and Examination of the Federal Reserve system in Washington. A gold fob was presented to Mr. Broderick at the feast.

STATE OF GEORGIA SEEKS LOAN HERE

Gov. Slaton Defers Sale of Bonds or Borrowing of Money Until Jan. 15.

SAYS SOUTH IS CHEERFUL

Effort to Pass Law Curtailing the Production of Cotton Vigorously Opposed.

Gov. John M. Slaton of Georgia is at the Waldorf, having come to New York to arrange for the refunding of an issue of State bonds.

"In regard to the Georgia bonds," said Gov. Slaton, "I have the option of either selling them or making a loan for twelve to eighteen months. I have had the matter up with leading bankers and financiers of New York, and they tell me it will be better to make an arrangement about the bonds after Jan. 15, when they think money matters will be easier.

"As for conditions in Georgia, I may tell you that some pressure was brought to bear upon me to call a special session of the Legislature in order to curtail by law the production of cotton in our State. I said that not only would such a law be unconstitutional, but pernicious in principle, and that it would be much less an exercise of governmental power to limit all Southern stores to selling cotton, or limit the newspapers of the South to advertising cotton, than to put a farmer in jail for raising cotton on his own land.

"I regret very much the presentation of any part of the South as in a state of mendicancy. Just before I came to New York I went to the various Georgia fairs, and I have never seen people more cheerful nor evidencing greater confidence in the future than the people I saw at these places. At these county fairs were exhibited grain, hay, cattle, poultry, in fact, all the products which are essential to the economic independence of a State, and the farmers of Georgia realized that it was with them to produce all that was necessary to sustain the farm without the aid of purchases from other States, and that they could raise cotton as a surplus money crop.

"In fact, we have 235 growing days as against 165 in the State of Ohio. We can raise oats more cheaply than Ohio, and produce hay more cheaply than Iowa. Cotton grows so easily, and with so little attention, that naturally the temptation has been toward the least exertion, but Georgia has learned the wisdom of independence and self-reliance, and next year, instead of sending $172,000,000 out of the State for foodstuffs, including meat, our farmers will devote their attention to home production of these necessities. The cotton crop will be curtailed, and a system of crop diversification adopted."

WON'T CLOG SHORT SESSION

President Not to Urge Pension or Budget System at This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President today mentioned in casual conversation certain subjects that would not be urged upon Congress in his address at the opening of the short session. While he said little about what he would recommend, his remarks in general seemed to support the prediction made by Speaker Clark two nights ago that Appropriaton bills would take up most of the time of the session.

The President will not recommend at this session a system of civil service pensions for aged clerks in the service of the Government, nor will he press a budget system, though he is understood to have favored some regulation of estimates along the lines in vogue in most other countries. The President suggested that in the short session these matters could hardly receive the consideration to which they were entitled.

In response to a direct question as to whether he would press the bill for the purchase of merchant ships by the Government to preserve the overseas trade of the United States during the continuance of the war, the President said that he was not certain just how many ships had made themselves available for the American trade by changing their registration. He said that he had heard of shipments in various parts of the country, however, that had been held up for lack of vessels that could cross the ocean without fear of seizure.

SILVER SET FOR SCHNEIDER.

Three Gifts from Employes on Official's Fiftieth Birthday.

County Clerk William F. Schneider was 50 years old yesterday. From the office of his private business he received a gold watch with an affectionate message from the employes there; the employes in the Naturalization Bureau sent him fifty American Beauty roses, and after working hours all of the employes in the County Clerk's office assembled in a near by courtroom and gave him a heavy Colonial silver service set with a salver 30 by 32 inches, which bore a suitable inscription.

The presentation address was made by John H. Conway, the assistant law clerk and oldest employe. Deputy County Clerk Selden and Edward J. Horn also spoke.

PRESIDENT O'DWYER OUT.

Resigns on Eve of Election in the Democratic Club.

Edward F. O'Dwyer, Chief Judge of the City Court, resigned yesterday as President of the National Democratic Club. Politicians said his retirement means that the fight on Tammany in the club would be called off.

"My health has been greatly impaired," said Judge O'Dwyer. "I found it necessary to retire, as I could not devote the necessary time to the club's affairs."

A new President will be elected on Dec. 2. Both the Tammany and anti-Tammany members have candidates in the field.

NOTED MEN TESTIFY FOR CAMPBELL WILL

Associates of St. Louis Capitalist Who Left $16,000,000 Say His Mind Was Sound.

ATTACK DAUGHTER'S BIRTH

Contestants Seek to Show Also That Testator Was Influenced to Leave His Estate to the Church.

Many men prominent in this city testified yesterday before John J. Tierney, a notary, in the suit of relatives to break the will of James Campbell, a broker and promoter of public utilities in St. Louis, who died suddenly in his Summer home at Greenwich, Conn., on June 12, leaving an estate worth $16,000,000.

The depositions were taken under authority of a commission granted by Judge Rassieur in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, where the will contest was brought by Margaret C. Harrison, Mamie C. Spargo, James C. Campbell of Chicago, Archie W. Campbell, and Genevieve Baker of Wheeling, W. Va., nephews and nieces of the capitalist. They allege that Mr. Campbell was influenced unduly to leave his estate in trust for the ultimate benefit of St. Louis University, a Jesuit institution. They allege also that as a result of an attack upon him made in St. Louis six years ago, in which Campbell suffered a fractured skull, he was of unsound mind and that he left no child, although in his will he named Lois Ann Campbell, now Mrs. Elzy G. Burkham of St. Louis, as a daughter.

Big Income for Wife and Daughter

Campbell's will made provision for his daughter and widow, who was Miss Florence Adele von Platner of New York City. He specified that they should receive the income from the estate, amounting to approximately $500,000 annually. The daughter, whose parentage is questioned by the contestants, was born at the Grand Union Hotel in this city on March 17, 1893. At the Greenwich Summer home, where her father died, she was married to Mr. Burkham, a young civil engineer, in September.

The depositions were taken yesterday in the law offices of Sullivan & Cromwell, at 49 Wall Street. L. Frank Ottofy of St. Louis and Scott McLanahan of Austin, McLanahan & Merritt of this city represented the contestants. Richard L. Goode and Frederick N. Judson, counsel for the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, executor under the will; E. V. P. Schneiderhahn, on behalf of St. Louis University, and Mrs. Campbell's personal attorney, Morton Jourdan, represented the defendants.

The testimony of the witnesses summoned by the defense was introduced to shatter the allegations that Mr. Campbell died intestate, and that when he signed his will he was in feeble health, and by reason of incidents in his business and social life and his fear of death and future punishment he was easily imposed upon and influenced to leave his immense estate in trust for St. Louis University, to be turned over to that institution upon the death of the wife and daughter.

Mr. Ottofy objected to the questions put to the witnesses, and asserted that the hearing was without proper jurisdiction, inasmuch as the commission granted by the St. Louis court was signed only by the court clerk. Notary Tierney overruled this objection.

J. B. Harris, a member of the brokerage firm of Harris, Winthrop & Co., who is a stockholder in many corporations in which Mr. Campbell was interested, said he had rooms at the Hotel Plaza, where Mr. Campbell always retained a suite, and that he regarded Mr. Campbell as possessing great mental and physical vigor.

"Did Mr. Campbell ever discuss his alleged intention of penalizing this daughter because of the acts of the mother?" Mr. Ottofy asked.

Mr. Harris replied that he never had heard Mr. Campbell refer to his daughter except in terms of the greatest affection.

Found Campbell's Mind Strong.

Edmund C. Converse, President of the Astor Trust Company, Director in sixteen corporations and formerly President of the Liberty Bank and the Bankers Trust Company, said he had known Mr. Campbell since he made his Summer home in Greenwich, near where Mr. Converse has a country estate. He said Mr. Campbell was a remarkable business man, of strong mind, and that he was in the best of mental and physical health up to within a short time of his death.

James Daniel Mortimer, now President of the North American Company of 30 Broad Street, who succeeded Mr. Campbell in that office in March, said his predecessor was a man of great business acumen. James F. Fogarty, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the North American Company, testified also to Mr. Campbell's powerful intellect up to the time of and even during his last illness. Fogarty, though hardly more than a youth, was one of the last of Mr. Campbell's business associates to see him. The ailing financier called him to his bedside at Greenwich on May 31, twelve days before his death. Even then, Mr. Fogarty asserted, Mr. Campbell's mental condition was perfect.

George R. Sheldon, Vice President and Treasurer of the North American Company, and Treasurer of the Republican National Committee since 1906, said Mr. Campbell was perfectly competent when he made his will.

A certificate of birth dated March 27, 1893, ten days after the birth of Miss Lois Ann Campbell, now Mrs. Burkham, and signed by the late Dr. Andrew H. Smith of 22 East Forty-second Street, naming Mr. Campbell, 45, as the father and Mrs. Florence A. Campbell, 35, as the mother, was put in evidence. It set forth that Mrs. Campbell had given birth to two children previous to the birth of Lois Ann Campbell.

Kaiser Decorates Senor Quesada.

Word has been received in this city that the Cuban Minister in Berlin, Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, was decorated by Kaiser Wilhelm with the Order of the Prussian Crown on Oct. 31. It is believed here that the decoration was intended as a recognition of Señor de Quesada's book, "The German Fatherland," printed in Spanish in March of this year. Señor de Quesada was formerly the Cuban Minister to this country. In 1898 he was put forward as a candidate for President of Cuba, but he declined to run.

BIG EXPORTS LAST WEEK.

Those for Year Now Exceed Those of Last Year to Date.

The Custom House report of exports, exclusive of specie for the week ended Nov. 21, issued yesterday and amounting to $19,885,938, carries this year's exports beyond those of the preceding year for the first time in several months. The week before the exports were valued at $24,189,270, and at $17,980,211 in the week before that. Exports from here the corresponding week in 1913 amounted to $18,219,049. Exports for the year to date are set down at $792,983,250, compared with $786,319,248 in the same period last year, this year's excess now being $6,664,002.

England continued last week to be the largest purchaser of American goods, the value of shipments to that country being placed at $6,358,920. This sum covered foodstuffs, underwear, clothing and military supplies generally. Similar exports from this port to France had a value of $3,153,412, while shipments to Denmark were $2,312,976. Exports to Sweden were valued at $803,467, and to the Netherlands at $697,391. Shipments to Russia and Russian possessions had a value of $476,049. Goods for Norway were returned at $488,490.

Heavy shipments were recorded to Cuba, their value being $815,470. Exports to South American countries from here showed some improvement over the preceding week. No exports are put down as having been sent to China.

PROTEST RATE INCREASES.

Philadelphians Hold Mass Meeting to Object to Proposed Advances.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Almost every business and civic association in this city and its suburbs, along with country clubs, churches, private schools and commuters' associations from this State and New Jersey, were represented this afternoon in a mass meeting of protest against the proposed increase of passenger fares, to go into effect by the Pennsylvania, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies on Dec. 15.

Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was invited to present the railroad side, refused to attend or to send any of his subordinates. Theodore Voorhees, President of the Reading, merely acknowledged the receipt of an invitation sent him.

Resolutions protesting against the so-called unfairness of the increases were adopted.

The Pennsylvania Public Service Commission will sit in this city on Friday morning to hear preliminary complaints.

Lynching in South Carolina.

SHILOH, S. C., Nov. 24.—Dillard Wilson, an escaped negro convict, suspected of the murder of Mrs. Ezekiel Truluck, a white woman, was lynched near here today.

FREE MARKETS KILL TRUST.

President Marks Is Told Poultry Monopoly No Longer Exists.

Borough President Marks made public yesterday a letter from H. A. Emerson, manager of the Live Poultry Auction Company, in which Mr. Emerson says that the free markets have killed the Poultry Trust. The public, he says, is buying turkeys and other poultry at an average of 5 cents less than it paid last year. He believes that New York will save $300,000 on Thanksgiving turkeys.

"Last year, during the Thanksgiving holiday market and Christmas market following," he writes, "frauds and irregularities between commission men and Inspectors for the Board of Health were shown up in the newspapers. These were so glaring and so vile that every one believed that some one would certainly be put out of business. It was estimated last November and December that country shippers were robbed out of $150,000 through the manipulations of certain commission men and dealers. On the other hand expressmen and railroads were charged throughout the Fall and Winter to the consumer for poultry by retail markets."

Divorce Decree for Dr. Sears.

Dr. Julia Seton Sears, founder of the New Thought Church, got her final decree of divorce from her husband, Frank W. Sears, yesterday. Supreme Court Justice Guy handed the decree to Edward T. Hiscox, Mrs. Sears's counsel.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The volume of speculative operations in the wheat market was small, and, after showing a steady tone early, the market developed heaviness and closed ⅝c to ⅞c net lower. Bradstreet's visible showed an increase of 2,021,000 bushels east of the Rockies, while stocks in America and afloat for Europe gained 2,005,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,253,000 bushels a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.11½; No. 2 hard, $1.18½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.20⅝; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.25, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	$1.22⅝	$1.23	96 11-16
May	..	..	1.29⅝	1.30⅛	99¼

CONSOLIDATED WHEAT MARKET.

May $1.30 15-16 $1.30 3-16 1.30 3-16 1.30½

CHICAGO PRICES.

December ..	1.16	1.15¼	1.15¼	1.15⅝	91⅜
May	1.22	1.21⅛	1.21⅛	1.21½	88⅝

CORN.

The corn market was inactive and prices were easier, closing ⅝c to ⅞c below the final of Monday. Receipts at interior points were 1,063,000 bushels, compared with 561,000 bushels last year, and Bradstreet's visible decreased 283,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 960,000 bushels a year ago. The local cash market was easy, new No. 2 yellow quoted at 75c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78@79c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	65⅝	65	65	65⅞	70⅝
May	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	70½	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market was quiet, and, while prices declined ⅛c to ¼c in sympathy with wheat and corn, the undertone was steady, owing to liberal clearances from the seaboard. Bradstreet's visible increased 526,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 283,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 54½@55c; No. 2 white, 55@55¼c; No. 3 white, 54@54½c; No. 4 white, 53¾@54c; fancy clipped white, 56@57c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50	49¾	49¾	49⅞	38
May	53¾	53½	53½	53¾	42

PROVISIONS.

The volume of business in the market for hog products was again small, and prices were slightly lower, owing to liberal receipts of live hogs at Western points and lower prices at the yards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000; estimated for Wednesday, 31,000; Kansas City received 27,000 and Omaha 7,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.00	9.90	9.90	10.00	10.90
May	10.17	10.10	10.12	10.17	11.15
Ribs—					
January	9.95	9.90	9.92	9.92	10.97
May	10.25	10.22	10.22	10.20	11.17
Pork—					
January	18.60	18.47	18.57	18.55	20.90
May	19.05	18.92	18.95	18.97	20.90

COFFEE.

There was little of interest transpired in the coffee market yesterday, as the trade was inclined to await today's developments, which promised to be of unusual moment in the coffee trade. This will be first notice day for December delivery, and as the open interest in this month will doubtless be practically closed with today's operations, the voluntary Committee on Liquidation decided to remain in continuous session from 10.30 until 3 o'clock to facilitate liquidating operations. At 12 o'clock the Board of Managers of the Exchange will hold a special meeting, at which it is expected that the question of opening the Exchange will be discussed, and it was the consensus of opinion among members yesterday that the board will decide to reopen the Exchange on either Nov. 30 or Dec. 2. Sales through the Liquidating Committee yesterday amounted to 29,000 bags, and at the close of the day December was quoted at 5.30 to 5.31c; May, 5.88 to 5.89c, and July at 6.69 to 6.71c. In the local spot market quotations remained unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¼c and Santos 4s at 10c.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market showed a very steady tone throughout the greater part of the day, owing to firmness in the crude position, and owing to more or less covering by recent sellers, but late in the day offerings increased, and at the close the market was easier, with net losses of 1 to 9 points.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.55@5.80	5.55
November	..	..	5.54@5.70	5.58
December	5.60	5.56	5.55@5.60	5.56
January	5.80	5.75	5.74@5.75	5.76
February	..	..	5.85@5.90	5.87
March	6.02	5.97	5.96@5.98	6.02
April	..	..	6.05@6.10	6.14
May	6.27	6.26	6.19@6.21	6.25
June	6.40	6.40	6.34@6.37	6.39

COTTON.

Reports that English and Continental buyers have purchased a very large quantity of cotton in the Southwest at the prevailing low level of prices are now finding confirmation in the expanding exports. Galveston alone cleared over 50,000 bales for Great Britain yesterday, one of the biggest days in the history of that port, while total exports of 64,804 bales from all ports for the day, made the total clearance so far reported since the beginning of the season. The opening was steady at a decline of 3 to 7 points in sympathy with lower Liverpool cables, and, after some little irregularity, active months sold 8 to 14 points net lower. Slight rallies followed the big exports, but were barely maintained, with the market closing steady at a net loss of 4 to 12 points. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged yesterday, the exception being Charleston, which was ⅛c lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, at $7.75 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.26	7.20	7.23@7.23	7.29
January	7.42	7.40	7.40@7.42	7.47
March	7.55	7.49	7.52@7.53	7.59
May	7.70	7.61	7.63@7.64	7.73
July	7.87	7.81	7.81@7.82	7.93
October	8.05	7.99	8.03@8.05	8.07

COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AT PORTS.

	Tuesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	44,512	44,692	39,866
New Orleans....	17,000	13,607	14,811
Mobile	340	972	3,009
Savannah	9,173	13,085	11,632
Charleston	3,820	5,197	3,511
Wilmington	709	1,256	2,764
Norfolk	1,982	2,808	5,350
Other ports....	5,131	12,627	8,773
Total	82,667	87,244	89,716
Since Friday...	194,947	.....	202,236
Singe August...2,585,933		.....	5,385,271
Stocks at ports.1,126,408		.....	1,062,264

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

Augusta	2,630	4,724	3,761
Memphis	7,516	7,675	12,458
St. Louis.....	3,490	5,763	3,520
Houston	24,452	20,149	23,841

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS WEDNESDAY.

	Tomorrow.	Last Week.	Yast Year.
Galveston	31,800	26,176	29,713
New Orleans...	12,000	8,977	14,895

EXPORTS.

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Others.
Galveston	50,619	.....	.....
New Orleans...	....	.....	*800
Savannah	....	4,750	.....
Baltimore	3,249	.....	.....
Boston	.....	400	.....
San Francisco..	.....	.....	†5,286
Total	53,768	5,150	5,886

*Mexico. †Japan.

Total exports, today, 64,804, against 48,779 last year; since Aug. 1, 1,170,793, against 3,806,026 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Midd'g.	Stocks. This Yr.	Last Yr.
200..	New Orleans...	7⅞	211,570	229,655
25..	Mobile	7⅞	35,164	48,720
150..	Charleston	7⅞	84,422	81,380
4,266..	Savannah	7⅞	169,384	184,179
450..	Galveston	7⅞	411,890	321,283
—..	Wilmington ..	7⅛	38,327	46,936
906..	Norfolk	7¼	44,730	46,379
1,086..	Augusta	7¼	148,810	59,779
2,000..	Memphis	7¼	239,284	177,625
—..	St. Louis.....	7⅜	29,907	13,628
—..	Baltimore	7⅜	1,394	9,904
—..	Philadelphia..	8	6,018	....
2,610..	Houston	7⅜	150,340	182,093
—..	Boston	7⅜	9,813	....
—..	New York.....	7⅜	77,818	45,527
—..	Little Rock...	6¾	41,866	46,513

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 35,458 packages; last week, 42,014 packages; imports, 1,224 packages. The downward tendency of the market continued for a few days following our last weekly report, extra creamery selling as low as 34c and the higher scoring lots at 34½@35c. Trade began to improve a little on Friday, and by Monday the feeling was enough firmer to warrant the advance of close to ½c on the better grades. Today business was quieter, but the improvement well sustained. Ladles and packing stock have declined somewhat and close very quiet. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34½@34¾c; higher scoring lots, 35@35¼c; firsts, 30@33½c; seconds, 26@29c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32¼c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 26@28½c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, extras, 25½@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23¼@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21½@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 39,720 cases. Receipts have continued on a very small scale and the supply of new-laid qualities has grown smaller. Prices for all lots containing a good to large proportion of such have favored the seller and show further advance. There has been some improvement in the good medium qualities and high grades of Fall packed refrigerators have also met a fair demand, but seriously defective lots of fresh gathered eggs and all inferior qualities of Fall packed continue dull and urgently offered in competition with storage goods. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@43c; extra firsts, 39@40c; firsts, 36@38c; seconds, 29@35c; thirds and poorer, 25@28c; dirties, No. 1, 24@25c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@23c; checks, good to prime, dry, 22@23c; undergrades, 14@21c; Fall refrigerator, finest, 28@30c; poor to good, 26@27c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25@25½c; firsts, charges paid, 23½@24½c; seconds, charges paid, 22@23c; undergrades, 14@21½c; whites, Western, 24@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36@60c; defective, 45@55c; gathered whites as to size and quality, 35@35c; Western, gathered whites, 35@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 43@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@43c; nearby, refrigerator, whites, 24@27c.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Post Office Building at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Fox‹Taylor.
Cases to be sent from Room 337, as required.

DISTRICT COURT—A. Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
McKinnon‹Ala Sec.
Connora‹Oceanic Steam Nav.
Maltser‹Penn RR.
York‹Bijou Circuit.
Uptegraft‹Penn Co.
Goumis‹Ramsdell.
Ryon‹Penn RR.
Ryon‹Penn RR.
Lynch‹Oceanic St Nav
Reynolds‹Penn RR.
Boland‹CL I RR.
NY L Ins‹Anderson.
Ovarge‹P & Read C & L.
Woskworth‹NY, N H & H RR.
Bealts‹NY, N H & H RR.
Weckwerth‹NY, N H & H RR.
Mueller‹C RR of N J.
Donoghue‹Oceanic. St Nav.
Yuhasz‹Carnegie St.*
Helfand‹Cll Surety.
Andrews Co‹Phoenix Amus.
Bonner Rubber‹Rubinsky.
Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Mariotte‹Kelly.
Elwell‹Elwell Rubber, (2 acts.)
Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
NY C RR‹SS El Sud.
Eclipse Lin‹Cornell.
Gildersleeve‹Conine.
Fox‹Sea Foam, &c.
Standard Undgr Cable‹SS Safety.
Lucas‹Dredge 7.
Dentz‹same.
Van den Bergh‹Auburn
Eastern SS Co‹H Scuff
Burns‹Seaboard, &c.
Harmes‹CNY & De W
Donovan‹same.
Taylor Dredg‹P Setzer
Harris‹Strauss.
Moran T & T‹Plaint'd
Owners S B Argent, (Limitation Liability)
Fitzpatrick‹St Jos In.
DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J. Woolworth Building—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Hill‹Whalen & Martell
Edison‹Cont Chemical.
Nye‹Pathe Freres.
Aldrich‹Manahan.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. Motion calendar.
Keogan‹Scully.
Foster‹Fabre Line.
Petersen‹same.
Conroy‹same.
Elbert & Brown‹CNY.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re application of the City of New York to acquire title, &c., Juniper, Av., &c.; re application of Johnson, Jr., &c.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

Calhoun, aplt., v. Warner et al.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Peabody and ano., trustees, v. Kent deft., Sinnott, recvr., aplt.; People ex rel. Birmingham v. Decatur Sulphite Pulp & Paper Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re application of Hoyt for peremptory writ of mandamus to Polk, &c.; People ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club v. Purdy et al., Tax Comrs., aplts.; re application of Albany Heights Realty Co. et al., aplts., v. City of New York; re Laidlaw and ano., &c., Newport Av.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Rogers v. Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co., aplt.—Reargument ordered on the question: Is the life tenant liable to the remainderman for damages to the inheritance caused, without fault on the part of the life tenant, by a fire negligently started on adjoining premises?

Ventimiglia v. Eichner, aplt.—Judgment reversed and action remitted to the Special Term for decision without costs to either party.

People v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., aplt.; same v. same; Ferguson, infant, rspt., v. Town of Lewisboro, aplt.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide event.

People v. Skwirsky, (indicted as Spear,) aplt.—Motion for judgment of affirmance and counter motion for leave to withdraw appeal denied, and the time enlarged for the argument of the appeal until the appellant's restoration to sanity is certified to the Governor under Section 495‡ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, when the case may be brought on for argument upon one month's notice by the District Attorney.

DAY CALENDAR.

Tuttle‹Field.
Herman‹Buffalo.
Hicks‹Grumley.

The court will adjourn on Wednesday until Monday.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Section case—Re Sufrin.
Litigated motions: Re MacLean, (Bronx Parkway Com.)
Brewbridge‹Fox.
Janet‹C M Marine.
Re Rawak.
Katz‹S & W Bauman.
Crommett‹Thompson.
Blarnett‹same.
Cooley‹Same.
Russo‹Piel, (2 acts.)
Bolko‹NY & N E Cement.
Dailey‹CNY.
Thomas‹Thomas.
Toltec Mex Oil‹E C Oil.
Franklin Socy. &c‹Winninger.
Pflug‹S Flug.
Schnitzer‹Nemeth.
Hoffstadt‹Bassapeck.
Cohen‹Ger Ex Bank.
Lorraine Amus‹Bcil.
Perez‹Ham-Am Line.
Innis‹McGowan.
Ottendorfer‹Ottendorfer.
R A Schoenberg & Co‹Hall.
McLaughlin‹Mc Laughlin.
King‹King.
Zurich Gen'l Accident‹B H RR.
Rosenthal‹1st Pfd Rty
Ehrenfeld‹Univ Stnt.
Weinstock‹Goetz.
McGuire‹Tino & Co.
London Finance‹Shattuck.
Same‹Turner.
Horwitz‹Ger Fire Ins.
Same‹Concordia F Ins.
Fischer‹auer‹Hopkins.
Re MacLachlan.
Page‹Cefola.
Ulmer‹West'ster Hts.
Shapiro‹Shapiro.
Met Life‹Fleischman Realty.
Walter‹Farrell.
German S Bk‹Mertens
Same‹Same.
Vella‹Cronin.
Stoecker‹Hearst.

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Repatsky‹Geizler.
Marrin‹Stuart Co.
Earl‹Von Koppenfels.
Stimpson‹Minniker Rty
General calendar: Case on—Garcewich‹McGraw Rlty.
Anderson‹Stumpfel.
Buters‹Gen Express.
Price‹Price.
O'Brien‹Floral Pk V.
Schmoll‹NY Leather.

The following cases will not be called for trial until Nov. 30:

Heidelberg‹Hud Rlty.
Harzberg‹same.
Whalen‹Towers.
Jonasson‹Goodman.
Colon‹1 Un Presby Ch
Ducas‹Ducas.
Mulinos‹Mulinos.
Romanoff‹Romanoff.
Dunessa, Jr‹Wilson.
Conoscenti‹Palumbo.
Busse‹CNY.
Phillips & T‹Bankers Trust.
Trevor‹Morten.
Briggs‹Sweeney.
Central Tr‹Wood.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.
PART V.—No day calendar.
PART VI.—Bijur, J.—No day calendar.
PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Averbeck‹Williams.
Brinkman‹Adams Inc—Waste Trade Pub
Clark Iron.
Landberger‹Welwood
Oestreicher‹Winters.
Cohen‹Novick.
Schroeder‹Zylka.
United Surety‹Meehan
Postal Life‹Burns.
Alexander‹Henry, (2 acts.)
Pauber‹Kopf.
Robinson‹Brighton.
Collins‹Oxford.
Boemaio‹Familiar
Bank of Sicily‹Casella.
Cole‹Harrison.
Assets Real‹Title Guar Co.
Bernheimer‹Palmer.
Beha‹Rothschild.
Mallah‹Cuneses.
St Bk of Sy‹Kaplan.
United & Globe R M‹Trenton‹35% Auto S.
Glass‹Glass.
Ebling‹Geneva Brew.
Lehrer‹Lebrich.
Schmucker‹Bandler.
Wallace‹Winkler.
Hackensack‹Fey.
Herring‹Nemecek.
Amend‹Wolfram Wire Case on.

PART II.—(Adjourned Oct. Term. Held in Trial Term, Part XVI.)—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on. Title Guar & T‹Pam.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Toriscos‹3 Av Ry.
Rink‹R & L Co.
Hecht‹CNY Rys.
Jacobson‹Greenhut‹Siegel Cooper Co.
PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing.—Smith‹Clare.
Regan‹Sargent.
Flood‹Un Ry of NY.
Faulkner‹N Y C & H R RR.
Bournes‹Same.
Epstein‹Rockville C Dev.
Fischer‹N Y Rys.
Victor‹same.
PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ashton‹N Y Rys.
Gray‹N El RR.
Carl‹Bliss Co.
W Cotter‹Daniels.
J Cotter‹same.
L Lewis‹S Bklyn Ry.
S Lewis‹same.
Antico‹Altieri.
C McKeon‹Sherman.
W McKeon‹same.
Schwarz‹Bouneni & Co
Same‹Bouneni.
Kraus‹N Y Cons RR
Baumann‹Wanamaker
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Kursh‹Marx.
PART VII.—Bissell, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Hubbell‹N Y Rys.
No day calendar.
PART VIII.—Durgo, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Meyer‹NY Con Rys.
Mauer‹NY Rys.
Soudant‹Junction Rty.
Levine‹Wolf.
Smith‹Childs Co.
PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gansvoort Beef‹Com Advertiser.
L Burr‹O'Brien.
W H Butler‹same.
Van Riper‹Ray.
Moritz‹Lord & Taylor
PART X.—Gavagan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bienenventa‹G A V R R.
Lamphemeier‹Q R R.
Ritchey‹S Feinberg.
PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Firemen‹Rochester & Pitts, &c., Co.
No day calendar.
PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lande‹N Y Rys.
Drake‹same.
Southall‹New Amst Gas Co.
Dipaola‹Motor Taxim
Olsen‹Ryan Con.
PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hollander‹Kauffman.
Canazzaro‹Bressi.
The Ansonia‹Hein.
Frooks‹Ruhlin.
Harbison Walker‹190 St Rty Co.
Gobbett‹Progressive Motion Picture Co.
Smith‹Colby.
Marcesau Co‹Smith.
Cohen‹Anglo-Am Film.
Lindner‹Ehsler.
Wotherspoon‹Tanguay.
Barnett‹S Aronson Co
Amdur‹Webber.
Rosen‹Rothkrug.
Gillhaus‹Story.
Meyrowitz‹Nelson.
Habicht‹Greenwich Stores.
R W Damp, &c‹Heddon & Sheridan‹La Cagnina.
Lee‹Nagel Co.
Jaeger‹Band.
Yocolo‹Fay Tr Co.
Un Tire Sales‹Ward.
Sealey‹Foot-Ehrbar-Wilcox.
Gantt‹McQuade Paper Co.
‹Chamberlain.
Hackensack Nat Bk‹Fey Paper.
Clear.
PART XV.—Pittis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Pitts‹Green.
Lewis‹Cohen.
Pringler‹Allen.
Garner‹Godward.
Levy‹Hagadorn Bros.
Gutter‹Durkker.
Wood Mfg & Rty‹Power.
Hertwig‹Howissen.
Lind Air Prod Co‹Ashton, Laird & Co.
The Ansonia‹Cunningham.
Ruderman‹Bloch.
Silver‹New Simpson C
Bellar‹Singer.
Am Bonding Co‹Green.
Wagner‹Henderson, (2 acts.)
Cebn‹Goldfarb.
Case on.
PART XVI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Tadross‹Hoddard.
Albrite‹Thompson-S
Strauss‹Green.
Jamaica Est‹Smith.
Peschmanns‹Hayes.
Kirkpatrick‹Blau.
Berger Rity, &c, Co‹Parmer.
Jacobson‹Greenhut‹Siegel Cooper Co.
Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gray‹Churchman & Co.
Conoscenti‹Hams Ree's Sons.
McGinnis‹Becher.
March‹Barthel.
Bernstein‹J. Goldberg Son & Co.
Farshtat‹Kovac's C. Clear.
At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Hubbell‹N Y Rys.
No day calendar.
Durgo, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lopez‹Lynch (2 acts.)
Philips‹R & L Co.
Doyle‹Hotel Walton.
Lipshitz‹Reilly.
McConnell‹Carey.
Clear.
At 10:30 A. M.
Goldwater‹Hagerty.
Case on.
Ritchey‹S Feinberg.
Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Firemen‹Rochester & Pitts, &c., Co.
No day calendar.
Adjourned for the term.
Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kaplan‹Beck.
G Von Glahn‹I R T.
M Von Glahn‹same.
Ferrick‹I R T.
Hirsch‹Dwyer.
Clear.
At 10:30 A. M.
Dick‹Busch.
Springer‹McMillan.
McElheny, Jr‹Sprague
Elttirgon‹Lederer.
Finkelstein‹Iroq Door.
Case on.
Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bruch Fibre Sup‹Halstead.
Tunis‹Brecher.
Chapman‹Am Place C
Colety‹Columbia Bank
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Gustav Hoffstadt, Lillian N Young, Burk Carlton, Margaret M Saunders, Morgan Howe, Philip Block, Burt Tucman,
Katherine Swanbel, Annie Zeichner, Sheldon B Shaw, Emma M Jeroleman, Julia B Adams, Helen Nevins, John V Miller.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of Louis Lewengood.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Hannon‹Gerry.
Teller‹Scheinbach.
NY Rty Credit Assn‹Jackel.
Madison‹Cooper.
McDonald‹Buckley.
Bellsux‹Ryttenberg.
Dubois St L‹Dry D
Rogers Peet‹Dolphin.
Dykes Lumber Co‹Pinckney.
Kats‹Cohen Mercs.
Bierach‹Sherman.
Zurich Gen Accdt‹Spitzner.
Cilk‹Aztec Asph.
Vail‹Collegiate Rty.
Steinberg‹Gerbereaux, D & K.
Lindemann‹Sec Mtge.
Brooks & Freeman‹W U Tel.
Lesser‹Grand Col, O K Ice Cream Co.
Loberfeld‹I R T.
Schnapp‹Rodrigues.
Heine‹Weller.
Krakower‹Melton.
Boxer‹Browning.
Lawrence‹Goodman.
Martin‹Samuels, (2.)
Pansa‹Fortord.
Pillenbaum‹Nas El RR.
Butler‹Mad Sq Press.
Bonetto‹Blotto.
Trop‹Friedberg.
Metzler‹Rosenfeld.
Kupferman‹Hoeptner.
Pearlman‹Weinstein.
Goldstein‹Goldstein.
Keough‹St'd Gas L.
Goodman‹Kesslinger.
Case on.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Wills for probate:
Bleiberg‹Bleiberg & Man‹RR.
Re Fried.
Seamen's Bk‹Peck.
Idaho, Mont Mine‹Miller.
Greenwich Sav Bk‹Maze.
Weingart‹Mutual Life.
Mutual Life‹Penn, (3 acts.)
Same‹Parke.
Muller‹NY Edison.
Odell‹Rowan.
Rankin‹Mitchell.
Re Meyerhoff.
Cook‹Roth.
Pond‹Pond.
Epstein‹Goldsmith.
Marks‹Cowden.
Re St John's Guild.
Fichler‹Pichler.
Hogan‹Hogan.
Furbank‹Emp Hotel.
Cendali‹Cendali.
Re Lazarus, (Henning.)
Dilloff‹Sam'l S Stores.
Josephson‹Josephson.
Roth‹Roth.
Adzerycha‹Holbrook, Cabot & R.
Berliner‹Fur News.
Peoples Williams.
Salvin‹Salvin.
Van Riper‹Ray.
Hirsch‹B & L Co.
Lord‹Lord.
Butler‹Morrison.
Re Nelson Lee & Green.
Traeger‹Mount.
Re Sufrin.
People, &c‹Talbot, Gervais‹Famiglio.
Re Jackman, (Mc-Mullan.)
French‹42 St Mmm, &c. (2 acts.)
Re Briggs, (Prendergast.)

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Gustav Hoffstadt, Lillian N Young, Burk Carlton, Margaret M Saunders, Morgan Howe, Philip Block, Burt Tucman,
Katherina Swanbel, Annie Zeichner, Sheldon B Shaw, Emma M Jeroleman, Julia B Adams, Helen Nevins, John V Miller.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of Louis Lewengood.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Hannon‹Gerry.
Teller‹Scheinbach.
NY Rty Credit Assn‹Jackel.
Madison‹Cooper.
McDonald‹Buckley.
Bellsux‹Ryttenberg.
Dubois St L‹Dry D
Rogers Peet‹Dolphin.
Dykes Lumber Co‹Pinckney.
Kats‹Cohen Mercs.
Bierach‹Sherman.
Zurich Gen Accdt‹Spitzner.
Cilk‹Aztec Asph.
Vail‹Collegiate Rty.
Steinberg‹Gerbereaux, D & K.
Lindemann‹Sec Mtge.
Brooks & Freeman‹W U Tel.
Lesser‹Grand Col, O K Ice Cream Co.
Loberfeld‹I R T.
Schnapp‹Rodrigues.
Heine‹Weller.
Krakower‹Melton.
Boxer‹Browning.
Lawrence‹Goodman.
Martin‹Samuels, (2.)
Pansa‹Fortord.
Pillenbaum‹Nas El RR.
Butler‹Mad Sq Press.
Bonetto‹Blotto.
Trop‹Friedberg.
Metzler‹Rosenfeld.
Kupferman‹Hoeptner.
Pearlman‹Weinstein.
Goldstein‹Goldstein.
Keough‹St'd Gas L.
Goodman‹Kesslinger.
Case on.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Wills for probate:
Bleiberg‹Bleiberg & Man‹RR.
Re Fried.
Seamen's Bk‹Peck.
Idaho, Mont Mine‹Miller.
Greenwich Sav Bk‹Maze.
Weingart‹Mutual Life.
Mutual Life‹Penn, (3 acts.)
Same‹Parke.
Muller‹NY Edison.
Odell‹Rowan.
Rankin‹Mitchell.
Re Meyerhoff.
Cook‹Roth.
Pond‹Pond.
Epstein‹Goldsmith.
Marks‹Cowden.
Re St John's Guild.
Fichler‹Pichler.
Hogan‹Hogan.
Furbank‹Emp Hotel.
Cendali‹Cendali.
Re Lazarus, (Henning.)
Dilloff‹Sam'l S Stores.
Josephson‹Josephson.
Roth‹Roth.
Adzerycha‹Holbrook, Cabot & R.
Berliner‹Fur News.
Peoples Williams.
Salvin‹Salvin.
Van Riper‹Ray.
Hirsch‹B & L Co.
Lord‹Lord.
Butler‹Morrison.
Re Nelson Lee & Green.
Traeger‹Mount.
Re Sufrin.
People, &c‹Talbot, Gervais‹Famiglio.
Re Jackman, (Mc-Mullan.)
French‹42 St Mmm, &c. (2 acts.)
Re Briggs, (Prendergast.)

PART III.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Bernstein‹Funt.
Lehman‹Solomon.
Racial Asbestos‹Mere Imp.
Lesser‹Glicksman.
Brennan‹Libman Con.
Kelmensen‹Met Opera
Schwartz‹Shapiro.
Horowitz‹Walde Asp Pav, (2 acts.)
Shug‹Penn RR.
Greeley Sq Amuse‹F & Bldg.
Furgowsky‹Concrete Foun.
Demkin‹NY Rys.
Kerrick‹Mason & H
Power Mover & Meyer
Jacobs‹Dudeaning.
Rosen‹NY Rys
Koslowitz‹same.
Dias‹Robinson.
Ginsburg‹Yellow Taxi

PART II.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.

Willis‹MacDowe.l.
Koehler‹Mass Bendg.
Hoffman‹Keith.
Lovison‹Toll.
Greenstein‹Radow.
Springer‹Marcus.
Talinoff‹B Hyman & Shevell Co.

These cases will be passed for the day as of course without the necessity of counsel attending:

Eggleston‹Nat Type.
Berta‹Armato.
Wood Pasmerelli.
Fletcher‹Elliott Fisher.
Union Tr‹Cheney.
Same‹same.
Ginde Rity‹Higgins.
Maynard‹Gen Accdt F & L Assur Co.
Mokowitz‹Greenwich Bank.
Evans‹Woodard.
Fersol.‹Linder.
Calbud Con‹Volk Co.
P H Reilly & Bro‹Stokes.
Ross‹Somers.
Nat Nassau Bk‹Gilfinfer‹Union Cloak.
Siegbert‹Smyth.
India W Brew‹Wasser (2 acts.)
Schmidt‹Manat.
Ecks‹Montanam.
Termi Milk‹Bertolotti.
Tazzari‹Strauss.
Bookmyer‹Fields.
Steingartz‹Feldman.
Rosenstock‹Princess Kimono.

PART III.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Gross‹Metzger.
Heyman & S. &c‹Cronin.
Applegate‹Loper.
Youlin‹Horowitz.
Gottlieb‹Strosen.
Du Bois‹Ed Francis Realty Co.
Ocean Accdt & G Co‹Beck.
Luria‹Goldstone.
Markel‹Scheff.
Brasinawsky‹Union Sim Fish Co.
Ehrlich Mort‹Bergh.
Oppel‹A Greis Co.
Gartner‹Kilgore.

PART IV.—Lynch, J., case on; Part V., Pinkie, J., case on; Part VI., McAvoy, J., case on; Part VII., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Nussbaum‹Dillon—Alfred Steckler, Jr. McLaren‹Rogan—Tee & Coffee—Alfred Steckler, Jr. Schram‹Lewis—Clifton W Bird. Dow‹Motley—John H Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Brown‹Mulvany (6)—William F Clare.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Warburg‹Soloman—Sol Kohn. Webber‹De Cole—Walter A Hirsch. Horn‹Richard—Geo E Weller. Soloman‹Lippmann—Harry M Lowy. Diehl‹McCormick—Henry Hoffheimer. Matter of Williams—Abraham Stern. Chrispel‹Frank—Wm Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Davis‹Davis—Huger W Jervey.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Amsterdam‹Amsterdam—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Katherine S Galbraith‹John H. Bodine—Bryan L Kennelly. Rebecca S Jacobs‹Dora Oppenheim—Henry Brady. Benjamin Mordecai‹Junction Realty Co—Edward S Greenbaum. Mutual Alliance Trust Co‹Jacob Maisel—Marcel Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Samuel Band‹Morris L Jaeger—Barnett Berger.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar adjourned to Nov. 27. No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Cass on—Donovan‹Donovan.
Na day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Hagbert O Hansen.
Emil Hirschkowitz.
Mary McManamy.
Wills for probate.
Annie Vetterman.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested will—Amelia King.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Equity causes.
Shanker M Ceiling‹Fort Masonry Co.
Coucci‹Nichol Bldg.
Wilhelm‹Weiser.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Robitzek‹Reeder, (2 cases)—Francis S. McAvoy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Brandeu‹Sylvester
Re Flatbush Av.
North‹Witnox.
Metzger‹NY Con RR.
Balch‹Penfeld.
Re Terrace Place.
Hicks‹Cocks.
McCarthy‹Sy Bklyn R
Fosdick‹NY Con RR.
O'Connor‹B H RR.
Smith‹B H RR.
Taube‹C I & B RR.
McCune‹same.
Dailey‹Nassau RR.
Daly‹same.
Hogan‹same.
Seaman‹same.
Hushion‹Strouse.
Farthing‹same.
Parisette‹Elias B Co.
Baum‹C I & B RR.
Nat S G Cock‹Shapiro
Hauptman‹Venus Adv
Davis‹Davis.
Fell‹Murphy.
Krlbe‹Kribs.
Converse‹CNY.
Goodman‹Goodman.
Knam‹Klinert R.
Johnson‹Assoc O Co.
Holmberg‹Auer.
Nelson‹Carpenter.
Johnson‹Groberg.
Wilson‹Crowell.
Henson‹Siemons.
Harbourer‹St John's A M E.
Garrigan‹Adamson.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

UNDEFENDED DIVORCE CALENDAR—Kelly, J.

Seaman,
Smith,
Williams,
Barham,
Pollacek,
Perus,
Schwartz,
Norden,
Belkin,

PART III.—Kapper, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M. Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, to be assigned on Fridays, if not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Beatty‹B H R R.
Jamieson et al‹Heinz et al.
Heishin‹Feinberg.
Klais‹Nas R R.
Bruggerman‹Schaeffer.
Montana‹B H RR.
Russo‹same.
Cloonan‹McMullen Co
Giordano‹C I & B RR
Kocius‹Jamison et al.
Weidner‹Schaeffer.
Gilliver‹B H R R.
Smith‹Holbrook, C & R.
B'klyn Church Socy‹B'klyn F Kinderg'n
Schwartz‹Potruch et al.
Lennon‹Blue Taxi.
Ogaard‹Daly.
Rubenstein‹Steeplechase et al.
Chestnut‹N Y Con R R.
The balance of the day calendar stands over until Dec. 7.
Highest number reached, 4503.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq.—Tosner‹Hornett.
Inq.—Schaefer‹Ketcher.
People, &c‹Diemer.
Halpern‹Langbrook.
Rosenberg‹Co.
Clark‹Kennedy.
Reserve calendar marked ready and passed until Nov. 30.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Maria L. Kenney,
Charles Hart,
Mary Reinhardt,
Carris Sternbauer,
L. Gelsman,
Hyman Clark,
Samuel Cohen,
William Murphy,
John Ballentine,
Adam C. Miller,
W. E. Dunn,
Christian Thelman,
Euphemia Drew,
Administration of:
Eugene Corning.
Acctg. in ests. of:
Elizabeth Ryan,
T. H. Parmento,
Charles Wilson,
Moses Karnell,
CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of Mary Grant.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Richardson‹Haas.
Parete‹Nichols.
Marus‹C R R of N J.
Ranft‹Elsele.
Nugent‹Wiffler.
Murphy‹Goodhart.
Walsh‹Kelly.
Dunn‹NYC & H R R
Greenlee‹Todd.
Stehlin‹City & Co C.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.

Crentzberger‹Mt Vernon.
Berry‹T A Gillespie.
Riggio‹N Y Rys.
Bahr‹S I Rty.
Schorck‹N Rochelle.
Johnson‹West St Ry.
Hetzel‹NY, NH RR.
Liberty Brew‹Olt.
Maher‹Gantz.
Sledzenski‹Dunwoodie Country Club.
Gutelius‹Roberts.
Nichtern‹West St Ry.
Nicolatto‹Whitridge.
McCarthy‹Ringler & Co.
Frederickson‹N Rochelle Coal.
Croft‹Pzski L & R R.
Linehan‹Silver.
Albert‹So Bvd Ry, (2 acts.)
Highest number reached, 440.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Aiello‹Rocco.
All other civil cases will go over to Dec. 14.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Geoghegan‹N Y & Q Co Ry.
Fidelity & Dep Co of Md‹Queens Co Tr.
Berger‹Kramer.
Tuckley‹Jacobs.
Schmidt‹Merrill Bros.
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No day on this call:
Kesler‹Warner and ano.
Delmage‹W Garrison Co.
McCue‹M & Q Tract.
McCorry‹Wiarda.
Cicio‹Lachse.
Castanne‹Stevenson Co.
Meeks‹Havemeyer.
Green‹Steinberg.
Miles‹Nichols Cop.
Highest number reached, 625.

Morris‹I R R Co and an.
Maier‹B H R R.
Sieling‹Friedman Marble.
Criscuola‹B. Q Co & S R R.
Marshall‹Harden Con.
Reilly‹B U E I R R.
Giordiana‹Acme Bldg Co.
Roccaro‹French Line.
Manzari‹Seitz.
Crabbe‹Cappiello.
Doscher‹N. East Con.
Donovan‹Fargo, as President.
Kruse‹Am Druggists' Syndicate.
Schlimbach‹same.
Highest number reached, 625.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Conditions have changed but little in the last twenty-four hours. Pressure is high from the Middle Atlantic States to the Pacific Coast and relatively low from the lake region westward, but no well-developed storm appears within the region of low pressure. Showers have occurred in Michigan and rain in Texas.

It is warmer in the interior valleys and generally east of the Rocky Mountains.

Local rains are probable in the lower lake region and Northern New England, also in Texas and the Gulf States; elsewhere fair weather Wednesday and Thursday is probable, with moderate temperatures.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest Wednesday and Thursday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, mostly northeast.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday, except rain in north portion. Thursday, fair.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Wednesday.

Western New York—Cloudy, probably showers Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Northern New England—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday, probably light rain or snow. Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	44	4 P. M.	48	37
6 A. M.	41	6 P. M.	41	36
9 A. M.	44	9 P. M.	39	34
12 M.	48	34	11 P. M.	38	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27, at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature 39 degrees at 2:30 P. M., minimum 22 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity 73 per cent. at 8 A. M., 56 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.67 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.42 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

1:45—1,635 Park Av.; Luigi Etello.....Loss.
2:45—165 St. and Harlem River; N. Y. C. R. R.....Slight
2:50—78 Forsyth St.; Sarah Wolfensen..$1,000
3:30—321 E. 16 St.; not given.....None
3:50—1,436 2 Av.; Sam Vall.....Not given
3:50—147 W. 42 St.; Longacre Land Co.Slight
5:15—601 E. 17 St.; not given.....None
7:20—128 Rivington St.; Fred Baron's cafe.....Slight
7:55—807 Madison Av.; T. Southworth.Slight
9:55—248 E. 23 St.; Mary Kuser.....$75
10:05—76 Forsyth St.; Rosie Russo.....Slight
10:14—188 St. and Marion Av.; George Decker.....Slight
10:35—15 E. 131 St.; Horace Joseph.....Slight
11:20—514 Broome St.; L. McGuire.....None
P. M.
12:30—755 Prospect Av.; I. Garfinkle..Slight
12:40—1,602 Wash'n Av.; Morris Rubin..Slight
1:15—214 W. 15 St.; St. Mazeretie Nursery.....Slight
1:35—123 Allen St.; Dan'l Greenstein..Slight
4:00—247 Audubon Av.; Sam'l Malvis..$100
4:25—506 E. 33 St.; Annie Delancey..Slight
5:15—1,024 Kingsbridge Road; Mrs. Johnson.....Slight
5:25—1,238 Seabury Pl.; not given.....None
5:45—231 St. and Riverdale Av.; Ewen Estate.....None
6:00—227 E. 73 St.; Mary Clark.....Slight
7:10—716 E. 9 St.; Max Meyer.....Slight
7:30—Jerome and Boscobel Avs.; Katherine Walsh.....$25
8:40—407-409 E. 18 St.; W. C. Munz..Slight
10:20—11 Gold St.; Read, Holiday & Son..$1,000
10:30—185 Bleecker St.; Dr. Barone.....Slight
10:45—219 W. 20 St.; Geo. Plufm.....Slight
11:00—234 Mulberry St.; Frank Giallovenzo..Slight

TO HOLD WAR PICTURES.

To preserve copies of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra in handsome binders sent through by mail—cloth, for $1.00; imitation leather, $1.50, and half leather, gold trimmed, for $1.75. Holds complete file for one year. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

MEYER JARMULOWSKY, private banker of 165 East Broadway, has filed an answer to the bankruptcy petition which was filed petition, denies that he is insolvent, avers that he should not be adjudged a bankrupt for any cause in the petition, and prays that the petition be dismissed.

M. B. K. COAT COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The M. B. K. Coat Company, Inc., manufacturer of coats at 114 West Twenty-sixth Street.

JACOB COHEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Cohen, doing business as the Hudson Hosiery Mills at 49 and 51 Walker Street. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets $4,000.

EQUITABLE CHANDELIER COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Equitable Chandelier Company, Inc., manufacturer of chandeliers at 413 and 415 West Broadway. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

LOUIS SCHWARTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Schwartz, dealer in dry goods at 698 Second Avenue. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,500.

ALBERT J. MAROIS of 43 West Forty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,072 and no assets.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Exchange to Resume Public Trading in Bonds—An Open Call Money Market.

In deciding yesterday to reopen the Stock Exchange next Saturday for public trading in bonds the Governors of the Exchange in very practical manner gave voice to their belief that the time has come when it is both safe and expedient to take an important step toward the re-establishment of ordinary financial operations. There has been a large amount of trading in bonds recently, but the business has not been made public and investors at large have had no means of informing themselves of the state of the market. That disadvantage is now to be done away with, and the change should increase the confidence already engendered by the other favorable developments of recent weeks.

It is expected that with the resumption of public trading in bonds the ordinary machinery of the call money market will again be set in motion. In one respect the opening of the Stock Exchange for bond trading would have occurred under more favorable conditions if the committee's plan to open last Saturday had not been abandoned. Since then exchange rates have risen rather sharply, but this one feature of adverse import is no doubt counterbalanced by other changes which the last week has brought. The fact that the Federal Reserve Banks are now in operation and are serving both to strengthen and to ease the money market is of much importance to the security market, even though directly the Federal Reserve Banks supply no credits for employment in securities.

That the resumption of open trading in bonds is favorably regarded in the bond market itself is indicated by the fact that for the last two days, in effect since it became practically certain that the Exchange would reopen at the end of this week, bond prices have been recovering from the reaction which they underwent last Friday and Saturday, following Thursday's news that the plan to reopen at the end of last week or the beginning of this had been abandoned. The volume of bond trading has grown to quite substantial proportions, and the existence of considerable investment demand is being clearly disclosed.

The existence of the gold pool again became a factor in the exchange market yesterday, for sterling exchange rose sharply enough to suggest that further sales of exchange by that pool might be found necessary. Before the end of the day, however, exchange reacted, one factor in this secondary movement being the knowledge that a large amount of exchange through the gold pool is available should the gold point be passed. The delay in completing the plan for the establishment of a $100,000,000 credit with the Bank of England, which has been under discussion at Washington and which now has to be further considered in London, has possibly had some effect in advancing exchange rates the last two days, although bankers here have believed that the necessity for such an arrangement has passed. It has for some time been clear, of course, that our pressing obligations on the other side had been pretty well cleared up or provided for, and if our credit trade balance continues to grow we shall be able to maintain a comfortable position in the international exchanges.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	S. Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Per Cent.
Prime bills, three to four months.....4½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate withdrawal, 5½@6 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 4½@5 per cent.

60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time.....4¾@5	4¾@5	4½@5

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Per Cent.
Four to six months, best names.....5@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90¾	$4.89¼	$4.89½
Cables	4.91⅝	4.90¼	4.90¾

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.90¼	$4.90¼
Paris	5.10½	5.09
Berlin	.86	.86¼
Switzerland	5.19	5.18
Holland	.40¾	.40¾
Italy	5.37	5.36½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $211,946,723; balances, $8,651,066; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $229,589.

The local banks have lost $12,127,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 30c premium; St. Louis, 45c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 40c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 2 13-16d, up 3-16d; in New York, 49¾c, up ½c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.27
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con	.85
Caledonia	.02	Ophir	.10
Challenge Con	.04	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.15	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Cal. & Va	.14	Sierra Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.29	Union Con	.06
Gould & Curry	.01	Yellow Jacket	.38
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction.	.10
Jim Butler	.67	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.02	D'field Black B.	.03
Midway	.06	Florence	.46
Mlspah Exten	.30	G'field Con.	.42½
Montana	.35	G'field Merger	.34
North Star	.17	Jumbo Exten	1.87½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Exten	2.50	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Merger	.06	Vernal	.04
West End	.55	Nevada Hills	.26
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.28
Atlanta	.33	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.03	Manhattan Con.	.04
C. O. D.	.05		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	7½	8	Jackpot	6	7
Elkton	39	40	McKinney	35	39
El Paso	80	100	Old Gold	1	2
Findlay	1	2	Portland	104¾	105¾
Gold Dol.	1	2	Vindicator	110	110¾
Isabella	11¾	12	R. B. H.	2¾	4

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 21:

	Nov. 21.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$565,700	$11,855,831	$87,773,375
Ordinary	1,040,848	16,399,873	124,192,183
Cor. & Inc. tax	3,863	186,605	8,657,635
Miscellaneous	74,858	2,176,001	30,816,477
Total	1,684,840	30,607,259	251,439,671
Expenditures	3,250,364	46,516,751	304,641,524
Deficit	1,565,524	15,909,492	57,201,852

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Following were the transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Can	21	21	21	21
4	Booth Fish. pf.	74	74	74	74
9	Common Edison	133	135	133	135
150	Goodrich	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22½
4	Illinois Brick	60	60	60	60
4	Int'l Harv. N. J.	90	90	90	90
16	Kan. C. Ry. & L.	25½	25½	25½	25½
9	Nat'l Carbon	111½	111½	111½	111½
260	People's Gas	117½	117½	116½	117
124	Public Serv. pf.	93	92½	92	92½
31	Swift & Co.	103	103¼	103	103¼
16	So. Pacific	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
20	St. Paul	82⅝	82⅝	82¾	82⅝
50	Studebaker	34	34	34	34
57	Union Carbide	146	146	146	146

CURRENT BOND PRICES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Atchison en. 4s, '95	91	92	90¾	91¼
Atchison cv. 4s, '60	90	91	90	91
Atchison adj. 4s, '95	81	82	81	82
A. C. L. 1st 4s, '52	86¾	88	86¾	88
A. C. L. col. 4s, '52	84¾	86	84¾	86
B. & O. 1st 4s, '48	88	89	88	89
B. & O. cv. 4½s, '33	84	84½	84	84½
B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s, '41	80	81½	80	81½
B. & O. South. Div. 3½s, '25	87½	88½	88	88½
C. & O. 1st con. 5s, '39	100½	102	100½	102
C. & O. gen. 4½s, '92	84	85½	84	85½
C. & O. cv. 4½s, '30	67½	69	67½	69
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, '21	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94½
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s, '58	89	90	89	90
C.M.&St.P.gen.3½s, '89	77	79	77	79
C.M.&St.P.gen.4s, '89	91	92	91	92
C.M.&St.P.gn.4½s, '89	97¼	98½	97	98½
C.M.&St.P.cv.4½s, '32	95¾	96⅛	94¾	96
C., M. & St. P. gen & rfg. 4½s, 2014	89½	90¼	89	90¼
Chi. N. W. gn.3½s, '87	78	79	77½	78½
Chi. N. W. gen.4s, '87	90	91	91	93
C., R. I. & P. gn.4s, '88	80	83	79½	80½
C. R. I. & P. ref.4s, '34	64	66	64	65½
C. R. I. & P. deb.5s, '32	52	54	52	55
Cl. S. L. 1st 4½s, '61	90	92	90	91½
Col. Sou. 1st 4s, '29	84	88	84	87
Del. & H. ref. 4s, '43	91½	93	91½	92½
D. & R. G. ref. 5s, '55	43	46	43	46
Erie con. 4s, '96	64	66	64	66
Erie cv. 4s, '53, Ser.A	60½	62	60½	62
Erie cv. 4s, '53, Ser.B	60	62	60	62
Great Nor. 4½s, '61	97¼	100	97¼	100
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s, '55	86	87½	86	87½
K. C. So. rfg. 5s, '50	89	91	89	91
K. C. So. 1st 3s, '50	67	68½	67	69
L. V. con. 4½s, '03	95¼	95½	95¼	96½
L. & N. unif. 4s, '40	90½	92	91	92
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, '63	99	100	99	100
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s, '59	34	36	34	37
New York Con. R. R. 4½s, '53	93	95	93	95
N. Y. C. 3½s, '97	78	79	78	79
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	83	84	83	84
N.Y.C.,L.S.col.3½s, '98	78	80	...	...
N.Y.C.,L.S. deb.4s, '28	90½	91½	90¼	91¼
N.Y.C.,L.S. deb.4s, '31	89½	90½	89½	90½
N. Y. rfg. 4½s, '13	84½	85	84½	85½
Norf. & W. con.4s, '96	91	93	91	92½
N. & W. cv. 4½s, '38	97½	99½	97	99
Nor. Pac. p. l. 4s, '97	89	90¼	89	90¼
N. Pac. gen. 3s, 2047	63	67	64	67
N. Pac. rfg. 4½s, 2047	91¾	92½	91½	92⅜
Penn. con. 4s, '48	97¼	98	97¼	98
Reading gen. 4s, '97	92	92½	91¾	92½
S. A. L. 4s, '50, stpd.	77	80	77	80
S. A. L. adj. 5s, '49	60	61½	60	62
So. Pac. col. 4s, '49	82½	83½	83	84
So. P. (C.P.) rf.4s, '49	86¼	87	86	86¾
So. Pac. ref. 4s, '55	86½	87¼	86¼	87
So. Pac. cv. 4s, '29	90¼	90½	90	90½
So. P. 20-yr. cv.5s, '34	94½	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
So. Ry. con. 5s, '94	98½	99¾	99	100
So. Ry. dev. 4s, 56	63	63¾	62	63½
S. L.,P. & N.W. 5s, '48	101	103	101	103
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, '47	93¾	94¼	93⅝	94½
Un. Pac. cv. 4s, '27	85½	86½	84½	85½
Un. Pac. ref. 4s, 2008	88	90	88	90
U. P.(Ore. S. L.)4s, '29	86	88	86	88
Wabash, 1st 5s	95	97	...	...
West Shore 4s, 2361	88	90	88	90

Traction.

Det. United 4½s, '32	64	66	64	66
Inter.-Met. 4½s, '56	71½	72	71	72
Inter.-Met. ref. 5s, '66	94½	97	96½	97
Man. Ry. stpd. 4s, '90	86	88	86	88

Industrial.

Am. Smelters 6s, '26	100	102	100	102
Beth. Steel 1st 5s, '26	96	97½	96½	97½
Beth. Steel ref. 5s, '42	83¼	84	83	84
Cent. Leath. 5s, '25	96¾	97½	96¾	97½
Distillers' 5s, '27	55	56	55	...
Ill. Steel deb. 4½s, '40	82½	84	...	...
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	85	90	...	...
Texas conv. 6s, '31	93	96	95	96¼
U. S. Rubber 6s, '18	100¼	101¾	100¼	101
U. S. Steel 5s, '63	90⅝	100	99½	100
Westingh. El. 5s, '31	90	91	...	...

Telephone and Telegraph.

Am.T.&T. col. 4s, '29	87	88½	86	88
Am.T.&T.conv.4½s, '33	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100	100¼	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99¼	100¼	4.60
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.09
Am. Tob. sc.6	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	5.05
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	99¾	4.95
Beth. Steel.	5	June1, '15	99½	99¾	5.45
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98¼	98⅝	5.50
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102	102⅜	5.65
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	89½	90½	7.20
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	98	5.30
Con. Gas.	6	June, 1915	100⅜	101	4.37
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	98⅝	99⅜	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	97¼	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94½	96½	6.85
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	5.15
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	99	99¼	5.20
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	90	96	14.00
Hock. Valley.	6	Nov., 1915	99¾	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	99½	100¼	4.45
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	97½	99	6.45
L. S. & M. S.	5	June, 1915	4.87	4.62	...
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	99½	100	4.50
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	...	99½	7.63
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	88	91	8.58
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99⅞	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99¼	99⅝	5.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	98½	99½	5.00
N. Y. Cent.	6	Oct., 1915	98¾	99¼	5.90
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	93½	97	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98¾	98⅞	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98¼	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98¾	6.60
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98	99	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.95
Sula. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98¾	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95	96	6.30
Un. Typew'r.	5	Jan. 15, '16	96½	98¼	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	96½	97¼	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.50
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1915	101¼	101¼	4.37
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1916	102⅜	102½	4.52
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1917	103⅜	103½	4.50
Con. P. Minn., pay M. & N.	6	May 1, '17	95	97⅜	7.00
Louis. G. & E., pay A. & O.	6	Apr. 1, '18	95	97	7.00
Minn. Gen. El., pay J. & J.	6	June 1, '17	98	98½	6%
Western Pow., pay J. & J.	6	July 18, '15	99	99½	6%

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	309	318
American Light & Traction pf	105	107
Adirondack Electric Power	11	13
Adirondack Electric Power pf	40	45
*American Gas & Electric	78	82
*American Gas & Electric pf	45	48
American Power & Light	56	60
American Power & Light pf	80	85
American Public Utilities	35	48
American Public Utilities pf	63	68
American Waterworks & Electric	3¾	5
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	12	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	49	53
Cities Service	...	...
Cities Service pf	54	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	58
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	76	80
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	85	90
Electric Bond Deposit pf	55	58
Empire District Electric 5s	...	76
Empire District Electric pf	...	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	65
Gas & Electric Securities	...	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	...	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	...	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	14
North. Ontario Light & Power pf	50	55
Northern States Power	18	20
Northern States Power pf	76	78
Ozark Power & Water	80	90
Pacific Gas & Electric	39½	41
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	77	81
Republic Ry. & Light Co	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	67	72
Southern California Edison	76	81
Southern California Edison pf	87	91
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	15	19
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	9	12
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	43	47
United Light & Railways	40	45
United Light & Railways 1st pf	66	70
United Light & Railways 2d pf	63	67
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	12	15
Western Power pf	51	55

*Par value, $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..March, 1963	103	103¼	103¼	104
4½s..May, 1957	103	103¼	103¼	104
4½s..Nov., 1957	103	103⅓	103¼	104
4½s..May, 1917	99⅞	...	99⅞	...
4½s..Nov., 1917	99⅞	...	99⅞	...
4½s..March, 1964	97	97¼	97	97¼
4½s..March, 1962	97	97⅜	97	97¼
4½s..Sept., 1960	97	97⅜	97	97¼
4½s..March, 1930-60	97¼	97⅜	97	97½
4s ..May, 1959	94½	96	94½	96
4s ..Nov., 1955	94½	96	94½	96
4s ..May, 1957	94½	96	94½	96
4s ..Nov., 1956	93	94½	93	95
4s ..Nov., 1955	93	94½	93	95
4s ..Nov., 1936	94	95	94	95
4s ..1918-1919	98	98	...	...
3½s..Nov., 1954-5	83½	85	83½	85
3½s..May, 1954	83½	85	83	85
3½s..1950-1954	83	85	83	85

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Nov. 14 to 21, 1914.

	Corp. Stock Notes.	Rev. Bonds and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Outstanding Nov. 14, 1914	$73,932,946.43	$60,099,441.43	$7,559,425.00
Net action	...	...	...
Outstanding Nov. 21, 1914	$73,932,946.43	$60,099,441.43	$7,559,425.00
Cash balance Nov. 21, 1914	39,085,767.29	...	...
Net obligation	$34,847,179.14	...	...

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Broader Curb Market, in Which Mining and Other Specialties Are Prominent.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 309,441 shares of stocks. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 17,380; oils, 1,186, and mining, 290,875. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Kelly Sp. Tire	62	62	62	62
270	Max. Mot. com.	14½	†14¾	14½	14½
2,000	Riker & Heg.	8	†8⅛	7⅞	8
2,000	*Rik. & H. rts.	31	31	27	27
400	Sterling Gum.	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
3,500	Un. Cig. Stores, new	9	9¼	9	9¼
8,700	Un. Prof. Sharing Corp.	12⅝	15	12½	15
500	World Film	4⅛	4⅞	4⅝	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Am.	14½	14½	14½	..
1	At. Refining	540	540	540	— 6
25	Buckeye P. L.	112	112	112	..
3	Cumber. P. L.	62	61	62	— 1
2	Eureka P. L.	229	227	229	+ 4
10	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	175	175	175	+ 3
25	Indiana P. L.	96	96	96	+ 1
90	Nat. Transit.	38	38	38	+ ⅛
4	North. P. L.	94	93	94	+ 2
612	Ohio Oil	180½	176	179	+ 4½
20	Pierce O., new	14½	14	14	— ½
98	Prs. O. & G.	405	384	405	+24
2	Solar Refin.	242	240	240	+ 5
35	So. Penn Oil.	280	276	276	— 4
40	St. O. of Cal.	295	294	294	..
32	St. Oil of Ind.	473	470	470	— 3
2	St. O. of Ky.	250	245	245	— 4
1	St. O. of Neb.	320	320	320	—10
50	St. O. of N. J.	388	385	388	+ 1
10	St. O. of N.Y.	191	191	191	..
3	St. O. of Ohio.	425	425	425	..
3	Union T. L.	82	82	82	+ ½
21	Vacuum Oil	190	188	190	+ 7

MINING STOCKS.

80,000	Atlanta	36	30	32	33½
3,000	*Blue Bell	4	4	4	4
1,000	*Booth	6	6	6	6
1,500	Braden Cop.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
100	Buffalo Mines	¾	¾	¾	¾
50	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	Comb. Frac.	12	12	12	12
5,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5½	5	5½
3,200	Crown Res.	73	77	73	75
41,800	Goldf. Merger	27	35	27	34
2,000	*Florence	43	46	43	44
3,000	*Goldf. Con.	1½	1½	1⅞	1½
100	*Greenwater	4½	4½	4½	4½
14,000	Gold. Oro	11	14	10½	12
800	Halifax Tono.	30	30	30	30
1,500	Iron Blossom	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100000	Jumbo Ext.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,100	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	1⅛	⅞
2,200	*McKin.-Dar.	64	70	64	70
100	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,100	*Nev. Hills	32	36	28	34
200	Nev. Wonder	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	North Star	19	19	18½	18½
6,000	*Sand. S. K.	8	9	8	9
5,000	Stewart	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
5,000	*Silver Pick	9½	9½	9½	9½
25	*Tono. Belm't	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,300	Tono. Ext.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
2,000	*Tono. Jim B.	71	70	71	71
1,200	*Tono. Merg.	37	37	35	37
1,000	*Tono. Mizp'h	30	32	30	32
100	Tono. of Nev.	7	7	7	7
1,500	W. E. Con.	58	58	55	55

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 23. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	310	315	310	315
Am. Light & Tr. pf.	103	107	104	108
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	15¾	16¼	15	15½
B.-A. Tr. Co., or. bear.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16½
Electric Boat	23	26	24	26
Electric Boat pf.	42	45	44	45
Int. Rub. Trust ctfs.	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
Kelly S. T. new 1 pf.	75	80	75	80
Kelly S. T. new 2 pf.	90	95	90	95
L. Val. Coal Sales Co.	140	150	140	150
Manhattan Transit	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Marconi of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	43	45	44	45
Maxwell Mot. 2d pf.	17½	18¼	17	19
Mays Oil	13	17	13	17
Savoy Oil	7	8	7	8
Tobacco Products pf.	80	85	80	85
United C. S. of A.	89	92	86	88
Wayland Oil & Gas	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Willys Overland	72½	75	72½	75
Willys Overland pf.	87	90	87	90

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Con.	20	23	20	25
Bonanza Copper	½	1	½	1
Canada Copper

EXCHANGE DECIDES TO OPEN SATURDAY

Sales Limited to Bonds Which Must Be Delivered on the Following Day.

MINIMUM PRICES ARE FIXED

Official Sheet of Transactions to be Issued Four Times Daily—No Ticker Service.

Governors of the Stock Exchange voted yesterday to reopen the board on Saturday for trading in bonds under restrictions which include the establishment of minimum prices and the prohibition of sales on which deliveries cannot be made on the following day. The decision of the Governors was unanimous and accompanied by an expression of thanks to the Committee of Five for their efforts in the conduct of the Exchange since it closed on July 31. The keen interest taken in the meeting was displayed in the fact that thirty-nine of the forty Governors were there.

The Committee of Five had considered practically all details for renewing business before the Governors got together, and little was left to do except to hear the committee's report and ratify its recommendations. It was specified that for a few days the ticker would not be used in recording prices and the progress of trading. Instead, it was decided to have issued four times a day—instead of twice as has been customary—the official sheet of bond transactions, and to distribute them among all the Stock Exchange houses.

The first sheet will be made up, according to present plans, before business starts and will set forth the lowest price for each bond at which sales may be made. Thereafter minimum prices will not change during the session, and the subsequent sheets will record individual transactions as they occur.

The Committee of Five, acting with a sub-committee that has regulated trading in bonds since the Exchange closed, will be on the floor constantly for a time, to solve any problem that may arise under the extraordinary plan for conducting business in securities. This statement was issued by the authorities after the meeting, describing the method to be followed in early days of trading:

Beginning on Saturday, Nov. 28, 1914, dealings in bonds listed on the Exchange will be permitted on the floor of the Exchange between the hour of 10 and 3 o'clock each day except Saturday, when dealings shall cease at 12 o'clock noon.

Such dealings are to be under the supervision and regulation of the committee, and to be for "cash" or "regular way" only and not below the minimum prices as authorized by the committee from time to time.

Transactions at prices other than those allowed by the comittee, or in evasion of the committee's rules, are prohibited.

The expression "for cash or regular way" means that bonds sold on the floor are to be delivered next day as distinguished from transactions which provide in the contract that delivery is to be deferred for several days. This provision was made to cut off selling from abroad by cable. Foreign holdings that may be disposed of on the Exchange are those bonds which are owned abroad but left on deposit here. Brokers say that considerable selling of American securities owned in Europe is to be expected, but with future deliveries prohibited it is believed that urgent liquidation will be held in check.

The Exchange has been assured by bankers that there will be plenty of call money obtainable when business is resumed. Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee of the banks, said yesterday that the pool of $25,000,000 which was proposed last week probably would be unnecessary as money conditions had eased substantially since the pool was talked of. It would be available, he said, if there proved to be need.

It is understood that the bankers are devoting more thought to a large call money fund when the Exchange extends its operations to stocks than to the matter of financing dealings in bonds. No predictions were ventured as to the probable date for the start of business in all departments on the board.

COFFEE EXCHANGE TO REOPEN.

Expected to Resume Trading on Nov. 30 or Dec. 2.

The Board of Managers of the Coffee Exchange will meet at noon today to consider plans for reopening the Exchange. It is expected that steps will be taken to renew trading on either Nov. 30 or Dec. 2.

The committee in charge of arrangements to deal in sugar futures expects to have final details completed within a few days to start business soon after the Coffee Exchange reopens.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK SALE.

Auction in Local Firm's Offices Sanctioned by Exchange Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Stocks and bonds were placed on public sale in Philadelphia today for the first time since the Stock Exchanges of the world were closed. The sale was held in the auction room of Samuel T. Freeman & Co., and was sanctioned by a special committee of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

None of the stocks sold below the minimum price prescribed by the special committee of the Stock Exchange. Only one-third of the stocks and bonds that had been advertised for sale were disposed of, and they brought prices that averaged only a trifle higher than the fixed prices. Most of them were withdrawn from sale because the bids did not reach the minimum figures.

Only a small group of men attended the sale, and the bidding was never spirited. Most of the securities that were sold were taken by brokers.

CHICAGO TRADING LIGHT.

Number of Orders Offered, but Prices Not Attractive Enough.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The second day of resumption of business on the Chicago Stock Exchange was attended by light sales. Although there were numerous buying orders, the prices offered were not sufficiently attractive to result in extensive sales. Fractional gains were registered in Studebaker and Goodrich, and Swift shares were up three-quarters of a point. People's Gas declined a full point in the early trading, but later recovered, and at the close was off but one-half of a point. Union Carbide was off half a point at the close. Commonwealth Edison, Public Service preferred and St. Paul closed unchanged.

Kansas City Light certificates sold at the minimum price permitted, and Edison 5s were up three points above the minimum figure.

Sales and the range of prices on the Chicago Stock Exchange today were:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60..	American Can	21	21	21
4..	Booth-Fish. pf....	74	74	74
9..	Common. Edison...	135	133	135
150..	Goodrich	22½	22⅜	22½
4..	Illinois Brick	60	60	60
16..	K. C. Ry. & L. ctfs	25½	25½	25½
4..	Int. Har. N. J....	90	90	90
9..	Nat. Carbon	111¼	111¼	111¼
260..	People's Gas	117⅛	116¼	117
124..	Public Service pf..	92½	92	92½
20..	St. Paul R. R.....	83¾	83¾	83¾
50..	Studebaker	34	34	34
10..	Southern Pacific...	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
81..	Swift & Co.....	103¼	103	103¼
57..	Union Carbide	146	146	146

BOND.

$1,000..	Common. Ed. 5s...	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

PITTSBURGH 'CHANGE TO OPEN.

Directors Decide to Resume Business on Dec. 2.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—Directors of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange today voted to open the exchange Dec. 2 for unrestricted trading in stocks which closed under $15 July 30.

Trading in other stocks will be restricted to the prices of July 30, less one dividend.

INQUIRY INTO CURB SALES.

Board Takes Up Unusual Transactions in Jumbo Extension.

The Curb Association Board met yesterday to consider unusual transactions in the rapid rise of Jumbo Extension mining stock. Since the Curb reopened the shares have advanced from 40 cents to $2 and buying has been heavy.

"The meeting was called to consider certain differences between members," said Secretary Sturges, "and they have been amicably adjusted. It may be stated that the proceedings took on nothing of the nature of an inquiry into affairs of the Jumbo Extension Mining Company itself."

While the Curb authorities were chary about talking of the real subject discussed, the Street learned that the inquiry had to do with two sales of 10,000 shares each. The selling orders were executed by two Stock Exchange firms who received them from a broker in another city, the story had it, and complications arose when the sellers here sought to get the stock for delivery.

RETIRE LOAN CERTIFICATES.

No Longer Necessary, Philadelphia Clearing House Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Clearing House loan certificates, which have been used in varying volume by banks in Philadelphia since early in August, will be retired before Dec. 1. It was learned today that the few banks which still had such certificates outstanding had been requested by the Clearing House Committee to pay them off by the end of this month.

It is estimated that the total issue has approximated $11,300,000. This would compare with $13,695,000 in 1907, with $11,470,000 in 1893, with $9,655,000 in 1890, and with $6,285,000 in 1873, when resort was first had to this substitute for cash.

The attitude of the Clearing House Committee was that the necessity for the loan certificates no longer existed, and that banks which required such accommodation should go to the Federal Reserve Bank, which is now discounting commercial paper for member institutions.

The certificates were issued only in large denominations for use in settling balances between banks at the Clearing House each day, thus conserving the gold holdings of each institution during the period of financial stress. They were secured by deposit of commercial paper or other collateral with the Clearing House.

The retirement of emergency currency taken out under the Aldrich-Vreeland law is also proceeding apace.

Emergency Currency Retired.

Emergency currency to the amount of $822,500 was retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a total of $70,095,320 retired to date by New York banks.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads.....	$1,283,459	+ $89,841
Twenty-four roads..	9,790,358	—3,007,777
Total, (27 roads)....	11,073,817	—2,938,430

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for October—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	532,466	858,629	326,663
Net	221,572	325,049	103,477
4 mos. gross..	2,149,628	3,245,772	1,096,144
Net	700,619	1,004,760	304,141

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Lins...	1914-'21	4 @4¼	5.00	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.....	1914-'23	4½@...	4.95	4.75
B. R. & Pitts....	1914-'30	4½@...	5.00	4.70
Ches. & Ohio.....	1914-'17	4½@...	5.25	4.95
Chi. & N. W.....	1914-'23	4½@...	4.90	4.70
C., I. & L.....	1914-'23	4½@...	5.50	5.00
Delaware & Hud..	1923	4½@...	5.00	4.70
Erie Railroad....	1914-'23	4½@5	5.35	5.10
Hocking Valley...	1914-'23	4½@5	5.30	4.95
Illinois Central..	1914-'23	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Int. Gt. Nor.....	1914-'23	5 @...		
Louis. & Nash....	1914-'23	5 @...	4.95	4.70
Miss., K. & T....	1914-'23	5 @...	6.40	5.80
Missouri Pacific..	1914-'23	5 @...	6.75	6.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'24	6 @...	5.60	5.20
N. Y. Cent. L....	1914-'28	4½@5	5.50	5.25
Norf. & West.....	1915-'24	4½@...	4.95	4.70
Penn. G. Freight.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.60
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5 @...	5.75	5.25
Seab. Air Line....	1914-'23	5 @...	5.40	5.00
Southern Railway.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Southern Pacific.	1914-'23	4½@...	4.95	4.70
Virginia Railway.	1914-'19	5 @...	5.50	5.05
Wabash	1914-'21	5 @...	..	..

U. P. PROVES FAITH IN R. R. INVESTMENTS

Much of $126,000,000 Received for S. P. Stock Put Back Into Rail Securities.

$1,000,000 IN NEW HAVEN

President Lovett Declares New Purchases Are Reliable for Income and Easy to Sell.

The Union Pacific Railroad report yesterday for the year ended June 30 showed that the company had invested about $50,000,000 of the proceeds of the sale of its holdings of Southern Pacific stock in securities, while most of the remainder of cash received in disposing of $126,000,000 stock was placed in secured loans. Investments in bonds showed a total increase for the year of $21,960,206 and $10,079,000 was put into equipment trust certificates, with $16,715,000 invested in short-term notes.

Chairman R. S. Lovett informed shareholders in the annual statement that the new investments not only afforded a reliable income, but could be converted readily into cash if need should arise. Among the securities bought were $5,000,000 5 per cent. one-year notes of the St. Paul, $5,000,000 one-year 5 per cent. notes of the Lake Shore, $5,000,000 Illinois Central and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans joint refunding 5s, $2,000,000 New York Central 5 per cent. notes, and $1,000,000 5 per cent. equipment trust certificates of the New Haven.

The company's gross earnings from operation during the year amounted to $92,115,332, a decrease of $1,523,126. Net income from operations, after taxes had been paid, was $31,626,214, a decline of $8,315,751. Owing chiefly to the sale of Southern Pacific holdings income from dividends decreased $3,892,628, and decreases occurred in other sources of revenue so that the final accounting of net from all sources showed a total of $49,421,714, a shrinkage from the preceding year's record of $4,728,223.

Interest charges, depreciation, rents, and miscellaneous expenses required an expenditure of $16,827,770, and the surplus for dividends was $33,063,044, a decline of $3,683,162. This was equivalent to nearly 14 per cent. on the common stock after preferred dividends were paid, compared with 17 per cent. in 1913.

The bonded debt of the company in the hands of the public at the close of the year was $334,045,565, or $9,920,315 less than when the preceding year closed. Stock outstanding on June 30 was $321,836,600, an increase of $5,627,700.

BURNHAM CHANGES STORY.

Testifies That Directors Discussed Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Offer.

William Burnham of Philadelphia, President of the Standard Steel Works Company, a subsidiary of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of which he is a Director, corrected his former testimony yesterday in the trial before Judge Augustus Hand in the Federal District Court of the suit for $500,000 brought by George H. Robinson against Alba B. Johnson, President of the Locomotive Works, over the sale of the works. He had denied that the Directors of the Locomotive Works Company had discussed at a meeting the offer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., but yesterday he admitted that they had.

"In giving my testimony at the former trial," he explained, "I was confused and nervous so that I could not remember correctly. Since then I have refreshed my memory."

Mr. Burnham also told of a Directors' meeting, on April 13, 1911, at which a Mr. Taylor, a friend of John H. Converse, executor of the Converse estate, submitted an offer from Drexel & Co. and White, Weld & Co. of $20,000,000 in cash and $16,000,000 in common stock of the reorganized company, which was to have a capital of $40,000,000. At a subsequent meeting it was decided to accept this offer, provided it was modified somewhat concerning the common stock.

Edward T. Stotesbury, senior partner of Drexel & Co., testified that his firm made only a single offer for the locomotive works, and he had only a couple of interviews with Mr. Johnson.

The court declined to admit any testimony from Jacob H. Schiff as to the terms which Kuhn, Loeb & Co. might have been disposed to offer for the works, if they had known of another offer for the plant. The trial will continue this morning.

Increase in Life Policies.

Statements of the local agencies of life insurance companies yesterday at the annual meeting of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York showed that new policies paid for in Greater New York in the first ten months of 1914 were 15 per cent. in excess of the same period last year. In August and September the average of the companies fell behind, but in October they showed an increase.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the New York Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid. Asked.	Previous Day. Bid. Asked.
Tin	33.50 34.50	33.25 33.37½
Lead	3.80 4.00	3.80 4.00
Spelter	5.20 5.30	5.15 5.25
Antimony	17.00 18.00	17.00 18.00

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Prev. Day. £ s. d.
Copper, spot.....	55 7 6	55 5 0
Copper, futures.....	55 12 6	55 10 0
Tin, spot.....	140 0 0	139 10 0
Tin, futures.....	138 10 0	138 10 0
Lead	19 5 0	19 5 0
Spelter	25 5 0	25 5 0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Incorporated today:

Bernard Ulmann Co., yarns, decorative materials, art embroideries, textiles; $800,000; J. C. and B. Ulmann, 107 Grand St.

W. T. Ott Co., agent for groceries, specialties; $40,000; A. L. Rosenberg, J. H. Wilson, H. Dorian, 1,919 7 Av.

Greene Motor Trucking Co., 427 W. 42 St.; $6,000; G. Poenner, A. A. Schwartz, J. M. Greene, 427 W 42 St.

Emoch's Ostrich, feathers, millinery; $15,000; E. F. Rice, Julius Woyroth, S. Bass, 57 W. 21 St.

Bay to Ocean Realty Co., Patchogue; $15,000; T. E. Jordan, H. B. and H. W. Paine, Schwarts Bros. Bottle Co., 326 E. 98 St.; $10,000; J. Siolzenberg, M. and N. Schwarts, 50 E. 103 St.

Engineering Products Corp., machinery, foundry, realty; $12,000, F. H. Parcells, R. G. Redfiesn, G. Tiernan, 50 Wall St.

Raskin Book Binding Co., $7,500; W. A. Eitenbens, W. L. Mershon, A. Raskin, 424 W. 33 St.

Batavia Employment Bureau Co., Batavia, information; $5,000; J. Pompoul, J. Pascucci, F. J. Mann.

Knox Hat Co.; $2,350,000; S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, F. K. Wood, 56 Nassau St.

Authorization: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Manchester, Eng., motor vehicles; $1,000,000. Rep., P. S. Jones, 5 Nassau St.

Capital increase: H. R. C. Metals Corp., N. Y., $1,000 to $2,200,000.

Capital reductions: United Library Merchandise Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $10,000; Feller, Davis & Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Bleyer Bros., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 24.—Charters filed today:

Parke-Nobel Lumber Co., Jersey City, $100,000. Edmund B. Parke, Paterson, James L. Nobel, August G. Mege, Jersey City.

Salmon Heater & Construction Company, Inc., Newark, heaters and boilers, $125,000. Ralph B. Schmidt, Jr., John M. Kitchell, James F. Farrell, Newark.

J. L. Lippincott Co., Riverton, real estate, $500,000; Clement Biddle Lewis, E. Lawrence Dudley, William F. Lippincott, Riverton.

Jonlee Paint & Varnish Co., New Brunswick, $25,000. George E. Jones, Hachensack; Frederick W. Devoe, Sportswood; Margaret A. Hawkins, New Brunswick.

Madison Studios, Inc., Newark photography, $25,000. Barnet Kadison, Annie Kadison, and Louis Kadison, Newark.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.5@5½ per cent. for the best names
Monday...5@5½ " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

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Chantilly Flouncings for Spring.

With the style situation so disrupted by the war, and everybody uncertain as to just what Paris will do for Spring, there is more or less speculation in the face field as to what the leading numbers for the new season will be. So far as could be found yesterday, the only thing that it was thought could be regarded with any degree of certainty was Chantilly flouncings in the 18 and 27-inch widths. One of the big buyers just back from the other side thinks very well of them. The usual demand for Vals. and other "bread-and-butter" laces is looked for, but, aside from this, the future is more or less in doubt.

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Big Sweater Order Placed.

An order from England calling for 250,000 sweaters for use by members of the Allied armies has been placed with Alex Nathan & Co., commission merchants and mill agents, 94 Leonard Street. Delivery is to be made between the present date and Feb. 15, 1915, and the goods are to be consigned to England. All of the goods will be made by one local mill, and the initial delivery is to go forward next week. The sweaters are of the V-neck type, cotton throughout, and each has two pockets. Other foreign contracts with the same firm, calling for body bands and underwear, are pending.

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Weather Helps Coal Trade.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that a week of seasonably cold weather has quickened the pulse of the anthracite coal trade, but that at least another week is needed to put any amount of vim into the wholesale demand. To this is added: "Stocks in retail plants stand as a buffer between the public and the producing interests, so that the latter do not feel the full effects of a drop in temperature until some little time has elapsed. There is little change to be observed in the bituminous trade. The mere fact that the situation has stopped changing for the worse, however, is something to be thankful for."

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Working on Color Card.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Paterson Chamber of Commerce it was decided to collect within the next three or four days opinions from silk manufacturers, designers, printers, and the garment trade regarding the colors which should be shown in an American color card to be gotten out for the Spring of 1915. Several representative silk men attended the meeting, and the co-operation of the trade in this matter was assured. Another meeting will be held shortly, at which steps will be taken to draw up a card containing about sixty colors. The active co-operation of those interested in getting up next season's colors will be extended to the jobbers and milliners, silk manufacturers, who will bend their efforts toward providing a similar card for next Fall.

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Colored Socks Not in Demand.

Some surprise is expressed in the local knit goods trade that, in spite of the fact that woolen hosiery of all kinds is scarce here, the buyers of these goods for war purposes are insistent on getting gray or blue hose, the former the more favored. While these colors doubtless may have more of a military flavor and may fit better into the general uniform color scheme than other shades, it is argued by sellers here that they don't keep the feet of the wearer any warmer. As for the possible injury from the dye materials used, it is said that there is just as much poisonous matter in the colorings used in gray and blue hose as there is in red or brown. While wool hose of any kind or color is not plentiful just now, it is said that there are more "random" goods to be had, reds, browns, and blues, than any other kind.

***

Gray Goods Still Dull.

Dullness was again the feature of gray goods trading here yesterday. Some fair-sized lots of 39-inch 68-72s were disposed of at 4¾ cents for nearby delivery, and, for similar shipment, there were a few sales made of 38½-inch 60-48s at 3½ cents. About the only contract business done was put through on 38½-inch 64-60s, which sold in a fair way at 3¾ cents. There was a fairly good inquiry for fancies. Sheetings did not receive a great deal of attention during the day, but some liberal orders were placed on 37-inch drills, mostly 3.95-yard goods, for delivery in January and February. The day's closing prices were:

39-inch.	80-80s....5¾c	38½-inch.	64-56s...3¾c
39-inch.	72-76s....5c	38½-inch.	60-52s...3½c
39-inch.	68-72s....4¾c	38½-inch.	60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch.	64-64s...3¾c	37-inch.	64-60s...2¾c
38½-inch.	64-60s...3½c	37-inch.	56-52s 2 1-16c

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French Laces Will Be Scarce.

The production of laces in Calais has been reduced by the war to about one-third of the normal output, according to a prominent local wholesale buyer, who has just returned from the other side. Stocks are very low there, and few things that are new are being shown. Practically all of the novelties offered were produced before the outbreak of hostilities. With production and stocks at such a low ebb, it is inevitable that supplies of French laces that will come into this country for the Spring season will be small. Nothing new is being shown in Nottingham, which was also visited, and, with this country supplying practically the sole market for nets, prices on these goods were found to be favorable to buyers. Plauen was not visited by the buyer in question, less because of the difficulties faced in reaching that city than the danger of being tied up there indefinitely pending the movement of troops.

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Jobbers Want Colored Goods.

There has been a marked improvement in the demand for colored cotton goods on the part of the wholesalers in the last few days, and, as a result, the anticipated price revisions on these goods have become realities. For example, it is now possible to get a Southern 4.30-yard chambray fully a cent a yard under the figure which prevailed on Sept. 1, while staple ginghams of Southern make have been dropped a half cent a yard in the last sixty days. A drop of about a half cent a yard has also been recorded on Southern denims. Eastern prices are firmer, but it is figured that downward revisions of them are not far off. The call for denims is especially good in some quarters, but there is a disinclination on the part of the mills to trade ahead on these goods because of the uncertainty of the future supply of indigo. One of the largest makers of these goods will not take orders calling for deliveries after Jan. 1 for this reason, though they could easily dispose now of their entire production for the first three months of next year.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Lynn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company of Decatur, Ill., whose store was destroyed some time ago by fire, will open its new building in that city on Friday. The firm intends to make a gala affair of the opening.

The members of the Cotton Goods Association of New York are planning to dine on beefsteak at Healy's, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on the evening of Dec. 5. A good attendance is anticipated.

KINKS IN NEW TAX LAW.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Explains Some of Them.

Manufacturers of chewing gum who have been complaining to the Treasury Department of their inability to comply with the requirements of the War Revenue act relative to the stamping of their products will derive little comfort from a letter sent by W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to a big firm in this city which wrote telling him how impossible it will be to comply with the law.

The concern in question stated that it manufactures its products in several forms, and generally sells in bulk, in all manners of quantities and at prices which vary considerably, such prices being based largely on the quantity sold, while the goods are sold at retail over the counter and by means of slot machines. It was also stated that one form of gum produced and put out can be sold by the dealer from two to four pieces for a penny. The firm also told of the difficulties it anticipated in stamping the goods. In reply, Commissioner Osborn says:

"You are informed that the act of Oct. 22, 1914, imposes on you as a manufacturer the duty of stamping your product on and after Dec. 1, in whatever manner it may be put up, at the rate of 4 cents for each $1 of its actual retail value. If the contents of a package should exceed $1 and be less than $2 in value, it should be stamped 8 cents, and, similarly, larger quantities in multiples of the initial tax. The law does not provide for stamping chewing gum valued at retail at less than $1 at any other rate than 4 cents. Chewing gum may be sold at retail in small packages, either over the counter or by means of a slot machine, without the same being stamped, provided it is sold from the original stamped packages."

One of the chief protests against the requirements of the emergency tax law advanced by gum manufacturers is the provision that manufacturers must stamp their products on the basis of their actual retail value. It has been urged by the makers that they cannot control the retail price after the goods have been sold. To this objection the Commissioner says:

"You state you cannot control this price. Nevertheless it is believed that no one is so competent as the manufacturer to determine the retail price or value of his products, and he will be held strictly responsible for due compliance with the statute. This retail price or value is a price such as a single package or other small quantity would be sold at to consumers at the place of manufacture."

Another ruling settled by the Commissioner is the interpretation to be placed on Section 21 of the act specifying "every person, except as otherwise provided in this act, who offers or exposes for sale any article or thing provided for in said Schedule B, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and shall be subject to all the taxes, liabilities, and penalties, &c."

The Commissioner says this section refers to wholesalers and retailers who may have taxable goods on hand Dec. 1, when the several articles enumerated in Schedule B must be stamped as provided in the section. On and after Dec. 1 the manufacturer is required to stamp his products before delivery on a sale. Such goods, if in possession of any other person, firm, or corporation on the date specified, must be stamped by such person, firm, or corporation. Failure to do so will incur the liabilities and penalties provided by the act.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Interesting Points Brought Up in Reappraisement Cases.

According to a decision of the Board of General Appraisers handed down yesterday, lava stone imported under the Tariff act of 1913 is properly dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as a mineral or earthy substance. Wilfred Schade & Co., who imported the article at Richmond, Va., claimed free entry as burrstones, bound or manufactured into millstones. Judge McClelland holds that the classification of the lava stone is not changed from that prevailing under the act of 1909, and affirms the Collector's assessment.

Importers of Madeira embroidery are continuing to have trouble with the customs officials regarding the values of the goods for dutiable purposes. The latest case of the kind to come before the board concerned shipments made to local importers by the British Embroidery Company of Funchal. These included napkins, table cloths, doilies, and dresses, all of which were invoiced in the Portuguese standard currency, known as the escudo, having a value of approximately 94 cents American money according to the last proclamation of the Director of the Mint made Oct. 1. Since the goods left Funchal, the escudo depreciated in value, which led the Custom House authorities to add to the invoiced value and take duty on the actual market prices at the time the embroideries were purchased. The importers finally added to make correct values with the result that Judge Cooper yesterday reappraised the goods on the basis of the invoice prices plus the additions made by the consignees here.

Another reappraisement made by Judge Cooper related to lace collars, cuffs, shirts, and blouses imported here from Masri Merhige, Beirut, Turkey. When the goods arrived at this port, an examination disclosed that they were considerably undervalued. The Appraiser used information at hand and made heavy advances over entered values besides exacting the accruing penalties. Judge Cooper, in disposing of the appeal, apparently sustained the advances in the main. He held that the collars and cuffs invoiced at 20 10-40 piasters per set, should properly pay duty on the basis of 36 10-40 piasters a set, while shirts entered at 56 10-40 piasters are advanced to 66 10-40 piasters each. Blouses entered at 100, are advanced to 110 piasters each.

Alfred H. Post & Co. were sustained in a contention for lower duty on power-driven machines which work upon brass wire by bending and cutting it in the form of rings for use in making chains. Judge Fischer holds that the articles are machine tools within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1909, and therefore dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem as claimed by the importers. The Collector's assessment at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal is reversed.

DUTY ON SHOW CARDS.

Appeal from the Appraisers' Decision Regarding Them.

Importers of show cards, who were recently given lower duty by the Board of General Appraisers, will have to face further litigation in the customs controversy regarding the proper classification of these articles, as the Treasury Department yesterday instructed Assistant Attorney General Hanson to take the issue to the Customs Court. The cards are composed of surface-coated cardboard with thin surface-coated paper pasted thereon. The Collector assessed the merchandise at the rate of 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in Paragraph 411 of the Tariff act of 1909 for articles composed in chief value of paper with coated surfaces.

After the presentation of testimony the Board of General Appraisers upheld the contention of the importers for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of paper of which paper is the component material of chief value. While rather heavy refunds would have to be paid importers if the board's decision were allowed to stand, the Treasury Department is chiefly interested, it is understood, in keeping up the higher assessment under the present tariff law.

YESTERDAY'S AUCTIONS.

Fair Prices Obtained at Several Well-Attended Sales.

Good attendance marked the various auction sales held yesterday and the prices realized met with satisfactory comment on the part of the auctioneers. D. Hartman, at 8 Greene Street, offered a $20,000 stock of high grade seasonable furs which brought very fair prices. German fitch, blue fox, and cross fox seemed to be the merchandise most in demand, and fine caraculs and Hudson were also eagerly sought. The showroom proved almost inadequate for the number of buyers present.

The David Blow Company held a sale of 1,500 trade lots of dry goods consisting of yard goods and women's wear. An average of from 60 to 70 cents on the dollar was maintained, and the laces and embroideries offered were taken rapidly.

Burling & Dole, at 7 Greene Street, auctioned off a large portion of piece goods of the American Woolen Company which they had to offer, and will continue the sale today. There were about 1,400 pieces of the company's product placed on sale, and an additional stock of about 900 pieces. Overcoatings, particularly fancy goods, such as balmacaans and mackinaws, were taken up very well, and the worsted and serge suitings also seemed to be in good demand. Cloakings were not so good, but chinchillas were fairly well sought after. The sale indicated that a market exists for merchandise for spot delivery. Several large out-of-town buyers were among those who attended.

Van Praag & Co. conducted two sales yesterday. At their showrooms, 15-17 Greene Street, 5,000 pieces of art metal holiday novelties were offered, including diamonds, jewelry, and bracelet watches. An average of 70 to 80 cents on the dollar was obtained for these goods. In a sale of woolens and silks, held at 147 West Twenty-second Street, panamas and voiles brought fair prices.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; C. E. Hedberg, dress goods, silks, ribbons; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. Goldberg, general mdse.; L. Godfrey, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—The Francis Co.; G. M. Gillette, straw hats; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Gross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Sherman Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Friendlich, jewelry, novelties, fancy goods; C. Mulliken, drug sundries; 354 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Pizitz Carpet Co.; L. Pizitz, carpets; York.
BIRMINGHAM—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, cloaks, furs, millinery; 148 W. 23d.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; Miss E. S. Adelson, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; F. H. Jerry, dresses, dressing sacks; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—D. R. Emerson & Co.; A. J. Buchanan, toilet goods; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jurdan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Hitchcock, men's clothing; W. T. McLain, jewelry; Mr. Styffe, men's neckwear; Miss Maynard, dresses; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss F. H. Bell, laces, trimmings, ribbons; G. H. Noyes, millinery; Miss K. Haukop, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; H. S. Gibbs, men's furn. goods; C. H. Jennings, domestics, white goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, ready-to-wear; 417 8th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; M. A. McBride, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Thompson, infants' wear, corsets; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given, ready to wear; J. Clahessy, ready to wear; 15 E. 26th; Flanders.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Mr. Patterson, representing; 2 Walker.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. M. Kelso, toys; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. N. Culver, women's skirts, waists, petticoats; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—A. Smith, furnishing goods; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck Co.; A. Strauss, ladies', misses', juniors' Spring suits; 43d B'way.
CINCINNATI—Globe Overall Co.; S. Wolfstein, overalls; Collingwood.
CINCINNATI—Bishop, Sterne & Stein; H. Sterne, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Stearns Co.; Miss E. M. Bishop, infants', girls' apparel, Christmas novelties; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss L. L. Price, waists; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; W. P. Weaver, millinery; 621 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, fur coats; W. 28d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing; 417 5th Av.; Collingwood.
DALLAS—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Perkins, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
DENVER—Neustetter Co.; M. Neustetter, waists; 320 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; J. R. Costello, carpets, oilcloths; 43 Leonard.
EASTON, Penn.—A. Klein, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—I. Ostrander, furniture; Grand.
ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; C. M. Dean, carpets; 320 Church.
ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. Dean, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 320 Church.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—I. Seelberg, clothing, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, domestics; Miss F. Sampter, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; S. Stern, muslin underwear, corsets, toilet articles; 2 Walker.
HAZELTON, Penn.—S. H. Deishlina, dry goods; Grand.
LIMA, Ohio—Lima Hat Works; G. W. Sanders, millinery; B'way Central.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Lewis Co.; T. Reilly, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; J. A. Sprague, shoes; 320 Church.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. H. Flack, laces, jewelry, toilet goods; M. S. Mumma, ready to wear; H. H. Hopkins, furniture; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHI

FIRST SUIT TO ANNUL RESTRICTION ON LOTS

Bank Attacks Property Owners' Covenants Which Shut Out Apartment Houses.

OPPOSED BY RICH FAMILIES

Agreement Covering Corner at Madison Av. and 72d St. Was Made Fifty Years Ago.

Can the property holders' covenants which prohibit the erection of a building not intended as a private residence in certain parts of the city continue to check the invasion of modern apartment houses?

This question, it is said, will be decided in a case, the first of its kind, now pending in the Supreme Court in which the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, owner of the property at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, has petitioned the court to break the covenant which prevents the erecting of an apartment house on the site. The property owners of the neighborhood will oppose the petition.

According to the bank, more hinges on the legal action than on any other previous case of kindred character. The complaint of the bank is that the covenant, any by inference all covenants of a similar character, is unjust and invalid. Upon the issue of this test case will depend the continued isolation of many so-called "private residential districts." Representatives of the bank said yesterday that the bank had no idea of building on the site itself, but simply wanted the right to sell the Madison Avenue and other property to persons who wanted to build modern apartment houses.

The covenant affects the block bounded by Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, Madison and Park Avenues, part of the old Lenox estate. When it was subdivided into lots and sold some fifty years ago, purchasers were bound not to erect "any building except of brick, stone, or iron, with roof of slate or metal, not less than four stories in height, of which the fourth story may be represented by a Mansard roof, to be used exclusively for private dwelling houses." Resale of any of the property unless the new purchaser would agree to the covnant was prohibited.

Fifteen years ago Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo acquired the property at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, and started the erection of a house upon it which she never occupied. In 1912 the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn bought the property for $152,000 in a foreclosure sale, and last June it petitioned the Supreme Court to be allowed to violate the covenant.

Property owners in the block took steps to oppose the action. They were led by William Allen Butler of the law firm of Butler, Brown, Wyckoff & Campbell, who lives at 30 East Seventy-second Street, adjacent to the bank's property. Robert J. Collier and Henry de Coppet, who live in the block at 752 and 764 Park Avenue, respectively, and some twenty or more others joined with Mr. Butler They interposed a demuurrer to the bank's complaint, and this demurrer was argued before Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court last Monday. Decision was withheld.

The bank was represented by Dykman, Oeland & Kuhn of 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Francis L. Archer of this firm said yesterday that the covenant was an anachronism.

"The covenant was made," Mr. Archer explained, "when everybody who was anybody had to have a house with a brownstone front. Now, however, brownstone houses are out of date, and many very good people prefer apartments to private residences of any kind. It is unjust that such people should be kept out of any section of the city by an antiquated covenant."

The property owners were represented by J. Edwards Wyckoff of Butler, Brown, Wyckoff & Campbell, 54 Wall Street; John Winkelman of Kurzman & Frankenheimer, 25 Broad Street, and Samuel Hoff, Madison Avenue and Fortyisecond Street. Mr. Wyckoff yesterday summed up the attitude of the defendant property owners. He said:

"The complaint alleges that defendants claim a right in the nature of an easement restricting the plaintiff to the erection of buildings of the character specified in the restrictive covenants, and asks for judgment that the defendants be forever barred and foreclosed from asserting such claim. No such action has ever been brought, so far as we know, under the provisions of the code involved. It is, of course, evident that no claim could be made until there was a violation of the covenants, and accordingly a number of the defendants have demurred to the complaint on the ground that it does not state a cause of action."

Each side has indicated its intention of carrying the case to the highest court in the State.

PRAISE FOR DR. MEZES.

University of Texas as He Leaves It Reviews His Achievements.

The Board of Regents of the University of Texas, at the meeting at which it accepted the resignation of President Sidney E. Mezes of that institution, who has accepted the Presidency of the City College, drafted a letter, which has been sent to Dr. Mezes, praising highly his record as professor, Dean, anf finally President of the university. After commending the way in which he came from a different section of thecountry and filled the place left vacant by a great leader of Southern thought, and the success with which he performed the duties of Dean, the letter goes on to praise particularly a number of the achievements of Dr. Mezes' Presidency. Among them are the following:

The increase of attendance which has made the university the largest in the South and the extension of its work through the Summer School and correspondence courses.

The establishment of schools of domestic science, business, mechanical engineering, architecture, government, and journalism.

The encouragement of the construction of properly designed rural schoolhouses and their use as social centres.

The co-ordination of the university and the high school system.

The establishment of student self-government.

The development of a spirit of democracy which has encouraged the attendance of men and women of limited means.

An economical administration which prevented an increase in the necessary expenses of students.

"That which you hav done," the letter adds, "has not been the easy result of the growth of the commonwealth, but has been accomplished with inadequate funds under discouraging circumstances."

P. H. NOLAN A SUICIDE.

Brewer Promoter Ends Life Because of Financial Difficulties.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—P. H. Nolan, brewer promoter of New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, shot and killed himself in the offices of the Mutual Brewing Company here last night.

This afternoon he was to have testified in an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding against the brewery company of which he was chief organizer, Vice President, and General Manager.

Nolan had organized Mutual Brewing Companies in New York and Pittsburgh. He also was editor of The Liquor Trades Gazette, published at New York. The recent partial loss of his eyesight, friends say, caused a decline in his business ability, and thereby led to the financial troubles on account of which they believe he ended his life.

The local Mutual Brewing Company was organized with a capital of $1,000,000 a few years ago. Several months ago creditors with claims aggregating $160,000 asked the United States Court here to put the brewery in the hands of receivers. It was at this hearing that Nolan was to have been the chief witness today.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Former Cincinnati Mayor Buys Upper Madison Avenue Corner—$100,000 Estate at Ridgefield, Conn., Sold—Bronx-Brooklyn Trade—Builder Buys in Queens—The Leasing Market.

Julius Fleischmann, the banker and former Mayor of Cincinnati, has just invested in a large parcel of Manhattan property by purchasing the three five and six story apartment houses on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. The parcel includes 1,242 Madison Avenue and 17 to 23 East Eighty-ninth Street, fronting 164.5 feet on the street and 100.8 feet on the avenue.

The property was purchased from the Century Holding Company, (Lee & Fleischmann,) which took title to the property in December, 1913. It was transferred yesterday to the new owner subject to a mortgage of $265,000.

Buys $100,000 Ridgefield Estate.

Frederic E. Lewis, one of the heirs of the Lewis estate which recently sold the vacant plot on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, has purchased a country estate of 252 acres at Ridgefield, Conn. It was bought from B. F. Watkins, who recently took it in exchange for his residence with sixteen acres at Rye.

The Ridgefield estate is known as Silver Spring Ridge. It has an elevation of 860 feet with an extensive view of the Sound and surrounding country, and in this vicinity are the country homes of George D. Haven, Joseph E. Brown, Dr. George D. Shelton, Clinton R. Irwin Martin, E. V. Z. Lane, and Anson Phelps Stokes.

The property was held at $400 an acre, or a total of $100,000. The broker in the transaction was Stewart C. Schenck.

J. H. Poor House Transferred.

Carl D. Jackson took title yesterday to J. Harper Poor's new residence at 33 East Sixty-ninth Street, subject to a mortgage of $150,000. Mr. Poor, who took in part payment the vacant plot 23 by 100.8 on the south side of Eighty-ninth Street, 112 feet east of Fifth Avenue, took title to that plot, taking a $70,000 mortgage from Mr. Jackson.

A Bronx-Brooklyn Trade.

In the Hunt's Point section of the Bronx D. S. Crakow has purchased for investment from L. Davis 1,076 Simpson Street, a five-story new-law tenement on a plot 40 by 100, located near Westchester Avenue. In part payment the buyer gave a vacant plot 200 by 108 on Elton Street, 200 feet from Fairfield Avenue, Brooklyn. F. A. Nebeling was the broker in the trade.

Brooklyn Sales.

B. J. Sforza has sold for C. M. Fulton a lot 20 by 106 on the south side of Sixty-third Street, distant 220 feet west of Fourteenth Avenue, to Domenico Cosenza, and adjoining lot 20 by 106, south side of Sixty-third Street, 240 feet west of Fourteenth Avenue, to Joseph Palermo.

Tutino & Cerny have sold to a client for investment the four-story double brick stores and apartments, on a plot 20 by 80, known as 5,219 Fifth Avenue.

Builders Buy in Queens.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the Courtney Development Company six lots on the south side of Nelson (Nott) Avenue, 25 feet east of Carolyn Street, to the First Ward Building Company, which will erect three four-story apartment houses. The property has a frontage of 120 feet, and is one block from the new Bliss and Carolyn Street subway station, Queens.

Long Island.

One dwelling and a number of vacant plots at Belle Harbor, Long Island, were sold at public auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly. Among the buyers were W. D. Maroney, who paid $2,550 for five lots on the southwest corner of Beach Channel Drive and 139th Street. Three lots at the northwest corner of Bayside Drive and 137th Street went to R. L. Cleland for $1,650. Two adjoining lots on the Drive were bought by David Fry for $930. J. Kleibert and William McDonald secured four lots on 141st Street, about sixty feet west of Bayside Drive, for $1,770. Three lots on 138th Street, near Newport Avenue, were purchased by the Hatch Gozon Company for $1,320, and the northeast corner of Newport Avenue and 128th Street was knocked down to F. L. McGarrett at $2,850.

The two-story dwelling, at 65 Hammels Avenue, Hammels, Long Island, was sold to A. I. Merkel for $3,250.

Westchester County.

Ernest J. Stringham of Brooklyn has purchased through the Robert E. Farley organization a large water front plot at Philipse Manor-on-the-Hudson.

The Scarsdale Estates has sold to Walter Scott Ryan of Manhattan a lot on Claremont Avenue, Greenacres. The buyer will erect a $7,000 dwelling on the property for his own occupancy.

J. Fellon has bought a lot 75 by 150 at Greenacres, Scarsdale Estates, on Brayton Place, and is building a typical Colonial residence costing about $10,000.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of twenty-one years to Samuel Geneen, for the Postal Life Insurance Company, the large basement in the building at the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Street. After alterations the premises will be opened as a lunch room and restaurant.

As a site for a restaurant the Horn & Hardart Company has leased for a long term of years the property at 604 and 606 Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. The old buildings on the property, 29 by 100 feet, will be demolished and a new structure erected by the lessees next May. The owners were represented by Adolph and Henry Bloch, attorneys, associated with Fred V. Mayforth. Thomas L. Reynolds was the broker in the transaction.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have let, furnished, for Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, as trustee, the four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 21.6 by 100, at 40 East Seventieth Street, to Arthur Mitchell.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., in conjunction with William B. May & Co., have leased 55 East Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story American basement house, on a lot 21.6 by 100, for J. Magee Ellsworth to Thomas Crimmins.

William B. May & Co. report the rental of 47 East Fifty-third Street, furnished, for Mrs. John Larkin to Augustus Van Cortlandt; 52 West Fifty-second Street, furnished, for Mrs. Walter Watson to Dr. William E. Wheelock, and 44 East Thirty-fifth Street, for Dr. V. P. Gibney to Theodore L. Van Norden.

Information Wanted About Steinway Tunnel Work.

At a meeting of the Transit Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens yesterday, a committee composed of John Adikes, Chairman; John J. Kindred, E. J. Rickert, E. A. MacDougall, and J. M. Briggs was appointed to call upon the proper authorities and ascertain when the contract for the reconstruction of the Steinway Tunnel would be completed; when operation of shuttle service through the tunnel will start, and when the connection will be made with the new station of the Long Island Railroad near the mouth of the tunnel so that passengers from all parts of Queens Borough will be able to use the tunnel.

Dint Retiring Governors.

A complimentary dinner was tendered last evening by the Real Estate Board of New York at the New York Athletic Club to the board's three retiring Governors, Warren Cruikshank, E. A. Tredwell, and J. W. Van Pelt, and the re-elected President, Laurence M. D. McGuire.

Real Estate Notes.

Charles E. Murtha, Jr., stated yesterday that he was not the buyer of the block front on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse reported sold Monday by the Ryan estate.

Arnold W. Brunner and Buchman & Fox are the architects of the new $200,000 private pavilion to be built for Montefiore Home on Gun Hill Road, Bronx.

L. Tanenbaum Strauss & Co. were the associated brokers in renting the store, basement and first floor in the Cuyler Building, 116-120 West Thirty-second Street, to Steinfeld Brothers.

A meeting of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association will be held Friday evening at 1,758 West 158th Street, which will be addressed by Park Commissioner Cabot Ward.

Justice Davis has appointed Chester J. Byrne receiver for 112 and 138 West 105th Street, occupied by a garage and vaudeville theatre, on a plot 171.10 by 100.11.

Plans have been filed for installing stores in the old Cosmopolitan Hotel, on the northeast corner of West Broadway and Chambers Street, which was recently leased on a long term by Joseph Weintraub from the Huggins estate. The alterations are estimated to cost $35,000 by the architect, Oscar Lowinson.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

2d Av, 1,557, e s, 20 ft e of 81st St, 18.10x80, four-story building and store; executors' sale; estate of Mina C. Hagemeyer, deceased; to Mary E. Werner for $13,000.

Belle Harbor, L. I.—Seven plots on Beach Channel and Bayside Drives, (137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, and 141st Sts,) sold from $465 to $550 each.

Newport Av, n e corner of Beach 128th St, 100x100; vacant; to F. L. McGarrett for $2,850.

Hammels, L. I.—65 Hammels Av, two-story dwelling; to A. S. Merkel for $3,250.

By Joseph P. Day.

105th St, 312 E, s e, 425 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story brick tenement; City Real Estate Co. et al. against Bartolomeo Palumbo et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $12,046.62; taxes, &c., $498.25; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

139th St, 594 East, s s, 327.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat; William Dannheim et al. against H. H. Zucker et al.; Henry Meyer, attorney; Edward F. Moran, referee; due, $9,995.01; taxes, &c., $265.00; subject to mortgage of $24,500; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Anthony Av, 2,184, e s, 249.4 ft n of 181st St, 25x80.9, two-story frame dwelling; Tower et al. against H. C. Lord et al.; Martin & H., attorneys; W. B. Dobbs, referee; due, $5,570.24; taxes, &c., $1,089.12; to the plaintiff for $7,175.

College Av, 1,267, w s, 400 ft s of 169th St, 20x85, two-story frame dwelling; M. A. Kreuter against W. L. Phelan et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; T. H. Keough, referee; due, $1,670.03; taxes, &c., $143; subject to a prior mortgage of $5,000; to the plaintiff for $5,100.

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, 1,715, e s, 185.1 ft s of 174th St, 41.8x109.9, five-story flat; Isaac Leader against Harris Drusin et al.; Oscar Englander, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $4,153.29; taxes, &c., $1,657; subject to first mortgage of $27,000; to Harris Brusin and Charles Maisel for $31,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

8d Av, w s, 47.77 ft s of St. Paul's Place, for a one-story brick store and storage house, 26x75; Michael Barinsky, 511 East 149th St, owner; Gillespie & Carrel, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Grand Concourse, e s, 24.87 n of 187th St, for a one-story frame store, 25x38.1 4-5; Harry J. Douglas, 40 West 190th St, owner; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Marion Av, e s, 99.2¼ ft s of Fordham Road, for a four-story brick school, 109.2x66.2; Church of Our Lady of Mercy, the Rev. P. N. Rensin, 2,466 Grand Concourse, owner; John J. Van Pelt, 381 4th Av, architect; cost, $90,000.

Clinton Av, e s, 66 ft n of Oakland Place, for a one-story brick carriage house, 27x12; H. Reiner, 712 Oakland Place, owner; H. G. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St, architect; cost, $200.

237th St, n s, 275 ft w of Martha Av, for a one-story brick garage, 18x18 1-3; Bernt & Kaiser, 329 East 237th St, owners; John F. Kaiser, Jr., 329 East 237th St, architect; cost, $200.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

West Broadway, n e corner of Chambers St, to a six and seven story hotel and store; Huggins estate, 320 Broadway, owner; O. Lowinson, 5 West 31st St, architect; cost, $35,000.

22d St., 9 to 19 West, and 23d St, 28 and 30 West, to a twelve-story store and loft building; estate of Isaac Stern, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 45 East 17th St., architects; cost $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 30-34, e s, 42.2 ft s of 4th St, 54x75; 3d St, 19 East, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x84; 11th St, 603 East, n s, 71 ft e of Avenue B, 21.4x77.6; Willett St, 54-56, e s, 33.5x irregular; executors, &c., of Sender Jarmulowsky to firm of S. Jarmulowsky, 54 Canal St, quitclaim, Sept. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 41st St, 54.1x irregular x98.9x173.1, leasehold; Morris J. Hirsch, referee, to Florence L. Mabee, at Saratoga Springs, Nov. 21; attorney, J. S. L'Amoreaux, 42 Broadway.....$750,000

HAMILTON ST, 10, s s, 25x100; Catharine St, 79½, (rear of 25 2d); Lena Callahan to Flora Cappelletti, 662 Brooks Av, West Brighton, S. I., 1-3 part, a. t., Nov. 21; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Josephine Cappelletti to same, 1-3 part, a. t., Nov. 21; same attorneys.....$1

HESTER ST, 188, s s, 25x100; Minnie Flannigan and another, executrices of Henrietta L. Bowen, to Bartholomew Sbarboro, 614 Dement Av, West New Brighton, S. I., mtge $13,000, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,242, n w corner of 89th St, (17-23,) 100.8x164.5; Century Holding Co, to Julius Fleischmann, 3,555 Washington Av, Cincinnati, Ohio, mtge $265,000, all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, Jacob Tannenbaum, 699 Washington St.....$100

4TH ST, 314 East, s s, 127.3 ft e of Avenue C, 18.9x96; Julius Stoloff to I. Arthur Stoloff, 314 East 4th St, all liens, Nov. 20.....$100

34TH ST, 463 West, n s, 62.6 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x74.1; William D. Murphy and another to Ella L. Paddock, 141 West 70th St, 2-3 part, Nov. 21; attorney, H. W. Gaines, 81 Fulton St.....$1

48TH ST, 232 West, s s, 242 ft e of 8th Av, 16.9x100.5; Arthur C. Blume, executor of Edyth E. Cook, to Charlotte Marshall, 301 West 57th St, (mtg $26,000,) Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.

49TH ST, 40 East, s s, 64.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x75; Ella L. Paddock and another to William D. Murphy, 40 East 49th St, 1-3 part, Nov. 21; attorney, H. W. Gaines, 81 Fulton St.....$28,280

69TH ST, 33 East, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 23x100.5; City Real Estate Co. to Carl D. Jackson, 17 East 82d St, mtge $150,000; b. and a., all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.$100

75TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Dorothy Benjamin to Hyman Rosen, 1,402 Bristow St, all liens, Nov. 21; attorney, I. Ellis, 116 Nassau St.

89TH ST, s s, 112 ft e of 5th Av, 28x—; Carl D. Jackson to J. Harper Poor, East Hampton, L. I., Nov. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

91ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.8; Margaret F. Donnelly to James Hughes, 15 Carmine St, Nov. 24, mtge $15,000; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

104TH ST, 128 West, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.11; Mary A. Kaufman to Isabella Hart, 1 West 85th St, Nov. 17; attorney, S. Wechsler, 233 Broadway.....$1

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 22x100.11; Bertha L., w wife, and Leo E. Ostro to Aldebaram Co., 140 Nassau St, Sept. 15; attorney, J. H. Stoutenburgh, 140 Nassau St..$1

126TH ST, n s, 126 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; Herman H. Moritz to Anna V. Moritz, his wife, c. a. g., all liens, Nov. 18, 1909; attorneys, Decker, A. & S., 100 Broadway..

127TH ST, 127 West, n s, 355 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; Jacob M. Schoenfeld, referee, to Williiam F. Brown, trustee for Anna M. Brown, Nov. 21; attorney, W. P. Vining, 51 Chambers St.....$6,000

131ST ST, 26 East, s s, 291.9 ft e of 5th Av, 18.3x99.11; Theophilus Manhire to Marion E. Tether, 1,418 Franklin Av, mtge $7,000, all liens, Oct. 17, 1913; attorney, C. E. Sutherland, 257 Broadway.....$1

132D ST, 270 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Herbert Fischer to Morris Aronson, 1,357 45th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $8,000,) Nov. 6; attorney, Irving Rosenberg, 203 Broadway.....$350

Bronx.

HAVILAND AV, n s, 188.8 ft w of Pugsley Av, 200x irregular; Frederick H. Doelle, Jr., et al. to Hiram Sherwood, Ridgewood, N. J., Nov. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HAVILAND AV, n s, 388.8 ft w of Pugsley Av, 103x irregular; Frederick H. Doelle, Jr., to John E. Thron, Bloomfield, N. J., Nov. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HONEYWELL AV, s e corner of 180th St, 80.1x50; Cross Avenue Co. to Salvatore Anastasio, 212 West 80th St, (mtg $47,750,) Nov. 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 185, 303, 304, 402, 403, and 832, map of Ardin property; Mary C. Leonora and another, trustees, to Herbert A. Riker, 698 Monroe St, Brooklyn, Nov. 2; attorneys, Isenbaum, S., H. & T., 111 Broadway.....$1

LOT 12, Block 3,258, tax map; Charles S. Hayes, referee, to Kahn Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, (foreclosure of tax lien,) Nov. 19; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St..$1,100

LOT 888, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Sarah J. Horn et al. to Atla Realty Co., Inc., 42 Broadway, Oct. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,900

MAPES AV, 2,120, s s, 80x100; Cornelius O'Keefe to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, (mtg $52,750,) Nov. 19; attorney, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$100

MARION AV, w s, 117.9 ft w of 197th St, 21.1x86.10; Frederick Wertz, Jr., et al., to Herman Cyriaks, 2,777 Marion Av., Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MOHEGAN AV, n w corner 180th St., 33.8x75; Salvatore Anastasio to Cross Avenue Co., 149 Church St, Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

POWELL AV, s s, 288.5 ft w of Pugsley Av, 103x irregular; same to Otto A. Giesser, 873 Whitlock Av, Nov. 23; same attorney...$100

RANDALL AV, s w corner Monticello Av, 50x100; William D. Buckner to Midwood Realty Co., 855 Flatbush Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $1,000,) Oct. 31; attorney, M. S. Mc-Vanmaker, 1,215 Montague St, Brooklyn...$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD or 133D ST., 351 East, 20x100; William Goldstone to Rachel Frank, 800 West 144th St, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 138.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x158.11; Harry Kempner, referee, to Dochtermann Realty Co., 465 East 166th St, Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $45,000

3D AV, s s, being Lot 38, map of Unionport, 200x216; Frank N. Irwin and another to W. Morris Butler, 1,418 Doris St, Nov. 23; attorney, R. H. Arnold, 120 Westchester Square.....$100

139TH ST, s s, 327.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100; Edward F. Moran, referee, to William Dannheim, 2,859 Briggs Av, (mtg $24,500,) Nov. 24; attorney, Hy. Meyer, 302 Broadway.....$500

150TH ST, 540 East, s s, 25x100; Josephine Becker to Sebastian Bohn and another, East 94th St, (mtg $14,000,) Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

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RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HESTER ST, 183, s s, 25x100; Bartholomew Sbarboro to Minnie Flannigan and another, executors, 890 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, Nov. 23, prior mtg $15,000, due Dec. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

JAMES ST, w s, 50 ft s of Madison St, 23.7x100; Paul Maniscalco to George A. Conroy, Ozone Park, L. I., due May 13, 1915, 6 p. c., Nov. 20; attorney, R. Bulowa, 12 Broadway.....$2,600

LIVINGSTON PLACE, s e corner of 16th St, 34.8x84; Henry M. Bloch and another to Noah S. Sheifer, 22 West 17th St, Nov. 23, prior mtg $54,000, due Dec. 15, 1919, 6 per cent.; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 149 Broadway.....$11,000

6TH AV, n e corner of 27th St, 49.4x100; Edith W. Slade et al. to Fulton Trust Co. of New York, 149 Broadway, Nov. 23, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

17TH ST, n s, 122 ft w of 1st Av, 22x92; Chaskel Pines to Samuel Etlinger, 1,057 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Nov. 23, prior mtg $30,250, due May 10, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacobs & L., 132 Nassau St..$898

19TH ST, s s, 123.6 ft n w of 3d Av, 23.6x92; A. Edward Kling to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square, 3 years, Nov. 23; atto. ney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

48TH ST, s s, 242 ft e of 8th Av, 16.9x100.5; Charlotte Marshall to Arthur C. Hume, executor, 350 West 55th St, Nov. 23, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,280

75TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Bereta C. Gerken to Adelaide C. Koerner, 471 West 143d St, 5 years, Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$25,000

89TH ST, s s, 412 ft e of 5th Av, 23x100.8; J. Harper Poor to Carl D. Jackson, 17 East 82d St, Nov. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,667

152D ST, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Dionisio A. Costa to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, Nov. 24, due as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane $35,000

Bronx.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 236th St, 41.9x178.4; Hickory Realty Corporation to Peter Alexander, Glen Spey, N. Y., Nov. 23, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

BROOK AV, 555, w s, 26.10x irregular; Solomon Silverman to Sikora Realty Corporation, 8 9th Av., Long Island City, Nov. 12, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. A. Hammond, 45 Pine St.....$2,000

HAVILAND AV, n s, 188.8 ft w of Pugsley Av, 200x irregular; Hiram Sherwood to Edw. Perpeet, 680 Dawson St., Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1,667

LOT 360, map of Bronx New Park; Elizabeth Lomas to Patrick J. McSorley, 911 Longwood Av, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. J. McSorley, 911 Longwood Av.....$3,000

LOT 20, amended map of Adee Park, additional mortgage; James C. Gaffney to Realty Operating Co., 15 Wall St, Sept. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$4,500

MARION AV, w s, 177.9 ft n of 197th St, 21.1x86.10; Herman Cyriaks to Katie Wertz, 2,357 Washington Av, Nov. 23, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

MARMION AV, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 66.1x150, (as collateral security for mtg on 1,973 Vyse Av;) Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Jacob D. Levy, 906 Colby Av, Norfolk, Va, (prior mtg $62,000,) Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

MORRIS AV, 2,032, e s, 25x100; C. Cecilia Coleman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 23, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

POWELL AV, s s, 288.5 ft w of Pugsley Av, 103x irregular; Otto A. Giesser to Edw. Perpeet, 680 Dawson St, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,667

POWELL AV, s s, 188.5 ft w of Pugsley Av, 50x103; also Haviland Av, n s, 388.8 ft w of Pugsley Av, 103x irregular; John E. Thron to Edward Perpeet, 680 Dawson St, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,667

VYSE AV, 1,978, w s, 57.6x150.5; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Jacob D. Levy, 906 College Av, Norfolk, Va., prior mtg $44,000, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 188.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 75x158.11; Dochtermann Realty Co. to Edgar S. Appleby and another, Glen Cove, L. I., Nov. 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,500

3D ST, s s, Lot 38, map of Unionport, 200x216 to 2d St; J. Morris Butler to Frank N. Irwin, 27 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 23, 5 years; attorney, J. B. Van Kleeck, Jr., White Plains, N. Y..$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Nov. 23, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BOWERY, 62, store and basement; Schulte Realty Co. to Israel Graber and another, 237 Boerum St, Brooklyn, 4 7-12 years from Oct. 16, 1914; attorney, Schulte Realty Co., 32 Park Row.....$3,700

BROOME ST, 234, store and part of basement; Joseph Laffredo to Antonino Montana, 384 Broome St, 5 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, P. Tumminelli, 192 Bowery $840

WILLIAM ST, 198, all; Garnet Realty Co. to William L. Kurtze, 124 Audubon Av, 10 3-42 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S. P. B. Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av $6,000

33D ST, n s, 122.6 ft w of 5th Av, 51.6x98.9, all; Sophia A. Sherman to 32d and 33d Street Corporation, 68 William St, 21 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Leslie R. Palmer, 68 William St.....$22,000

33D ST, 2 to 16 West, all; William V. Astor to 32d and 33d Streets Corporation, 68 William St, 20 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Leslie R. Palmer, 68 William St..$121,250

125TH ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, store and room; David A. Schulte to Israel Gruber, 237 Boerum St, Brooklyn, 2 years from Nov. 1, 1914; address, 63 Park Row $3,600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 183; Empire Fire Proof Door Co. against Felix Tausend, owner; Abraham Grossman, contractor.....$210

LEXINGTON AV, 1,795; Isaac Codler against Hugh Reilly and Zaharia Barasch, owners; J. Nathewson, contractor.....$38

23D ST, 155 EAST; Drum Elevator Co. against Fernando Wood, owner and contractor; Daniel Moriarty, contractor...$87

142D ST, 146 WEST; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against 146 West 142d Street Corporation, owner and contractor; Montrose Realty Co., owner, and Samuel Alkoff and Kramer Contracting Co., contractors, renewal $1,184

180TH ST, 712 and 714 West; Louis Cantor et al. against Cornelius W. Butler Estate, owner; E. Morris Butler, contractor....$135

Bronx.

HOLLAND AV, w s, 75 ft n of 211th St, 25 x100; Robert Cerbone against Felicia Avella Quindo, owner; Alfonso Bottino and Felicia Avella Quindo, contractors.....$300

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 200 ft n of Barretto St, 400x95; Pasquale Adiletta et al. against Baronet Realty Co., owner; Austin Stone Works, Inc., contractor, renewal $85

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

45TH ST, 156 WEST; Triborough Marble and Tile Works against John Doe et al., Nov. 21, 191 4.....$50

66TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av; Heisler Roofing Co. against Jackson Realty Co. et al., Dec. 18, 1913.....$100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 190; W. Irving Glover against B. W. R. Realties, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Allison.

16TH ST, s s, 455 ft w of 5th Av, 25x108.3; Kate B. Belmont against Mary Casey, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rooves & Todd.

33D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 200x98.9x irregular; Joseph Tino & Co., Inc., against White Fire Proof Construction Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Foley & Martin.

49TH ST, 311 East; Jerome Rosenthal against Business Men's Realty Co. et al., (foreclos

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on rents; 2d mortgage as security. Reasonable Charges. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect, elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 96th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Two-family house, all improvements. Full particulars, Brothers, 2,148 8th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Bronx.

Eight-ten rooms, bath, furnace; near Subway, elevated, New York Central, school, churches; $35-$40. Schaefer, 763 Courtlandt Av., (156th.)

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) as attractive office; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Tenants!! See me.
Anything from desk room to entire floors on Broadway; this section. Natkins, 131 West 39th St., cor. Broadway.

TIMES SQUARE.
Prominent corner, 10,000 square feet, suitable hotel, theatre; 63 years' lease. English. 1,531 Broadway.

Desk room or mail privilege in neat, clean office; best location in New York. Room 539, 30 Church St., N. Y., Hudson Terminal Buildings.

Desirable furnished parlor floor for doctor or dentist in private family; excellent locality; moderate. 231 West 127th St.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES,
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Desk room, high class, all facilities, $15, $18, $20, 406, Times Building, Times Square.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

All-year bungalow home of six large, beautiful rooms; southern exposure; large veranda; ideal location; handsomely decorated; everything new; only 45 minutes from city; facing bay; refined neighborhood; at a bargain; $200 cash, balance $20 a month. Address Home, Box 134 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Forty lots at Jamaica, six blocks west of the station; will sell all or part at a bargain. J. W. Browning, 130 Wyoming Av., Scranton, Penn.

Little poultry farm must be sold at once at a big sacrifice; price, $275; $25 cash, balance $5 a month. Boyd, Owner, Address A. Brand, Inglenook Farm, R. F. D. No. 4, Huntington, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ONE ACRE—ALL GARDEN.
Attractive semi-bungalow, 6 rooms; steam heat; every improvement; good street; beautiful garden; garage; for sale only. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements; numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Fertile farm, 195 acres, all under cultivation; 2 hours out; on macadam road; $68 per acre; cost just double. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800, terms; would rent. Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Property located at 5th Av., Pelham, N. Y., to exchange for second mortgages. Further information apply Box 216, Hoboken, N. J.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Exceptional opportunity to rent, furnished, beautiful apartment, three rooms, two baths, in exclusive Admaston Apartments, 89th St. and Broadway; family must leave city and are satisfied to rent this beautiful apartment to some reliable person at very reasonable figure; apartment is furnished exquisitely and in complete in every detail. For information call at Apartment 3A or phone Riverside 546; references must be furnished; no children.

Furnished apartments and houses for the Winter months or longer; 4 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone Schuyler 9700.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK & DE FLOREZ, 30 EAST 42D ST. Telephone, Murray Hill 5762.

127th, 403 West.—Beautifully furnished; most reasonable; three, four rooms, complete housekeeping apartments; steam, hot water, phone; $7.50, $9; concessions monthly. Normandie, 5722 Morningside.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full part, from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

High-class apartment opposite Central Park, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, piano; half block from Subway, two blocks from "L"; $50. Telephone Cathedral 8080. Armstrong

APARTMENTS & HOUSES OF QUALITY
Rents $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Ideal for Housekeeping.—Three and four rooms; modern fireproof building; elevator, electric light, &c.; $10.50 upward.
Dunn, 245 West 51st St., near Broadway.

Artistic, expensively furnished complete eight sunny rooms, overlooking church, West 57th. $160 month. Telephone 2920 Columbus. Apartment 8.

Lady will share her beautifully furnished seven-room apartment in fashionable drive with refined couple or lady. Phone between 11 and 12, Madison Square 728.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated; eight rooms with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light; $80.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

74th, 237 West.—Exclusive apartment; 7 beautiful rooms; superior furnishing; desirable tenant. McCormack.

44th, 210 West.—Bachelor apartment; bath, electricity; sublet or share; $7 week; breakfast.

Completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 rooms, 3 and 5 West 104th St.

122d, 500 West, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment at medium rent.

Invite your furnished and unfurnished apartments with us for quick rental.
WM. D. BLOODGOOD & CO., INC.,
542 5th Av., N. Y. Phone 6070 Bryant.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices; a few choice apartment left; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $45 month upward; three rooms and bath, furnished, $60 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 38 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
127 EAST 72D.
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE APARTMENTS, 4 & 6 ROOMS, BATH; $15-$20, WEEKLY; FULL SERVICE; RESTAURANT OPTIONAL.

Fine corner apartment, 5th Av., (northeast corner 58th St.,) southern exposure, 119 feet, to let to May 1 or later; will furnish if desired. Inquire of S. Goldstucker, 141 Broadway, or on premises.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS. CAN BE DIVIDED.

Large, delightful three rooms, kitchenette, a floor; artistic furnishings; east sixties. Phone 3389 Lenox.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Small apartment, well furnished, near Metropolitan Opera House, for five months. Address M 50 Times.

Two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; not above 57th St.; state rent. Box H 38 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

Fine corner apartment, 5th Av., (northeast corner 58th St.;) southern exposure, 119 feet; to let to May 1 or later; will furnish if desired. Inquire of S. Goldstucker, 141 Broadway, or on premises.

Broadway, s. e. cor. 32d St.—The Newport; only two apartments left; one five room and one six room; rental, $75; elevator, steam heat, and electric light. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

SPECIAL! $1,140 apartment at big concession; 407 Central Park West, (100th St.); eight large rooms and bath; every room outside; facing Park; southern exposure; elevator house. Phone 1300 Riverside.

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $45; location unsurpassed. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

122d, 500 West, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment; reduced rent; concessions.

Fine Apartments.—Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 137th St., $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

A single floor 5 rooms and bath,
128 East 51st St.,
Between Lexington and Park Avs.
5 large, sunside rooms;
All improvements, except elevator;
Tiled bath and kitchen;
Rent, $600.
Jas. Kyle & Sons, Lexington Av. and 58th.

Fine corner apartment, 5th Av., (northeast corner 58th St.;) southern exposure, 119 feet; to let to May 1 or later; will furnish if desired. Inquire of S. Goldstucker, 141 Broadway, or on premises.

12th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath; elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

New Jersey.

Flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply, electric light, janitor service, in new apartments; 13th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57th AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Nice room, second floor; good board; reasonable; reference.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

PARK, (101 Waverley Place.)—Facing Washington Square; suites, private baths; steam heat.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

88TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $11 weekly. European and American plan; baths; suites; Times Square.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Two sunny front hall rooms; running water; with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large front room; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Board; German-Austrian cooking; large, small rooms; all conveniences.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths; $7-$11 up; Southern exposure accommodated.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; superior cuisine; continuous hot water; $9-$12.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms, private baths; excellent table.

73D ST., 118 WEST, (The Wilga.)—Double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway, "L," surface cars; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, large, small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

73D, 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class rooms; best food; also table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension for those seeking refined home, double and large single rooms, heated, exquisitely furnished; electricity, phone; unsurpassed cuisine.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Unexpectedly vacated, second-story back; parlor dining; table boarders.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable for two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, dressing room; excellent table; table guests.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; excellent table board; Jewish.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined home; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Cozy, smaller rooms; few refined paying guests.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, newly decorated; private bath; excellent meals; references.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has double room, suitable two; home cooking.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Room and board, also table board; limited number; Jewish home cooking. Phone 9057-J Morningside.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Private house; large rooms; table guests; home cooking.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; Subway; overlooking park; $10 one, $18 two; excellent meals; Christian family. Adam

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

140TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway nearby.)—Healthful location; Audubon Family Hotel; cozy, well heated rooms, good board, $7 up one; $14 up two; social surroundings; tourists accommodated. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; excellent table and service.

BROADWAY.—Desirable accommodations for business people; excellent board; phone. 245 West 104th St. Jansen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (Apartment 22.)—Attractively furnished room; bath adjoining; home comforts; private family.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated rooms, connecting lavatory; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 555 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

TWO LARGE well heated rooms, board; thoroughly furnished, convenient; 32 minutes to Grand Central; terms moderate. W 169 Times.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
Cor. Arlington Av. and Williams Street,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
An exclusive but homelike apartment hotel in New York's most beautiful suburb, luxuriously furnished and perfectly appointed, with service equal to the best New York hotels; table excellent. Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board for two people, $25 per week and up. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet to
W. T. READE, Prop.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel.)—Subway; telephone, 120 Stuyvesant. Apt 9d; sunny rooms; bath; electricity; elevator; handsome, fireproof building; business men, $5.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms, all conveniences; St. Stephen's Church block.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, (94 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms, private house; gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

48TH ST., 234 EAST.—Pleasant, single room; conveniences; private house; gentlemen; reference.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 858.—Private house, large, sunny room; heated; private bath; one hall room, ladies preferred; references.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Gentlemen, charming suite; single, with pleasant environments of modern home; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Extra large room, suitable 2, 3; connecting bath; open-grate fire.

11TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; running water, heat; hall room.

21ST ST., 234 WEST.—Sunny parlor, bedroom; elevator apartment; business girls, married couple; breakfast or privilege kitchen; references. Rand.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

34TH, 339 WEST.—Modern rooms, parlor suite; private bath; telephone; respectable; reasonable.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Large, sunny rooms, single, en suite; every convenience; board optional; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; board optional. 4589 Broadway.

48TH, 46 WEST.—Square, pleasant second floor room; conveniences; well heated; desirable.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; bath; 3 small rooms; telephone. Ritterbusch.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Large front parlor and basement; running water; business or private; comfortable, large, small rooms; conveniences.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for gentlemen; home conveniences; moderate terms.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Basement for high-class business; doctor; will alter.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296.

51ST, 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone; private family.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; desirable; doctor's office; attractive rooms; private bath.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Small, also large room and alcove; select location; conveniences; telephone.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; parlor floor suite.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Lady having high-class apartment will rent parlor suite; business woman or bachelor; maid service. 10117 Columbus. Mitchell.

69TH, 208 WEST.—Two front rooms, adjoining bath, in apartment; suitable for two gentlemen or business couple; steam; all conveniences; $5 per week. Jones.

70TH, 109 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large room, bath adjoining; modern conveniences; telephone.

72D ST., WEST.—To business man or woman, modern private apartment 2 rooms and bath; owner uses during day as music studio; never Sundays or holidays. Phone Col. 4680.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior rooms, large and small; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room, beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

74TH, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water; telephone; reference.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortably furnished new room, adjoining bath; single or double.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; plenty hot water; private house; telephone.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large bright, cheerful room, medium room; running water; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; telephone; references.

77TH, 171 WEST.—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; continuous hot water; shower; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; moderate price; board optional; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, comfortable; refined family; references; telephone.

77TH, 100 WEST. — Attractive, large, medium, single rooms; gentleman; also physician's office.

78TH, 308 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; also small room; telephone.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; comforts; cleanliness; refined private home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive large, single rooms; baths; back parlor; steam heat.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Elegant large, medium rooms; private bath; telephone; congenial surroundings; private.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, (Near West End Av.)—Adult private family offer sunny outside room; running water, elevator. Telephone Schuyler 1203.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; near Subway, elevated.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; references; conveniences; reasonable. 8750 Schuyler.

82D, 83 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished room; first flight front; exceptional board.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; breakfast; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive, large rooms; private bath; references.

86TH, 250 WEST. — Two beautiful front rooms; piano, 'phone; private entrance. O'Brien.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Small furnished room, near Riverside and subway.

87TH, 14 WEST.—Light, airy room, newly furnished; telephone connection; rent reasonable; private.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences, gentleman; private house.

88TH, 69 WEST.—Two front, connecting rooms and bath; private entrance; all conveniences; reasonable. Morgan.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Comfortable room, with private family; phone; breakfast optional. Hammond.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private family. Riverside 5258.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; private bath; select house; gentlemen; references.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Desirable, large room, suitable two, $4; small, $2.50. Phone.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Perfectly furnished room, near Riverside Drive; modern; reasonable. Noble.

95TH ST., 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

96TH 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. 7C.

97TH, 42 WEST. — Beautiful rooms; conveniences; every comfort; one kitchenette apartment; service.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished room; southern exposure; $3 weekly. Tel. 7296 River.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; $4; smaller, $2.50; housekeeping. McNamara.

101ST, 12 WEST.—Comfortable front suite; $7; telephone, electricity; room, $3. Nichols.

103D, 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom, elevator, telephone, electricity, private family; references. Apt. 6S.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful large and small front room; bath; subway; elevated.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Choice, warm, south room; superior, homelike accommodations; exceptional conveniences; kitchen; attention; moderate. Apartment 83.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; well appointed; breakfast optional; Subway. Apartment 82.

113TH, 501 WEST —Sunny, single, double rooms; $3-$7; conveniences. Walker.

116TH ST., 020 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Near Columbia; single room; private family; references. Apartment 23.

118TH, 419 WEST. — Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower, telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia Campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 6L.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Medium, light; elevator; moderate. Inquire 420 West 118th. Cook.

119TH ST., 367 WEST.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; running water, steam; telephone.

122D, 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 51.

136TH, 622 WEST.—Large front room and hall room, nicely furnished; reasonable; telephone; electricity; one block from Subway.

140TH, 608 WEST.—Beautiful floor, suite, single room; reasonable; subway. Apt. 44.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, clean front room; 1 or 2 gentlemen. Apt. 27.

174TH, 526 WEST.—Newly furnished room; adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; conveniences. Burns.

BROADWAY, 3,604, (148th.)—Gentleman, 29, keeping bachelor quarters, will rent large, clean rooms to one or two gentlemen; no other roomers; all improvements. Mayer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (157th.)—Homelike, corner room; southwestern exposure; high-class apartment. Call or phone Audubon 5400. Thornton.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583. — Large rooms; board optional; near Subway. Apt. 46.

WEST END, 511.—Magnificent large room, private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st; Subway; private family; references.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 13 CRANBERRY ST.—Walking distance to New York; large room, all conveniences; electric light, telephone; reasonable.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

Extra large room (corner Broadway apartment) in the 70s, at Subway station. Apply F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.

57TH, 47 EAST.—Large sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio; gentlemen.

97TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room; bath; kitchenette; $25; studio or bedroom.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.
Furnished.

LARGE ROOM, neatly furnished, and bathroom wanted for Winter months (possibly longer) in building mainly devoted to business, i. e., no hotel; private house, apartment or boarding house will answer; location, near 5th Av., below 59th St. Address, naming rent, Independent, M 60 Times.

ONE OR TWO nicely furnished rooms facing Broadway between 157th and 168th Sts. Give particulars. M 62 Times.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; DOUBLE ENTRY. 11TH FLOOR, 18 WEST 27TH ST.

DESIGNER LADIES' WAISTS.—Must be capable of creating for highest class manufacturing business; all correspondence strictly confidential; rare opportunity. T 122 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, German preferred; good plain cook; no washing; city reference. Call today and tomorrow, Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to help with light duties in small family in exchange for good home. Booth, 1,261 47th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young maid seamstress; used to grown children; French only; personal reference. 10-1. 307 West 81st St.

WANTED.—Two well-educated women, over 25, to take orders for "The Young Folks' Treasury"; salary or commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years, to join company of ladies specializing in selling high-class educational work; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; delightful work offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2-4 P. M. Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service, see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

BUTLER, useful; private house; no objection to Chinaman. Call 117 East 62d St.

MAN AND WIFE wanted to take full charge of house in country; thirty minutes from New York; must have experience; man to act as butler, look after furnace, and work around the house; woman to cook and take care of upper floors; must be willing and cheerful; give references in first letter and state wages expected. J., Box G 353 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be of good parentage; $4 per week at start. H. L., 109 Times.

SALESMEN, clean cut, aggressive; hustlers are earning big money selling the $15 Ballard starter for Ford automobiles; commission. Call Wednesday and Thursday, R. C. Northwood, 1,779 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.—Splendid office specialty; excellent side line; commission. Ufert, 236 West 41st.

STOCK RECORD CLERK.—Bright, energetic young man, stock record clerk. Credentials Employment Corporation, Agency, 253 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, for clerical position for large corporation; unusual opportunity for advancement; applications considered only from those who are clean-cut, earnest, ambitious, and who possess a sound elementary education; in replying state age, school training, and business experience. Address E., Box 111, Madison Square Post Office, New York City.

YOUNG MAN.—We have an opening in our subscription department for an educated young man, over 25; right party can earn $5 per day, upward, according to ability; call with references and prepared to earn real money. Mr. Larkin, P. F. Collier & Son, 118 East 25th St.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, to learn real estate business; start at bottom with established firm, be generally useful, and assist in collecting rents; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address Box L. K., 76 Times.

YOUNG MAN possessing good general knowledge of accounts wanted, ability to lay out and superintend office work and take care of office force. T 124 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BECOME A PHOTOGRAPHER.—Earn $50 to $100 weekly as a motion-picture photographer; earn $20 to $50 weekly as a studio, newspaper, war, official, or commercial photographer; photo-engraver; no book study; 1 to 3 months' practice and demonstrations; we assist you to positions; $10 starts you; earn while learning; men and women; write or call. New York Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway, E. Brunel, Director.

EARN WHILE LEARNING Mechanical Dentistry; high-paying professional trade; taught thoroughly in 250 hours' practice without book study; individual instruction by leading Professors; day or evening; easy payments; great and rapidly increasing demand everywhere for Mechanical Dentists. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, Dept. of The Dentists' Laboratories, Inc., 15th floor, 25 to 53 W. 45th St. Open for inspection 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Recognized by the Dental Profession as the authoritative School of Mechanical Dentistry, and in every particular the most superior in existence.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

SIGN WRITER.—Must be thoroughly experienced in sign and card writing for window display work; salary $1,000 to $1,200. MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMEN (10) thoroughly experienced in the designs of tools, jigs, and fixtures; salary $1,200 to $1,800.

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, keeps books entirely, weekly or otherwise, as desired; references. G. M. Sachs, 14 Nassau St., city.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Trial balance; excellent penman; highest references; $10. G 355 Times Downtown.

CLEANING.—Girl would like half time for cleaning. Furgeson, 508 Lenox Av.

COOK.—Lady wishes to secure situation for her excellent cook; Swedish; very trustworthy and efficient. Address G 351 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Young colored woman as first-class cook by day or steady; city or country. 202 West 133d St., German.

COOK.—First-class German cook wishes position with American family; city; good references; $45-$50. H. M., 85 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly competent, fitter, designer, rapid, remodelling. Howard, 3,525 Broadway. Audubon 3913.

DRESSMAKER. — Children's, misses' fine dresses; $3 day. Miss Doggett, 1,997 7th Av.

GOVERNESS, VISITING OR RESIDENT.—Educated, refined young woman; experienced; exceptionally good teacher; fine hand sewer; understands thoroughly physical care; special attention given delicate children. M 39 Times.

LADY'S MAID. (Swiss;) speaks English, French, German; good sewer, packer; experienced; best references. Address letters Muller, 158 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress wishes day's work, home or out; personal references. 12 West 134th St. Annie Casma.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, wishes a few more lady patients at their residence; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

NURSE.—Young hospital trained infant's nurse; city or country. Apply present employer, Mrs. G. G. Reynolds, Scarsdale, N. Y. Nurse can call in New York Friday. G 350 Times Downtown.

NURSE, COMPANION to invalid or middle-aged or old lady. Call or write, O'Laughlin, 565 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; six years' experience; former employers state: "Excellent stenographer, possessing initiative, common sense." S. J., Box 43 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Dictation in English or German; position offering advancement; 3½ years' business experience; best references. M., 364 East 9th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; thoroughly competent to make good; will do utmost to please. Theresa Kraemer, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian; competent, experienced; excellent references; willing to start with $8. B. Klee, 58 9th Av. Chelsea 1936.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 3 years' experience; reference. Eager, 538A Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience (law-commercial;) competent; highest references. H. G., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school education; $10. G 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thorough business woman; highest reference; excellent work; $15. G 328 Times Downtown.

STENO

STEVENSON PORTRAIT BOUGHT FOR $14,800

Brisk Bidding for Likeness of the Novelist by Sargent at Anderson Sale.

OTHER RELICS BRING $26,955

$2,000 Paid for Bronz Replica of the Famous Plaque of the Writer by St. Gaudens.

The celebrated portrait on canvas of Robert Louis Stevenson, by John S. Sargent, inscribed, "To R. L. Stevenson, his friend, John S. Sargent, 1885," brought $14,800 at last night's sale by the Anderson Auction Company of relics of the famous novelist from his home at Vailima, Samoa. The chief bidders were a collector from Washington, who asked that his name be withheld, and George D. Smith. It was sold to Mr. Smith, who said that he had bought it on his own account.

It was the highest price paid for anything at the sale. This has lasted for two days, and $40,755 has been obtained.

The hearing on the injunction obtained by Mrs. Katherine D. Osbourne in the Supreme Court, Special Term, restraining Mrs. Salisbury Field, formerly Mrs. Isobel Strong, Stevenson's step-daughter and owner of the relics, from selling 122 letters and sketches written or sent by Stevenson to his father and mother, was adjourned yesterday to Friday morning by Justice Newburger.

St. Gaudens Replica Sold.

At the sale yesterday Mr. Smith obtained also for $2,000 the portrait of Stevenson, cast in bronze from the design made by Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

The original plaster group, "Le Printemps," by Auguste Rodin, which was presented by him to Stevenson in 1885, also went to Mr. Smith for $1,500. On the bust is the inscription "A R. L. Stevenson, au sympathique artiste, fidèle ami et cher poete Rodin."

Mr. Smith likewise obtained for $950 two original manuscript versions of Stevenson's unpublished farce, "An April Day; or, Autolycus in Service." Dr. A. W. S. Rosenbach of Philadelphia paid $485 for the original manuscript of the "Fables" and $385 for the manuscript of the Hawaiian story printed in "Island Nights Entertainment" under the title of "The Isle of Voices."

James F. Drake gave $875 for the autograph manuscript of "St. Ives," differing from the printed book throughout. Five interesting holograph letters of George Meredith, addressed to Stevenson and referring to their writings, went to Mr. Smith for $405. A manuscript copy in Stevenson's autograph of "Vailima Prayers" was bought by C. Tucker for $350. Mr. Smith paid $580 for Stevenson's manuscript journal containing his "Observations on a Voyage to the South Seas," and $300 for a blank book used by the novelist for writing his first drafts of poems published under the title of "Underwoods."

Purchases in the Afternoon.

The highest price of the afternoon session was $1,450 paid by E. H. Wendeil for a manuscript, "The Sunbeam Magazine, Nos. 1 and 2," Stevenson's most elaborate attempt at editing a periodical, made while he was a student at Tomlinson's day school in Edinburgh. The two issues consist of twenty-four pages each. It is believed to be the only copy of this magazine. It was passed from hand to hand at a charge of one penny a night. The proceeds were devoted to the Sailkote Orphanage. It contains five colored drawings and two pen-and-ink sketches by Stevenson.

William Sloane gave $85 for a small Bible, presented to Stevenson on his sixth birthday, Nov. 13, 1856, by his nurse, Allar Cunningham, to whom, in after years, he dedicated his "Child's Garden of Verse." Mrs. Payne Whitney obtained for $50 Stevenson's copy of Lord Byronis "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," with marginal pencillings. Mr. Sloane paid $157 for Stevenson's copy of "Little Arthur's History of England," by Lady Callcott. A message written in Arabic at Khartoum on both sides of a piece of cigarette paper by Gen. "Chinese" Gordon, supposed to have been the last message sent by him previous to his death, and presented to Stevenson by a relative of Gordon, was knocked down to George D. Smith for $110.

The original manuscript of "The History of Moses" in the handwriting of Stevenson's mother, but with his autograph inscription at the end, went to Mr. Wendell for $130. It was accompanied by a Bible inscribed: "R. Lewis B. Stevenson. A Reward for His History of Moses, with Illustrations, from His Affec. Uncle David."

Manuscripts Bring High Prices.

Gabriel Wels paid $180 for the original manuscript of one of Stevenson's earlier stories, "In the Windbound Arethusa"; $365 for early poems, sonnets, and essays in Stevenson's autograph; $265 for fifteen pages of the original manuscript "On the Art of Literature"; $190 for the original manuscript of "Reminiscences of Colinton Manse"; $465 for a manuscript notebook of "An Inland Voyage"; $500 for the original manuscript diary of Stevenson's honeymoon days, which formed the groundwork of his published book, "The Silverado Squatters"; $200 for manuscript draft of poems for the Child's Garden of Verse, and $300 for the original manuscript of "Lay Morals."

Mr. Smith gave $300 for a draft for a life of Stevenson's father, headed, "Thomas Stevenson"; $320 for a manuscript notebook, containing autobiographical notes, poems, &c.; $170 for the original manuscript of "Notes on Childhood"; $130 for a manuscript fragment of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and $260 for the original manuscript of "The Young Chevalier."

The first draft of "Travels with a Donkey" was sold to J. W. Arnott for $550. F. P. Garvin gave $405 for the original draft for "Moral Tales."

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

SAYS HE CAN'T FIND TRACT PEARY NAMED

MacMillan Reports Crocker Land Is Not Where Pole Discoverer Placed It.

MAY HAVE SEEN A MIRAGE

American Museum Explorer Asserts His Party Was Misled Also at First by Land Image.

Crocker Land, the famous unexplored continent supposed to exist in the north polar regions, isn't there at all, notwithstanding the fact that Admiral Peary thought he saw it and gave a name to the supposed continent in 1906, according to a report received yesterday by the American Museum of Natural History through Edmund Otis Hovey, one of the committee in charge of the Crocker Land Expedition. It may have melted or moved from the position where Peary located it, but it is a fact, according to Mr. Hovey, that the strange land is no longer where everyone thought it was, namely, in longitude 100 west and latitude 83 north.

Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the expedition, has reported that he journeyed 123 miles northwest of Cape Thomas Hubbard with Fitzhugh Green, the engineer and physicist of his party, and failed to find the lost continent. For two days he and his companion thought they did see land, but this proved to be a mirage, and they were forced finally to the conclusion that Crockerland no longer exists, at least within the confines set by Admiral Peary.

The Admiral described the land as one of mountainous heights, and described it fully, so that the explorers whose report has just been received are certain that they did not miss their directions. Their trip was a perilous one. They crossed thirty-eight leads on thin ice and lost most of their dogs on the trip. They had a hard time getting back to Cape Thomas Hubbard, and on the day they reached it "the ice on the Polar Sea broke up and became a hideous, grinding chaos of broken ice, on which they would certainly have perished had they not got back as they did."

The news of the failure of the expedition was obtained from W. Elmer Ekblaw, geologist and botanist of the party, who is in Winter camp below Etah, where he had gone in search of walrus meat for food. Men of Knud Rasmussen's Polar expedition met Ekblaw, and it was through the kindness of the Danish explorer that the news was relayed to this city.

HAD HIS "MAP" STAMPED.

Jack Johnson's Request Puzzled Lackeys at Our Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Jack Johnson, accompanied by his white wife and attended by his usual retinue of managers and sparring partners, invaded the American Embassy today and clamored to have "my map stamped."

The English lackeys failed to understand this novel request, and Johnson's words remained unintelligible until Elbridge Gerry Greene, the Third Secretary, translated them into a request to have the photograph on the pugilist's passport stamped with the State Department seal.

Johnson and scores of other Americans went through that ceremony as a result of the embassy's announcement that all passports must have the likeness of the bearer adorned with the seal, thus demonstrating that the document is not being used by some one other than the person for whom it was issued.

BRYAN BACK AT HIS POST.

Flying Visit to Washington Before Starting West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary of State Bryan, who had been at his villa in Miami, Fla., for a week, returned to the State Department to-day. Before going to Miami Mr. Bryan spent a week in Washington catching up with the drift of diplomatic affairs after a month's absence. Mr. Bryan will remain at his post until Friday afternoon, when he will leave to address some school children at Ann Arbor, Mich. He will also speak to a religious gathering in Chicago on Sunday.

"Suzi" to Move to Shubert Theatre.

"Suzi" will move from the Casino to the Shubert Theatre next Monday night, and Lew Fields will take "The High Cost of Loving" from the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre for a road tour. The same evening a new set of moving pictures of the war, taken in Belgium under the direction of The Chicago Tribune will begin an engagement at the Thirty-ninth Street house. The pictures were taken by Edwin F. Weigle of the Chicago newspaper and show actual fighting between the Germans and the Allies at Antwerp, Alost, and other Belgian cities.

Show in Honor of Mgr. Murphy.

A minstrel show and musical farce will be given by the younger members of the parish of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at the School Hall, 504 East Fifteenth Street, tonight, in honor of the pastor, Mgr. William G. Murphy, who has just completed twenty-five years in the priesthood. There will be performances tomorrow and Friday night also.

Strand Broadway, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10c to 50c. "THE STRAIGHT ROAD." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Wk., "The Rose of the Rancho."

SEATS for All Theatres, Football Games. Jonas, Woolworth Building Newsstand. Out-of-town and Foreign Newspapers on sale.

MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. | BURLESQUE. Matinee Today. | CITY BELLES.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties, presenting "Wars of the World." Evgs. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50, at 8. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Tomorrow. BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY. FAMILY CIRCLE 50c; BALCONY $1. ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $1.50. JOE WEBER Offers The Only Girl. "Best Musical Comedy this season." Eve. Sun. Evenings and Saturday Matinee Family Circle, 50c; Balcony $1.00 and $1.50.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. LAST WEEK. My Lady's Dress by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Tomorrow. LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Phone 7292 Bryant. Mats. Today & Tomorrow. Lilac Domino

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Phone 579 Greeley. THE TALK OF NEW YORK TODAY! All New Plays, the Last Word in LAUGHTER AND SENSATION! Pop. Price Mats. Today and Tomorrow.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Ev. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1. LIFE. SPECIAL MATINEE TOMORROW.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Under Cover. EXTRA MAT. THURS. (Thanksgiving Day).

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Tomorrow $1 and $1.50. No Advance. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON and Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. MARIE TEMPEST Matinee Tomorrow 2:45. Last Week in "Mary Goes First." NEXT MON. Miss Tempest will present her Great London Success, AT THE BARN.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Tomorrow. LAST WEEK WHITESIDE in "MR. WU" NEXT MONDAY Mr. FAVERSHAM in "THE HAWK." With Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tomorrow. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI BIG MUSICAL HIT. with TOM McNAUGHTON & Connie Ediss. Moves Next Monday to Shubert Theatre.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgnings 8:15. Mats. Today & Tomorrow. Moves Next Mon. to Maxine Elliott's Theatre. FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "The Hawk." NEXT MONDAY, JOSE COLLINS in SUZI

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS. All Seats $2.00

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of Broadway. Evening 8:30. Matinees Today, Tomorrow and Saturday. BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY. GOOD SEATS IN THE FIRST BALCONY, 50c., 75c., and $1.00. BEST SEATS IN ORCHESTRA, $1.50. Experience. MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25c, 50c, 75c. THE THINGS THAT COUNT

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats TODAY, Tom'w & Sat. 2:10. 3 Mats. This Week—TODAY, Tomorrow, Sat. WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO. In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST MATINEE TOMORROW.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. 3 Mats. This Week—TODAY, Tom'w, Sat. JULIA DONALD JOSEPHI SANDERSON BRIAN CAWTHORN. THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE." A LAUGHING RIOT. Extra Mat. Thanksg'g.

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.), Thurs. & Saturday 2:20. Twin Beds

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle. | Mats. Thanksgiving, Sat. & Wed. at 2. FIRST TIME TONIGHT 7:30 and at 8 o'clock all other evenings thereafter, Edward Sheldon's THE GARDEN OF PARADISE. SPECIAL MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Tomorrow & Sat. LAST 7 TIMES NAZIMOVA in the New Drama, "THAT SORT."

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Sat. 2:10. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Tel. Circle 928. Matinees Tomorrow, Friday, Saturday 2:30. THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Montgomery & Moore, "La Gracioso" (poses.) Goullet & Grenda 6-day "Bike" Winners, Walter C. Kelly, 12 others.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Sam Howe & His Love Makers. | Mat. Today.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tomorrow & Saturday. Frank Keenan in Yosemite. With Grace Valentine and Prominent Cast.

VITAGRAPH 44TH ST. & B'WAY. 2:30 and 8:30. THE SAGE BRUSH GAL. THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR. The Mezzanotte Trio in Operatic Selections.

PIANOLA RECITAL. AEOLIAN HALL, 29 West 42nd St. Today at 3 P. M. Admission Without Charge. Obtain Tickets at 42nd St. Entrance. STEINWAY WEEK.

The Max Jacobs String Quartette. Max Jacobs—1st Violin. Carl Sacks—2d Violin. Max Barr—Viola. Karl Kirk-Smith—'Cello. Dion W. Kennedy at the Organ. Gerard Chatfield at the Pianola.

1. (a) Prelude, A flat.....*Sinding*
   (b) Ballade, Op. 24, G minor *Grieg*
   Mr. Chatfield at the Pianola
2. (a) Interludium in modo antico *Glazounow*
   (b) Russian Dance..... *Sokolow-Glazounow-Liadow*
   (c) Polka .....*Desormes*
   The Max Jacobs String Quartette
3. Overture—Sankuntala ..... *Karl Goldmark*
   Mr. Kennedy at the Organ
4. Quintet, Op. 44..... *Schumann*
   Allegro—brilliante
   Scherzo
   Allegro ma non troppo
   Mr. Chatfield at the Pianola with The Max Jacobs String Quartette

You are Cordially Invited

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day) Matinee at 1. Parsifal. Matzenauer; Sembach (debut), Braun, Whitehill, Goritz, Schlegel. Cond. Hertz. Thurs. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel, Egener, Mattfeld; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Fri. at 8. Carmen. Farrar, Bori; Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 2. Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunnois (debut); Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. Next Mon. at 8:15. Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini. Wed. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann, Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat. Eve. at 8. Double Bill—Cav. Rusticana. Gadski; Botta, Regani; folil'd by Pagliacci. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond. Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next Sunday Afternoon at 3, MISS FELICE LYNE. Ballet Music in France from 1749 to 1913 by RAMEAU, GLUCK, BERLIOZ, MASSENET, SAINT-SAËNS, and "Daphnis and Chloe," by Ravel (first time in America.) Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday, Dec. 3, SPECIAL MATINEE GIVEN BY THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. at which Miss ISADORA DUNCAN WILL PRESENT SIX OF HER YOUNG DANCERS (First appearance in America.) Seats 50c to $2. Room 1202 AEOLIAN HALL, and at Box Office, CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC. SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Next Friday Aft. at 2:30, Carnegie Hall. Soloist, ELEANOR SPENCER Pianist. Bizet, Cesar Franck, Ropartz, Chabrier. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 1, at 3. SONG RECITAL MME. FRANCES ALDA. Soprano Metropolitan Opera House. Frank La Forge at the Piano. (Baldwin Piano.) Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. At Box Office. Management R. E. JOHNSTON.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15. Joint Recital OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH and CLARA Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3. FIRST VIOLIN RECITAL. ARRIGO SERATO. Seats 50 cts. to $2. Mgt. A. Friedberg. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 12th, at 2:30. Kreisler. Prices 75c. to $2. Tickets now at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 28th, at 2:30. Piano Recital. Mme. Olga Samaroff. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 3, at 3. Violin Recital. FLORENCE AUSTIN. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. M. E. ROGERS.

AEOLIAN HALL, Friday Afternoon, Nov. 27th at 3. Violin Recital. ARCADY BOURSTIN. Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

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ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Thanksgiving & Sat. 2:20. THE Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece, MIRACLE MAN.

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. WHAT IT MEANS TO A WOMAN

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THEATRE FRANCAIS (Century Theatre Lyceum) Central Park W., 62nd St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c to $2.50. LE DANSEUR INCONNU with Prominent Parisian Players. Special Literary Mat. Frid., L'AVENTURIERE. On Thursday Night, in addition to regular Performance, MR. EUGENE BRIEUX will Lecture on PLAYWRITING IN ITS MAKING.

CENTURY 62d St. & Central Park West. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. COMMENCING TONIGHT. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW. Pilate's Daughter. THE FAMOUS MIRACLE PLAY. Prices: Evenings, 25c to $1.50. Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 25c to $1.

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